

# The aeskwadraat package collection\*

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## Abstract

This is a collection of packages used by the A-Eskwadraat study association at Utrecht University.

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## 1 The package catalogue

There is a large number of A-Eskwadraat L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X packages that have been written over the years. Only a selection of them have made it to this collection. Below you can find a short summary of all packages provided.

Package name	Summary
aeskwadraat.sty	Master package, providing useful macros
aeskwadraatnotulen.sty	Package for generating meeting notes
aeskwadraatnotulen.cls	Class that imports aeskwadraatnotulen.sty and makes the document pretty
beamerthemeaeskwadraat.sty	Document theme for beamer
aeskwadraatfactuur.sty	Package that adds invoices (with aeskwadraatbrief.cls support)
aeskwadraatbrief.cls	Class for writing letters
aeskwadraattaal.sty	Auxiliary package for language support

\*Version v1.0.1, last revised 2025/06/13.

## 1.1 Project contributors

The following persons have made significant contributions to the A–Eskwadraat L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X collection:

- Roelof Ruules, 1995 – 1996
- Jeroen Hoekstra, 1995 – 1996
- Jeroen van Dijk, 1995 – 1996
- Frank van Lankvelt, – 2000
- Arthur van Dam, – 2001
- Henk Bearda, 2000 – 2002
- Bas Zoetekouw, – 2002
- Theo van den Bogaart, – 2003
- Jan Jitse Venselaar, 2002 – 2008
- Roland Vaandrager, 2005 – 2008
- Sweitse van Leeuwen, 2005 – 2008
- Jeroen Leeuwestein, 2007 – 2009
- Bas van Schaik, 2009
- Jesse Straat, 2024

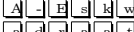
And probably many others...

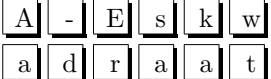
## 2 Package aeskwadraat

aeskwadraat is the master package of this library. It defines several important macros to be used in many other packages. In particular, it defines logos and typesets committee names.

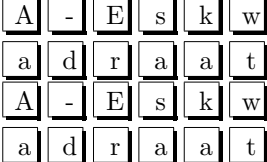
The A–Eskwadraat name and logo are both provided as macros. The name is generated by `\aesnaam{}`. This is done to ensure that potential linebreaks happen in places that are grammatically correct. Furthermore, the argument can be used to make compounds. For example, `\aesnaam{}` outputs A–Eskwadraat, while `\aesnaam{kamer}` outputs A–Eskwadraatkamer.

Of course, the dash in A–Eskwadraat is the “en dash” or “half kastlijntje”. This dash is used to denote ranges, and since the “A–E” signifies a range, “A tot E”, it should be treated to an en dash. To replicate this in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, use two dashes like so: --.

On logos, our name is typeset using blocks. The blocks can be created using `\blokjes{fontsize}`, where `fontsize` should be replaced by the desired font size. For example, `\blokjes{2pt}` returns  and `\blokjes{1em}` returns

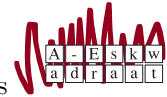


`\aes` To add our association’s description to the right side, use either `\aes` for the Dutch version or `\eaes` for the English version.



Studievereniging voor studenten in de wis-, natuur-, sterrenkunde, geofysica en informatica

Association of students in physics, mathematics, computer science, astronomy and geophysics



`\aeslogo` Our full logo is created using `\aeslogo[width]`, e.g., `\aeslogo` returns  
The width is optional, 20 mm by default. If you prefer a black-white logo, you can use  
`\aeslogogrijs` `\aeslogogrijs[width]`.

`\axicie` Here follows a table of logos and typeset names used for different committees.

`\BBCie`  
`\aesroots`  
`\TeXniCie`  
`\btw`  
`\TbC`

<code>\axicie</code>	<b>AXICIE</b>
<code>\BBCie</code> or <code>\bbcic</code>	<b><i>B B Cie</i></b>
<code>\aesroots</code> or <code>\aeskwadraatroots</code>	$A-Es^2\sqrt{roots}$
<code>\TeXniCie</code> or <code>\texnicie</code> or <code>\hektex</code>	$\TeX$ niCie
<code>\btw</code>	“By the way...”
<code>\TbC</code> or <code>\tbc</code>	$\mathcal{TB}\mathcal{C}$

`\euro` We’ve defined a macro for inputting euros. It’s `\euro`: €. Surprise. Since the package was written, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X has added out-of-the-box support for the euro: €. But this looks bad, so we use `\euro`. The macro is implemented using `eurosym`.

### 3 Package `aeskwadraatnotulen`

To write meeting notes, A–Eskwadraat members use the `aeskwadraatnotulen` package. It is available both as a package and as a class, which also provides some visual improvements, such as a header, a nicer font and a title command that includes people’s presence.

By default, `aeskwadraatnotulen` is in Dutch. To instead use the English version, use the `english` option.

The primary functionality of this package is to provide macros which take note of important conclusions of the meeting and output them into a list at the end of the document.

The list also contains hyperlinks to the place where the macro is used.

By default, the lists also appear in a table of contents. However, if starred, they will not.

Due to the implementation, it is impossible to generate the same list twice. This is a bug and should be fixed in a future version.

`\besluit` The first of these macros is `\besluit`, which is used for decisions. For example, `\besluit{Foo.}` outputs

**Decision:** Foo.

`\besluitenlijst` To generate the list of all decisions, use `\besluitenlijst`:

### Resolutions

1 **Foo.** . . . . . 3  
2 **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X rules.** . . . . . 9

`\advies` Similarly, we have the macro `\advies` for advices. `\advies{Foo.}` outputs

**Recommendation:** Foo.

The list is generated by `\adviezenlijst`:

### Advices

1 **Foo.** . . . . . 3  
2 **Stop using Overleaf.** . . . . . 10

`\ahb` The macro for information that should be forwarded to the board is `\ahb`, where `\ahb{Foo.}` gives

**To the board:** Foo.

The associated list is `\aanhetbestuur`:

## To the board

	a	Foo.	3
	b	Thanks for your service.	11
<code>\aar</code>		For advice for the advisory board, use <code>\aar{Foo.}</code> outputs	
		<b>To advisory board:</b> Foo.	
<code>\aanadviesraad</code>		The corresponding list is <code>\aanadviesraad</code> :	

## To advisory board

	a	Foo.	4
	b	I heard you like advice.	12
<code>\ap</code>		A special macro is <code>\ap</code> , which is used for tasks. Its syntax is <code>\ap{name}{task}</code> . For example, <code>\ap{Baz}{Foo.}</code> returns	
		<b>Assigned task:</b> <i>Baz</i> Foo.	
<code>\korteapnaam</code>		It is possible to define macros for names using <code>\korteapnaam{macro}{name}</code> . For example, <code>\korteapnaam{Baz}{Foobarbaz}</code> makes <code>\Baz</code> output <i>Foobarbaz</i> . It shines when used for people with long names, but is useful in all cases. We can now use this macro to give <i>Foobarbaz</i> a task: <code>\ap{\Baz}{Change your name.}</code> returns	
		<b>Assigned task:</b> <i>Foobarbaz</i> Change your name.	
<code>\aplijst</code>		There are two lists produced for tasks, <code>\aplijst</code> , which provides a simple list, and	
<code>\aplijstpp</code>	<code>\aplijstpp</code> ,	which lists tasks per person. Due to the aforementioned impossibility of using two of the same type of list, the two commands are incompatible. This also means we sadly cannot showcase both in this document. <code>\aplijstpp</code> produces	

## List of Assigned Tasks

	<i>Baz</i>	
	Foo.	4
	<i>Foobarbaz</i>	
	Change your name.	4
	<i>Jesse</i>	
	Write L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X.	13
	<i>Rozemarijn-Henrietta</i>	
	Get a shorter name.	15
<code>\aanwezig</code>	ing. To mark a collection of names as present, use <code>\aanwezig{naam1, naam2}</code> . To	
<code>\afwezig</code>	mark names as absent, use <code>\afwezig{naam3, naam4}</code> . You can then output the list	
<code>\naamzet</code>	of present and absent people using <code>\naamzet</code> :	
	present: naam1, naam2	
	absent: naam3, naam4	
	If the <code>aeskwadraatnotulen</code> class is loaded, presence of names is also added to the	
	<code>\maketitle</code> .	
<code>\wvttk</code>	As for some miscellaneous macros, <code>\wvttk</code> returns Any Other Business. <code>\opm{comment}</code>	
<code>\opm</code>	can be used to create a comment: <i>comment</i> . <code>\noitemsep</code> is used to remove vertical	
<code>\noitemsep</code>	spacing between items in lists, like <code>itemize</code> or <code>enumerate</code> . For optimal usage, using it	
	within a <code>\begingroup ... \endgroup</code> does not influence any lists outside the group.	
<code>\EUR</code>	<code>\EUR{Foo}</code> is used to generate a euro symbol € Foo.	

## 4 Beamertheme aeskwadraat

The `beamerthemeaeskwadraat.sty` file is used to generate a beamer theme. To import it, use `\usetheme{aeskwadraat}` in a beamer presentation.

By default, the theme uses an A-Eskwadraat theme, with red colours and the A-Eskwadraat logo. To change this, it is possible to set the colour using `\setstylecolor` `\setstylecolor{R,G,B}`, with R, G, B values between 0 and 255. Furthermore, us-

`\setlogo` ing `\setlogo{file}`, you can use your own logo, which is automatically made a little transparent. By leaving `file` blank, no logo will be used.

If one wishes to use a Utrecht University theme, with yellow colours and the Utrecht University logo, use the `uu` option while loading the theme. Keep in mind that the Utrecht University logo may only be used by affiliates to the university (see README file). Due to copyright reasons, your distributor may have excluded the logo, producing a warning. To fix it, go to <https://www.uu.nl/en/organisation/corporate-identity/guidelines/logo> and download the logos with white background the file. Rename the file `UU_logo_2021_EN_BLACK.jpg` to `aeskwadraat_uulogo.jpg` and moved to a folder where  $\LaTeX$  can find it (so either the project itself or the `/logos/` folder of this package).

The theme provides a progress bar on the bottom of the presentation. To get rid of this, use the `noprogress` option. To add a gradient at the end, as in the older version of the theme, use the option `gradient`. Do note that the gradient causes some visual bugs, depending on your pdf reader.

`\miniframesoff` To exclude a group of slide from the progress blocks on top of the presentation, use `\miniframesoff`. To reinclude them, use `\miniframeson`.

`\miniframeson` By default, the theme loads a “modernised” layout, which is different from the famous Frankfurt theme. It also includes section and subsection frames. To go back to the original layout, use the `legacy` option.

`\questionframe` Finally, there’s the most important feature: use to produce a questions frame with a randomised duck on it.

It is possible to set a `\title`, `\subtitle`, `\author` and `\institute` on the title page. Both layouts deal with these in their own way.

## 5 Package `aeskwadraatfactuur`

`aeskwadraatfactuur.sty` allows the user to generate invoices. It is mainly used by the SpoCie committee.

As part of this full release, this package was rewritten entirely to work with  $\LaTeX$ 3. Since regular  $\LaTeX$ 2e does not support floating points, the original implementation relied on many workarounds, and sported several (significant) bugs. This does, however, mean that the new implementation is less readable for the unexperienced user.

`aeskwadraatfactuur.sty` also supports `aeskwadraatbrief.cls` through the `factuurbrief` environment, which automatically generates an accompanying letter.

`factuur` (*env.*) To get started, use the `factuur` environment, from which we can start adding items.

`\post` For example, to add an item with a fixed amount, use `\post{item}{value}`, and to add

`\procent` a percentage of the total, use `\procent{item}{percentage}`. To display the subtotal,

`\subtotaal` use `\subtotaal`. For example,

```
\begin{factuur}
  \post{A lot of money}{12345.67}
  \subtotaal
  \procent{BTW}{21}
  \procent{Interest}{0.06}
\end{factuur}
```

produces

Description	Amount
A lot of money	€12,345.67
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€12,345.67</b>
BTW (21%)	€ 2,592.59
Interest (0.06%)	€ 8.96
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>€14,947.22</b>

Note that thousands are automatically split using a comma, and decimals are rounded to the nearest cent. If `aeskwadraattaal.sty` is used to change the language to Dutch, the comma and period swap places (as expected in Dutch).

`\valuta` If desired, the currency can be changed to a different one by using `\valuta{currency}`. For example, the pound can be achieved by `\valuta{£}`. Do remember to use `\$`, instead of `$`, to produce a dollar symbol.

`\meerPaginas` If `\meerpaginas` is used before the `factuur`, the invoice will automatically split across pages. When the page is broken, a short comment will appear to warn the reader about the next pages. It is also possible to manually break the page using

`\nieuwePagina \nieuwePagina.`

`\ovv` If `aeskwadraatbrief.cls` is loaded, some additional functionalities are available. `\ovv{reference}`

`\herinnering` sets the reference of the invoice. `\herinnering` makes the invoice a reminder, while

`\aanmaning` `\aanmaning` makes an *assertive* reminder. By using `\factuurtitel{title}`, one

`\factuurtitel` may set the title of the letter. By then replacing the `factuur` environment with

`factuurbrief (env.)` `factuurbrief`, a letter is generated. The environment takes a single argument: the recipient's address.

## 6 Class `aeskwadraatbrief`

The `aeskwadraatbrief` class generates various letters used by A-Eskwadraat. It automatically changes some visuals, such as the margins, and selects a font (for both pdf $\LaTeX$  and Lua $\LaTeX$ /Xe $\LaTeX$ ).

`brief (env.)` To start writing a letter, the environment `brief` should be used. The environment takes a single argument: the recipient's address.

`\afzendernaam` The letter requires some parameters. The first is `\afzendernaam{sender}`, which sets the sender. By default, it is A-Eskwadraat. `\cienaam{committee}` sets the committee that was in charge of sending the letter.

`\uwk` `\uwk{reference}` and `\onsk{reference}` are used to add references for invoice letters (to be used with `aeskwadraatfactuur`).

`\bijlagen` To add a list of attachments, `\bijlagen{attachments}` is to be used. The list of attachments should be separated by `\items`; otherwise, the whole argument is treated as a single attachment.

`\opening` `\opening{text}` creates an opening paragraph, together with the letter header. If, instead, one wants the header without an opening paragraph, `\geenopening` is to be used.

`\signature` To add a signature to the letter, `\signature{signature}` should be used. It is typeset by using `\closing`.

## 7 Package `aeskwadraattaal`

The `aeskwadraattaal` package provides (mostly) simple internal macros. So by its nature, any decent documentation should include almost the entire source code. Please refer to the source code if you would like to learn more.

## 8 Source code

This section contains the source code of the library. It contains some explaining descriptions, allowing for [literate programming](#). This is where the documentation for “regular people” ends.

### 8.1 aeskwadraat

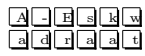
```
1 <*master>
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2020/10/01]
3 \ProvidesPackage{aeskwadraat}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1 A-Eskwadraat master package]
4 %% Copyright (C) 1995-2015 TeXnicie A-Eskwadraat
5 %% <hektex@a-eskwadraat.nl>
```

Function: This master package is used for other classes.

We require the 2020/10/01 release of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> to ensure we have the xparse package preloaded.

We load some packages

```
6 \RequirePackage{xspace}
7 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
8 \RequirePackage{epsfig}
```

`\blokjes` `\blokjes[fontsize]` is used to create our beautiful blocky logo . `\aes` and `\eaes` append it with a description of our association.

```
\eaes
9 \newlength{\raiselength}
10 \newcommand{\@aesl}[1]{%
11   \begin{picture}(5,5)
12     \put(0,0.5){\framebox(4.5,4.5)[b]{
13       \raisebox{\raiselength}{\tmpfont #1}}}
14   }
15   % the box with letter
16   \put(0.5,0){\rule{4.5\unitlength}{0.5\unitlength}}
17   \put(4.5,0){\rule{0.5\unitlength}{4.5\unitlength}}
18 \end{picture}}
19 \NewDocumentCommand{\blokjes}{ m }{%
20   \ifdim#1<6pt \setlength{\unitlength}{.5mm}
21     \font\tmpfont=cmr5
22   \else \ifdim#1<7pt \setlength{\unitlength}{.6mm}
23     \font\tmpfont=cmr6
24   \else \ifdim#1<8pt \setlength{\unitlength}{.7mm}
25     \font\tmpfont=cmr7
26   \else \ifdim#1<9pt \setlength{\unitlength}{.8mm}
27     \font\tmpfont=cmr8
28   \else \ifdim#1<10pt \setlength{\unitlength}{.9mm}
29     \font\tmpfont=cmr9
30   \else \ifdim#1<11pt \setlength{\unitlength}{1mm}
31     \font\tmpfont=cmr10
32   \else \ifdim#1<13pt \setlength{\unitlength}{1.2mm}
33     \font\tmpfont=cmr12
34   \else \ifdim#1<15pt \setlength{\unitlength}{1.4mm}
35     \font\tmpfont=cmr12 scaled \magstep1
36   \else \ifdim#1<18pt \setlength{\unitlength}{1.7mm}
37     \font\tmpfont=cmr17
38   \else \ifdim#1<21pt \setlength{\unitlength}{2mm}
39     \font\tmpfont=cmr17 scaled \magstep1
40   \else \setlength{\unitlength}{2.4mm}
41     \font\tmpfont=cmr17 scaled \magstep2
42   \ifdim#1>24pt
43     \typeout{Warning: largest ‘blokjes’ dimension is
44       24pt, which I will use right now}
45   \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
46   \linethickness{.1\unitlength}
47   \setlength{\raiselength}{.9\unitlength}
```

```

48 \begin{minipage}{36\unitlength}
49 \begin{picture}(35,11)
50 \put(0,6){\@aesl{A}}
51 \put(6,6){\@aesl{-}}
52 % TODO: check whether this should be an en dash
53 \put(12,6){\@aesl{E}}
54 \put(18,6){\@aesl{s}}
55 \put(24,6){\@aesl{k}}
56 \put(30,6){\@aesl{w}}
57 %
58 \put(0,0){\@aesl{a}}
59 \put(6,0){\@aesl{d}}
60 \put(12,0){\@aesl{r}}
61 \put(18,0){\@aesl{a}}
62 \put(24,0){\@aesl{a}}
63 \put(30,0){\@aesl{t}}
64 \end{picture}
65 \end{minipage}}
66 \NewDocumentCommand{\aes}{-}{\blokjes{10pt}\hfill\parbox{8cm}{%
67 Studievereniging voor studenten in de wis-, natuur-,
68 sterrenkunde, geofysica en informatica}}
69 \NewDocumentCommand{\aees}{-}{\blokjes{10pt}\hfill\parbox{8cm}{%
70 Association of students in physics, mathematics,
71 computer science, astronomy and geophysics}}
72 % FIXME: outdated description
73 % TODO: Should "association of students" be "study association"?

```

`\euro` The all-important `\euro`, €.

```

74 \RequirePackage{eurosym}
75 \let\euro\officialeguro

```

`\aesnaam` `\aesnaam{}` outputs the name of the study association, A-Eskwadraat. It can be used to create compounds, such as `\aesnaam{kamer}`, which outputs A-Eskwadraatkamer.

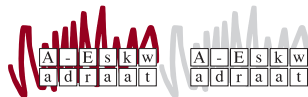
```

76 \NewDocumentCommand{\aesnaam}{ m }{%
77 \mbox{A--Es}\-kwa\-draat#1\space%
78 }
79 \let\aeskwadraat\aesnaam

```

`\aeslogo` We create a macro for creating the A-Eskwadraat logo.

`\aeslogogrijs`



```

80 \NewDocumentCommand{\aeslogo}{ 0{20mm} }{%
81 \includegraphics[width=#1]{logos/aeskwadraat_RGB.pdf}}
82 \NewDocumentCommand{\aeslogogrijs}{ 0{20mm} }{%
83 \includegraphics[width=#1]{logos/aeskwadraat_BW.pdf}}

```

`\axicie` These macros typeset committee names or generate their logos.

```

\BBCie 84 \newcommand\aes@pmb[1]{
\aesroots 85 \setbox0=\hbox{#1}%
\TeXnicie 86 \kern-0.025em\copy0\kern-\wd0
\btw 87 \kern0.05em\copy0\kern-\wd0
\TbC 88 \kern-0.025em\raise0.0433em\box0 }
89 \NewDocumentCommand\axicie{}{\normalfont\sc\aes@pmb{axicie}}
90 \NewDocumentCommand\BBCie{ 0{12pt} }{%
91 \lower2pt\hbox{\epsfig{
92 file=bbclogo,height=#1}}}
93 \let\bbcie\BBCie
94 % \newcommand\TbC{\(\mathcal{T}\)\hspace{-0.45em}
95 % \raisebox{-0.5ex}{\(\mathcal{B}\)}\(\mathcal{C}\)}
96 \let\tbc\TbC
97 \NewDocumentCommand\aesroots{}{%

```



```

98   \mbox{\mbox{(\textrm{A--Es}^2)}\hspace{-3pt}}
99   \mbox{(\sqrt{\textrm{\emph{roots}}})}\xspace}
100 \let\aeskwadraatroots\aesroots
101 \NewDocumentCommand{\TeXnicie}{}{%
102   \mbox{\textsf{\TeX nicie}}
103 \let\textnicie\TeXnicie
104 \let\hektex\TeXnicie
105 \NewDocumentCommand{\btw}{}{%
106   {\sl'By the way\dots'}}
107 \NewDocumentCommand{\TbC}{}{%
108   \(\mathcal{T}
109   \kern-.45em\lower.5ex\hbox{(\mathcal{B}\)})%
110   \kern-.00em\mathcal{C}\)\@relax%
111 }
112 </master>

```

We create a package to catch people using the deprecated aes.sty. It loads aeskwadraat.sty and gives a warning.

```

113 <*masterdeprecated>
114 \ProvidesPackage{aes}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1 Deprecated A-Eskwadraat package]
115 \PackageWarning{aes}{Package deprecated! Load package "aeskwadraat", instead.
116 This package might no longer exist in a future update!
117 Loading aeskwadraat...}
118 \usepackage{aeskwadraat}
119 </masterdeprecated>

```

## 8.2 aeskwadraatnotulen

```
1 <*notulen>
```

As of the 2021/11/15 version of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>, \contentsline requires a fourth argument, which is used in this package.

```

2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2021/11/15]
3 \ProvidesPackage{aeskwadraatnotulen}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1 A-Eskwadraat notulen]
4 %% Copyright (C) 2003-2015 TeXnicie A-Eskwadraat
5 %% <hektex@a-eskwadraat.nl>

```

We define an option english to make the output of the package English

```

6 \newif\ifeng@art \eng@artfalse
7 \DeclareOption{english}{\eng@arttrue}
8 \ProcessOptions\relax
9
10 \ifeng@art\RequirePackage[english]{babel}
11 \else\RequirePackage[dutch]{babel}
12 \fi

```

\ifnotulen@stiekemext The following if checks whether the stiekemext package is loaded.

```
13 \newif\ifnotulen@stiekemext \notulen@stiekemextfalse
```

We import essential packages

```
14 \RequirePackage{aeskwadraat, ifthen, calc}
```

We now go on to defining commands which will create a table with all decisions, together with a reference to where they were made.

We now go on to defining commands which will create a table with all decisions, together with a reference to where they were made.

```

\besluit Use \besluit{decision} to create a "decision".
\besluit{\LaTeX{}} rules.} outputs
Decision: LATEX rules.

```

\besluitenlijst Use \besluitenlijst at the end of your document to create a table of contents for all decisions made.

```
15 \ifeng@art\newcommand{\besluitenlijstnaam}{Resolutions}
```

```

16 \else\newcommand{\besluitenlijstnaam}{Besluitenlijst}
17 \fi
18
19
20 \newcommand{\besluitenlijstentry}{
21   \addcontentsline{toc}{section}{\besluitenlijstnaam}
22 }
23
24 \NewDocumentCommand{\besluitenlijst}{s}{%
25   \IfBooleanF{#1}{\besluitenlijstentry}
26   \section*{\besluitenlijstnaam
27     \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase\besluitenlijstnaam}%
28     {\MakeUppercase\besluitenlijstnaam}}%
29   \@starttoc{lob}%
30 }
31
32 \newcommand{\l@besluit}{\@dottedtocline{1}{1.5em}{2.3em}}
33
34
35 \newcommand{\besluit}[1]{%
36 % We look at level and huidigniveau to decide whether
37 % the decision should be in the table of contents
38 \ifnotulen@stiekemext
39 \addtocounter{level}{-1}
40 \ifnum \thelevel < \thestiekemext@huidigniveau
41 % with addtocounter this becomes a <=
42 \par
43 \ifeng@art\textbf{Decision:}\else\textbf{Besluit:}\fi \hspace{5mm} #1
44 % kandidaat voor aeskwadraattaal migratie?
45 \addcontentsline{lob}{besluit}
46   {\hetbesluit\hspace{1em}{%
47     \color{niveau\thestiekemext@huidigniveau}#1}}
48 \addtocounter{besluit}{1}
49 \par
50 \fi
51 \addtocounter{level}{1}
52 \else% stiekemext is NOT loaded
53 \par
54 \ifeng@art\textbf{Decision:}\else\textbf{Besluit:}\fi \hspace{5mm} #1
55 \addcontentsline{lob}{besluit}
56   {\hetbesluit\hspace{1em}{#1}}
57 \addtocounter{besluit}{1}
58 \par
59 \fi
60 }
61
62 \newcounter{besluit}
63 \setcounter{besluit}{1}
64 \newcommand{\hetbesluit}{\@arabic\c@besluit}

```

\advies Similarly to \besluit, use \advies{advice} for an advice.  
\adviezenlijst \advies{Stop using Overleaf}. outputs

**Recommendation:** Stop using Overleaf.  
Use \adviezenlijst to generate a table of contents.

```

65
66 %%%%%%%%%%%
67 % De onderstaande code is gecopypaste van
68 % het bovenstaande.
69 % (besluit, advies, van- voor het bestuur en ap zijn hetzelfde)
70 %%%%%%%%%%%
71
72 \ifeng@art
73 \newcommand{\adviezenlijstnaam} {Advices}

```

```

74 \else
75 \newcommand{\adviezenlijstnaam} {Adviezenlijst}
76 \fi
77
78 \newcommand{\adviezenlijstentry}{
79   \addcontentsline{toc}{section}{\adviezenlijstnaam}
80 }
81
82 \NewDocumentCommand{\adviezenlijst}{ s }{%
83   \IfBooleanF{#1}{\adviezenlijstentry}
84   \section*{\adviezenlijstnaam
85     \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase\adviezenlijstnaam}%
86       {\MakeUppercase\adviezenlijstnaam}}%
87   \@starttoc{lobadvies}%
88   }
89
90 \newcommand{\l@advies}{\@dottedtocline{1}{1.5em}{2.3em}}
91
92
93 \newcommand{\advies}[1]{%
94 % We look at level and huidigniveau to decide whether
95 % the decision should be in the table of contents
96 \ifnotulen@stiekemext
97 \addtocounter{level}{-1}
98 \ifnum \thelevel < \thestiekemext@huidigniveau
99   \par
100  \ifeng@art\textbf{Recommendation:}
101  \else\textbf{Advies:} \fi \hspace{5.5mm} #1
102  \addcontentsline{lobadvies}{advies}
103    {\hetadvies\hspace{1em}}{%
104      \color{niveau\thestiekemext@huidigniveau}#1}}
105  \addtocounter{advies}{1}
106  \par
107 \fi
108 \addtocounter{level}{1}
109 \else% stiekemext is NOT loade
110   \par
111   \ifeng@art\textbf{Recommendation:}
112   \else\textbf{Advies:} \fi \hspace{5.5mm} #1
113   \addcontentsline{lobadvies}{advies}
114     {\hetadvies\hspace{1em}}{#1}}
115   \addtocounter{advies}{1}
116   \par
117 \fi
118 }
119
120
121 \newcounter{advies}
122 \setcounter{advies}{1}
123 \newcommand{\hetadvies}{\@arabic\c@advies}

```

\ahb Similarly to \besluit, use \ahb{text} for information that should be relayed to the \aanhetbestuur board, and use \aanhetbestuur to generate a table of contents.

\ahb{Thanks for your service.}

outputs

**To the board:** Thanks for your service.

```

124
125 %%%%%%%%%%%
126 % De onderstaande code is gecopypaste van
127 % het bovenstaande.
128 % (besluit, advies, van- voor het bestuur en ap zijn hetzelfde)
129 %%%%%%%%%%%

```

```

130
131 \ifeng@art
132 \newcommand{\aanhetbestuurnaam} {To the board}
133 \else
134 \newcommand{\aanhetbestuurnaam} {Aan het bestuur}
135 \fi
136
137 \newcommand{\aanhetbestuurentry}{
138     \addcontentsline{toc}{section}{\aanhetbestuurnaam}
139 }
140
141 \NewDocumentCommand{\aanhetbestuur}{ s }{%
142     \IfBooleanF{#1}{\aanhetbestuurentry}
143     \section*{\aanhetbestuurnaam
144         \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase\aanhetbestuurnaam}%
145             {\MakeUppercase\aanhetbestuurnaam}}%
146     \@starttoc{lobahb}%
147     }
148
149 \newcommand{\l@ahb}{\@dottedtocline{1}{1.5em}{2.3em}}
150
151
152 \newcommand{\ahb}[1]{%
153     \par
154     \textbf{\aanhetbestuurnaam}: \hspace{5.5mm} #1
155     \addcontentsline{lobahb}{ahb}
156     {\ahbestuur\hspace{1em}{#1}}
157     \addtocounter{ahb}{1}
158     \par
159 }
160
161 \newcounter{ahb}
162 \setcounter{ahb}{1}
163 \newcommand{\ahbestuur}{\@alph\c@ahb}
164

```

\aar Similarly to \besluit, use \aar{text} for information that should be relayed to the \aanadviesraad advisory board, and use \aanadviesraad to generate a table of contents.

```
\aar{I heard you like advice.}
```

outputs

**To advisory board:** I heard you like advice.

```

165
166 %%%%%%%%%%%
167 % De onderstaande code is gecopypaste van
168 % het bovenstaande.
169 % (besluit, advies, van- voor het bestuur en ap zijn hetzelfde)
170 %%%%%%%%%%%
171
172 \ifeng@art
173 \newcommand{\aanadviesraadnaam} {To advisory board}
174 \else
175 \newcommand{\aanadviesraadnaam} {Aan de adviesraad}
176 \fi
177
178 \newcommand{\aanadviesraadenry}{
179     \addcontentsline{toc}{section}{\aanadviesraadnaam}
180 }
181
182 \NewDocumentCommand{\aanadviesraad}{ s }{%
183     \IfBooleanF{#1}{\aanadviesraadenry}
184     \section*{\aanadviesraadnaam
185         \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase\aanadviesraadnaam}%

```

```

186             {\MakeUppercase\aanadviesraadnaam}}%
187     \@starttoc{lobaar}%
188     }
189
190 \newcommand{\l@aar}{\@dottedtocline{1}{1.5em}{2.3em}}
191
192
193 \newcommand{\aar}[1]{%
194     \par
195     \textbf{\aanadviesraadnaam}: \hspace{5.5mm} #1
196     \addcontentsline{lobaar}{aar}
197     {\aadvisraad\hspace{1em}{#1}}
198     \addtocounter{aar}{1}
199     \par
200 }
201
202 \newcounter{aar}
203 \setcounter{aar}{1}
204 \newcommand{\aadvisraad}{\@alph@c@aar}

```

\ap Use \ap{name}{task} to assign a task (“actiepunt”) to a name. For example,

```
\ap{Jesse}{Write \LaTeX{}.}
```

outputs

**Assigned task:** Jesse Write L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

It is also possible to use multiple names by separating them using commas:

```
\ap{name1,name2,name3,...}{task}
```

These tasks can later be exported to a table of contents (either \aplijst or \aplijstpp).

```

205 \ifeng@art
206 \newcommand{\aplijstnaam}{List of Assigned Tasks}
207 \else
208 \newcommand{\aplijstnaam}{Actiepunten}
209 \fi
210 \newcommand{\aplijstentry}{
211     \addcontentsline{toc}{section}{\aplijstnaam}
212 }
213
214 % Auxiliary command. Creates a list of tasks after \@actiepunt
215 % is defined.
216 \newcommand\ap@maakaplijst{%
217     \section*{\aplijstnaam
218         \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase{\aplijstnaam}}%
219         {\MakeUppercase{\aplijstnaam}}}%
220     \@starttoc{loa}%
221     % \aplijst and \aplijstpp aren't compatible due to \@starttoc.
222     % If both are used, only one actually does anything.
223     % -- Jesse
224 }
225
226 %TODO: Get rid of all TeX \defs, replace with
227 % proper \newcommand or \NewDocumentCommand
228 \def\verwijdern@m#1#2{%
229 \def\cleanup##1, !{%
230 ##1%
231 }
232 \def\verwijder##1#2, ##2\relax{%
233 \global\edef\tempn@menlijst{##1##2}%
234 }
235 \verwijder#1, \relax%
236 \expandafter\cleanup\tempn@menlijst!%

```

```

237 }
238
239 % defines \@actiepunt for use with \aplijstpp, \aplijst
240 % redefines the command
241 \def\@actiepunt#1#2#3{% <- name, task, page
242 %
243 % Look for ##1 in known names:
244 \def\splitn@m##1, {%
245 \setcounter{ap@curnaam}{0}%
246 \setboolean{ap@gebakt}{false}%
247 \ifx\relax##1%
248 \let\next@@\relax
249 \else
250 \let\next@@\splitn@m
251 \whiledo{\theap@curnaam < \theap@namen}{%
252 \ifthenelse{\equal{##1}{
253 \csname ap@naam\theap@curnaam\endcsname}}{%
254 % Name found.
255 % Loads tasks of this name into a counter:
256 \setcounter{ap@tmp}{
257 \csname ap@naam\theap@curnaam taken\endcsname}%
258 % Defines \ap@<name><task> as new task:
259 \global\expandafter\def
260 \csname ap@naam\theap@curnaam taak\theap@tmp\endcsname{%
261 \ifthenelse{\equal{##1}{##1}}{%
262 \l@ap{#2}{#3}
263 }{%
264 \l@ap{+ \verwijderen@m{##1}{##1}: #2}{#3}
265 }
266 }%
267 % Increase number of tasks:
268 \stepcounter{ap@tmp}%
269 \global\expandafter\edef
270 \csname ap@naam\theap@curnaam taken\endcsname{\theap@tmp}%
271
272 % Remember that the name exists:
273 \setboolean{ap@gebakt}{true}%
274 }{%
275 % nothing
276 }%
277 \stepcounter{ap@curnaam}%
278 }%
279 % The name is not found,
280 % we should define a new name:
281 \ifthenelse{\boolean{ap@gebakt}}{%
282 }{%
283 % Initialise name, number of tasks (1) and first task:
284 \global\expandafter\def
285 \csname ap@naam\theap@namen\endcsname{##1}%
286 \global\expandafter\edef
287 \csname ap@naam\theap@namen taken\endcsname{1}%
288 \global\expandafter\def
289 \csname ap@naam\theap@namen taak0\endcsname{%
290 \ifthenelse{\equal{##1}{##1}}{%
291 \l@ap{#2}{#3}
292 }{%
293 \l@ap{+ \verwijderen@m{##1}{##1}: #2}{#3}
294 }
295 }%
296 % Increase number of names
297 \stepcounter{ap@namen}%
298 }%
299 \fi

```

```

300   \next@@}%
301   % Separate #1 at commas
302   \expandafter\splitn@m#1, \relax,%
303 }%
304
305 \newcommand*{\l@ap}{\@dottedtocline{1}{1.5em}{2.3em}}
306
307 \NewDocumentCommand{\ap}{ m m }{
308   \ifnotulen@stiekemext
309   \addtocounter{level}{-1}
310   \ifnum \thelevel < \thestiekemext@huidigniveau
311   \par
312   \@inaplijsttrue
313   \ifeng@art\textbf{Assigned task:}\else\textbf{Actiepunt:}\fi
314   \hspace{0.5mm} \naam{#1} #2
315   \addtocontents{loa}{\protect\@actiepunt{#1}{
316     {\color{niveau\thestiekemext@huidigniveau}#2}}
317     {\thepage}}
318   \@inaplijstfalse
319   \par
320 \fi
321 \addtocounter{level}{1}
322 \else
323   \par
324   \@inaplijsttrue
325   \ifeng@art\textbf{Assigned task:}\else\textbf{Actiepunt:}\fi
326   \hspace{0.5mm} \naam{#1} #2
327   \addtocontents{loa}{\protect\@actiepunt{#1}{#2}{\thepage}}
328   \@inaplijstfalse
329   \par
330 \fi
331 }
332
333

```

`\korteapnaam` Use `\korteapnaam{macro}{name}` to define a macro which automatically outputs someone's name. For example, `\korteapnaam{RH}{Rozemarijn-Henrietta}` makes `\RH` output "*Rozemarijn-Henrietta*".

We can then use this to create tasks: `\ap{RH}{Get a shorter name.}` outputs **Assigned task:** *Rozemarijn-Henrietta* Get a shorter name.

Exceptionally useful if you're meeting with people who have long names.

```

334
335 % ap shortcuts: % by Sjoerd Timmer @ 11-10-2012
336 \newif\if@inaplijst
337 \newcommand\korteapnaam[2]{%
338   \ifcsname#1\endcsname%
339   \PackageError{notulen}
340   {The command #1 already exists!}
341   {The command #1 already exists!}%
342 \fi%
343 \expandafter\newcommand\csname #1\endcsname{%
344   \if@inaplijst%
345     #2\xspace%
346   \else%
347     \mbox{\naam{#2}}\xspace%
348   \fi%
349 }%
350 }

```

`\aplijst` `\aplijst` produces a list of tasks.

```

351 % Task lists; flat list.
352 % TODO: Add hyperlinks to \ap usage
353 \NewDocumentCommand{\aplijst}{ s }{%

```

```

354 \IfBooleanF{#1}{\aplijstentry}
355 % This \def used to be \global, but that interferes
356 % with \actielijstpp -- Jesse
357 \begingroup%
358 \def\@actiepunt##1##2##3{\contentsline{ap}{\naam{##1} ##2}{##3}}%
359 \ap@maakaplijst%
360 \endgroup%
361 }

```

\aplijstpp \aplijstpp produces a list of tasks sorted by whom they are assigned to. Its use is highly recommended. It cannot be used together with \aplijst (THIS IS A BUG).

```

362 % Auxiliary functions for \aplijstpp.
363 \newcounter{ap@namen}
364 \newcounter{ap@curnaam}
365 \newcounter{ap@tmp}
366 \newboolean{ap@gebakt}
367
368 % Task list; grouped per person.
369 % TODO: Add hyperlinks to \ap usage
370 \NewDocumentCommand{\aplijstpp}{s}{%
371   \IfBooleanF{#1}{\aplijstentry}
372   \section*{\aplijstnaam
373     \mkboth{\MakeUppercase\aplijstnaam}%
374     {\MakeUppercase\aplijstnaam}}%
375   %
376   % Each task goes through here in order of usage.
377   \setcounter{ap@namen}{0}%
378   %
379   % Load the loa file and put it through \@actiepunt:
380   \@starttoc{loa}%
381   % \aplijst and \aplijstpp aren't compatible due to \@starttoc.
382   % If both are used, only one actually does anything.
383   % -- Jesse
384   %
385   \setcounter{ap@curnaam}{0}%
386   % Go through all found names:
387   \whiledo{\theap@curnaam < \theap@namen}{%
388     % Print name:
389     \naam{\csname ap@naam\theap@curnaam\endcsname}
390
391     \setcounter{ap@tmp}{0}
392     % Go through this person's tasks:
393     \whiledo{\theap@tmp <
394       \csname ap@naam\theap@curnaam taken\endcsname
395     }{%
396       % Print task:
397       \csname ap@naam\theap@curnaam taak\theap@tmp\endcsname
398       \stepcounter{ap@tmp}
399     }%
400     \stepcounter{ap@curnaam}%
401   }%
402 }

```

We define a selection of default values and warnings here

```

403 \newcommand{\not@aanwezig}{}
404 \newcommand{\not@afwezig}{}

```

\naamzet \naamzet outputs a list of present (and potentially absent) names.

```

405 \newcommand{\naamzet}{%
406   \noindent%
407   \ifthenelse{\equal{\not@afwezig}{} }{%
408     {\parbox[c]{\linewidth-2\fbboxsep}{\centering \not@aanwezig}}%
409     {\parbox[c]{\linewidth-2\fbboxsep}{\centering \not@aanwezig}}\

```



```

410   \parbox[c]{\linewidth-2\fbboxsep}{~\newline \centering
411   \ifeng@art absent: \else afwezig: \fi \not@afwezig}}
412 }

```

`\aanwezig` Use `\aanwezig{names}` to take note of who is present at the meeting. For example, `\aanwezig{Alice, Bob}` will mark them as present.

```

413 \newcommand{\aanwezig}[1]{%
414   \ifeng@art\renewcommand{\not@aanwezig}{present: #1}
415   \else
416   \renewcommand{\not@aanwezig}{aanwezig: #1}
417   \fi
418 }

```

`\afwezig` An optional sister of `\aanwezig`, `\afwezig{names}` lets you mark a group of people as absent. If the command isn't used, it won't appear anywhere on the document.

```

419 \newcommand{\afwezig}[1]{
420   \renewcommand{\not@afwezig}{#1}
421 }

```

`\wvttk` `\wvttk` produces the text “Any Other Business” in English or “w.v.t.t.k.” (wat verder ter tafel komt) in Dutch. It's used to signify when an unexpected business in the meeting is moved to a later point.

```

422 \ifeng@art
423 \newcommand{\wvttk}{Any Other Business}
424 \else
425 \newcommand{\wvttk}{\textsc{w.v.t.t.k.}}
426 \fi

```

We move on to some miscellaneous macros.

`\naam` `\naam{name}` displays a name slanted, e.g., `\naam{Bob}` would return *Bob*.

```

427 \newcommand{\nameshape}{\slshape}
428
429 \newcommand{\naam}[1]{\{\nameshape #1}}

```

`\EUR` Yet another macro to make a euro sign. `\EUR{20}` will return € 20.

```

430 \renewcommand{\EUR}[1]{\geneuro ~#1}

```

`\opm` `\opm{comment}` adds a comment, which will be smaller and emphasized. For example, `\opm{Foo}` returns *Foo*.

```

431 \newcommand{\opm}[1]{\medskip \footnotesize \emph{#1} \normalsize}

```

`\noitemsep` This removes the vertical spacing between items in lists, such as `itemize` or `enumerate`. Enclose this command between a `\begingroup` and an `\endgroup` to make sure it doesn't affect anything outside of the group.

```

432 \newcommand{\noitemsep}{\setlength{\itemsep}{-\parskip}}
433 \</notulen)

```

### 8.2.1 Class `aeskwadraatnotulen`

We now generate a class which implements `aeskwadraatnotulen.sty`, and adds some visuals.

```

1 (*notulencs)
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2021/11/15]
3 \ProvidesClass{aeskwadraatnotulen}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1 A-Eskwadraat notulen package]
4 \DeclareOption{english}{\PassOptionsToPackage{english}{aeskwadraatnotulen}}
5 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
6 \ProcessOptions\relax
7
8 \LoadClass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
9

```

```

10 \RequirePackage{aeskwadraatnoten}
11 \RequirePackage{fancyhdr, lineno}
12 \RequirePackage{newtxtext}
13 \renewcommand{\familydefault}{\sfdefault}
14
15 \if@twoside
16   \setlength{\oddsidemargin} {20mm}
17   \setlength{\evensidemargin} {10mm}
18 \else
19   \setlength{\oddsidemargin} {15mm}
20   \setlength{\evensidemargin} {15mm}
21 \fi
22
23 \setlength{\hoffset} {-1in}
24 \setlength{\voffset} {-1in}
25
26 \setlength{\textwidth} {180mm}
27 \setlength{\textheight} {240mm}
28 \setlength{\topmargin} {10mm}
29 \setlength{\headheight} {1.5em}
30 \setlength{\headsep} {2em}
31 \setlength{\footskip} {4em}
32
33 \setlength{\parindent} {0em}
34 \setlength{\parskip} {0em}
35
36 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
37
38 \pagestyle{fancy}
39
40 \lhead{\@title}
41 \chead{}
42 \rhead{\@date}
43 \lfoot{}
44 \cfoot{\thepage}
45 \rfoot{}
46
47 \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0.4pt}
48 \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0.0pt}
49
50 \pagenumbering{Roman}
51
52 \modulolinenumbers[5]
53
54 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
55
56
57 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}
58 \setcounter{tocdepth}{2}
59
60 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
61
62 \renewcommand{\section}{
63   \@startsection{section}{1}{\z@}
64     {-2.5ex \@plus -1ex \@minus -.2ex}
65     {1.3ex \@plus .2ex}
66     {\normalfont\Large\bfseries}}
67 \renewcommand{\subsection}{
68   \@startsection{subsection}{2}{\z@}
69     {-1.25ex \@plus -1ex \@minus -.2ex}
70     {0.5ex \@plus .2ex}
71     {\normalfont\large\itshape}}
72 \renewcommand{\subsubsection}{

```

```

73 \@startsection{subsubsection}{3}{\z@}
74   {-1.00ex \@plus -0.50ex \@minus -0.50ex}
75   {-1.00ex \@plus -0.50ex \@minus -0.50ex}
76   {\normalfont\normalsize\itshape\bfseries}}
77 \renewcommand{\paragraph}{
78   \@startsection{paragraph}{4}{\z@}
79     {0.00ex \@plus0.1ex}
80     {-1em}
81     {\normalfont\normalsize\nameshape}}
82 % \renewcommand{\subparagraph}{
83 %   \@startsection{subparagraph}{5}{\parindent}
84 %     {3.25ex \@plus1ex \@minus .2ex}
85 %     {-1em}
86 %     {\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}}
87 %
88 %

```

`\titel` Historically, `\titel` and `\datum` did more than just the regular `\title` and `\date`. For `\datum` accessibility, we have made the package work with the original commands, instead. For backwards compatibility's sake, we do have to define `\titel` and `\date`.

```

89 \let\titel\title
90 \let\datum\date

```

For the sake of backwards compatibility, we give a default value to the title and date. A warning is added.

```

91 \DeclareDocumentCommand{\@title}{}{\ifeng@art Meeting records
92 \ClassWarning{aes-notulen}{no \title given}
93 \else Notulen \ClassWarning{aes-notulen}{geen \title ingevoerd} \fi}
94 \DeclareDocumentCommand{\@date}{}{\today \ifeng@art
95 \ClassWarning{aes-notulen}{no \date given}
96 \else \ClassWarning{aes-notulen}{geen \date ingevoerd}
97 \fi}

```

`\maketitle` We redefine `\maketitle`. This is done to add to the “author” section a list of present and absent people.

```

98 \def\@maketitle{%
99   \newpage
100  \null
101  \vskip 2em%
102  \begin{center}%
103  \let \footnote \thanks
104    {\LARGE \@title \par}%
105    \vskip 1.5em%
106    {\large
107     \lineskip .75em%
108     \begin{tabular}[t]{c}%
109       \@author
110     \end{tabular}\par ~\newline \naamzet }% We removed the author here
111    \vskip 1em%
112    {\large \@date}%
113  \end{center}%
114  \par
115  \vskip 1.5em}
116 </notulencs>

```

### 8.3 beamerthemeaeskwadraat

```

1 <*beamer>
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2020/10/01]
3 \ProvidesPackage{beamerthemeaeskwadraat}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1
4   A-Eskwadraat beamer theme]
5 %% Copyright (C) 2007-2015 TeXnicie A-Eskwadraat
6 %% <hektex@a-eskwadraat.nl>

```

Here follow the theme's options. The first is `noprogress`, which removes the progress bar at the bottom. Next is `uu`, which replaces the default (A–Eskwadraat) theme with official Utrecht University colours and logos. Finally, if you want a gradient at the end of the progress bar (as you used to have in the old beamer theme), use the option `gradient`. However, this is not recommended, as this gradient comes with some visual bugs.

```

7 \newif\ifaes@progress \aes@progresstrue
8 \DeclareOption{noprogress}{\aes@progressfalse}
9 \newif\ifaes@uutheme \aes@uuthemefalse
10 \DeclareOption{uu}{\aes@uuthemetrue}
11 \newif\ifaes@gradient \aes@gradientfalse
12 \DeclareOption{gradient}{\aes@gradienttrue}
13 \newif\ifaes@newbeamer \aes@newbeamertrue
14 \DeclareOption{legacy}{\aes@newbeamerfalse}
15 \DeclareOption*{
16     \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{beamerthemeFrankfurt}}
17 \ProcessOptions\relax

```

We import some basic theme stuff from the Frankfurt theme.

```

18 \usetheme{Frankfurt}
19 \useinnertheme{rectangles}
20 \setbeamertemplate{mini frames}[box]

```

`\setstylecolor` Here, we define the style colour of our document as `aes@stylecolor`. To change it, use `\setstylecolor{R,G,B}`, for R, G, B some values between 0 and 255. By default, the colour is A–Eskwadraat red.

We use this theme colour to construct the colour of the presentation itself, and of blocks that one can put in.

```

21 \definecolor{aes@stylecolor}{rgb}{0.59,0.00,0.12}
22 \NewDocumentCommand{\setstylecolor}{ m }{
23   \definecolor{aes@stylecolor}{RGB}{#1}
24 }
25 \setbeamercolor{structure}{fg=aes@stylecolor}
26 \setbeamercolor{block title}{bg=aes@stylecolor}
27 \setbeamercolor{block body}{bg=aes@stylecolor!30}
28 \setbeamertemplate{blocks}[default]

```

We select a font

```

29 \RequirePackage[scale=0.9]{merriweather}
30 \usefonttheme{professionalfonts}

```

`\setlogo` Using `\setlogo{file}` changes the logo in the bottom right. If the command isn't used, the default is used.

If the parameter `file` is left empty, the logo will disappear.

Logos are automatically made a little transparent.

```

31 \RequirePackage{tikz}
32 \DeclareDocumentCommand{\setlogo}{ m }{%
33   \pgfdeclareimage[width = 25mm]{logo}{#1}%
34   \logo{\tikz\node[opacity = 0.35] {\pgfuseimage{logo}};}%
35 }
36
37 \pgfdeclareimage[width=25mm]{logo}{aeskwadraat_slinger}
38 % TODO: remove transparency of slinger for compatibility
39 \logo{\pgfuseimage{logo}}

```

Now, we add the UU theme. Keep in mind that the Utrecht University logo may only be used by affiliates to the university. For copyright reasons, the logo may not be included by the distribution, so we add a warning telling the user to download the file themselves, from <https://www.uu.nl/en/organisation/corporate-identity/guidelines/logo>. We need from the logos with white background the file `UU_logo_2021_EN_BLACK.jpg`, which must be renamed to `aeskwadraat_uuloگو.jpg` and moved to a folder where L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X can find it (so either the project itself or the `/logos/` folder of this package).

Since the logo has a lot of white space around it, we resize it and move it around to make it fit better.

The colour chosen here is in accordance with UU guidelines, see <https://www.uu.nl/en/organisation/corporate-identity/brand-policy/colour>.

```

40 \ifaes@uutheme
41 \IfFileExists{aeskwadraat_uulogo.jpg}{%
42   % Logo found
43   \pgfdeclareimage[width = 38mm]{logo}{aeskwadraat_uulogo.jpg}%
44   \logo{\tikz\node[opacity = 0.35] {\pgfuseimage{logo}};\hspace{-10em}}%
45 }{%
46   % Logo not found: wasn't included in distribution
47   \PackageWarning{beamerthemeaeskwadraat}{%
48     It seems that we couldn't find the UU logo. Your distribution probably
49     did not include it due to copyright reasons. Please download the
50     (black-white) logo from the UU website and include it as
51     aeskwadraat_uulogo.jpg. Refer to the documentation for more information.
52   }
53 }
54 \setstylecolor{255,205,0}
55 \fi

```

The code below is used to generate a progress bar on the bottom.

```

56 \ifaes@progress
57 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
58 \RequirePackage{calc}
59 \newlength{\aes@progressbarlength}
60 \defbeamertemplate*{footline}{aes progress bar}
61 {%
62   \leavevmode%
63   % recalculate progressbar length
64   \setlength{\aes@progressbarlength}{\paperwidth/
65     \maxof{\inserttotalframenummer}{\insertframenummer}*
66     \insertframenummer}%
67   % current frame / total frame * paperwidth
68   % create the solid "main" bar
69   \begin{beamercolorbox}[wd=\aes@progressbarlength,ht=2ex]
70     {frametitle}%
71   \end{beamercolorbox}%
72   \ifaes@gradient
73   % define the gradient
74   \pgfdeclarehorizontalshading{aes@progressbar}{2ex}{%
75     % Start with the stylecolor
76     color(0ex)=(aes@stylecolor)%
77     % Transfer to white 0.3in later
78     color(0.3in)=(white)%
79   }%
80   % add the gradient after the main bar
81   \begin{beamercolorbox}[wd=0.3in,ht=2ex]
82     {frametitle}%
83     \pgfuses shading{aes@progressbar}%
84   \end{beamercolorbox}%
85   \fi
86   \vskip0pt%
87 }
88 \newlength{\aes@step}
89 \setlength{\aes@step}{0pt}
90 \AtEndDocument{
91   \newcounter{aes@upc}
92   \setcounter{aes@upc}{1}
93   \newlength{\aes@pagelen}
94   \setlength{\aes@pagelen}{\inserttotalframenummer\unitlength}
95   \whiledo{%
96     \lengthtest{\theaes@upc\aes@pagelen<\paperwidth}%

```

```

97     }{%
98         \stepcounter{aes@upc}}
99     \setlength{\aes@step}{\theaes@upc\unitlength}
100    \if@filesw
101        \immediate\write\@auxout{\string\@writefile{nav}%
102            {\noexpand\headcommand{
103                \noexpand\setlength{\noexpand\aes@step}{\the\aes@step}}}}
104    \fi
105 }
106 \fi

```

`\miniframeson` To exclude / include a frame from the squares on top of the document, use `\miniframesoff` and `\miniframeson`.

```

107 \let\beamer@writeslidentry@miniframeson=\beamer@writeslidentry
108 \def\beamer@writeslidentry@miniframesoff{%
109     \expandafter\beamer@ifempty\expandafter{% does not happen normally
110         \beamer@framestartpage}{%
111     {%else
112     % removed \addtocontents commands
113     \clearpage\beamer@notesactions%
114     }
115 }
116
117 \NewDocumentCommand{\miniframeson}{}{%
118     \let\beamer@writeslidentry=\beamer@writeslidentry@miniframeson}
119 \NewDocumentCommand{\miniframesoff}{}{%
120     \let\beamer@writeslidentry=\beamer@writeslidentry@miniframesoff}

```

The code below reimagines the title page for a more modern look.

```

121 \ifaes@newbeamer
122 \setbeamertemplate{title page}{%
123     \hfuzz=60pt
124     \vfuzz=10pt
125     \begin{tikzpicture}
126         \draw [white, opacity = 0] ([yshift = -0.2in]current page.north west)
127             rectangle (current page.south east);
128         \fill[aes@stylecolor]([yshift = 0.5in]current page.west)
129             rectangle ([yshift = -0.5in]current page.east);
130         \node[anchor = north west, text width = \linewidth] at
131             ([yshift = .4in, xshift = .1in]current page.west) (title)
132             {\LARGE\textcolor{white}\inserttitle};
133         \node[anchor = south west, text width = \linewidth] at
134             ([yshift = -.4in, xshift = .1in]current page.west) (subtitle)
135             {\large\textcolor{white}\insertsubtitle};
136         \node[anchor = north west, text width = \linewidth] at
137             ([yshift = -.55in, xshift = .1in]current page.west) (author)
138             {\begin{tabular}{t}{c}\insertauthor\end{tabular}}\
139             \begin{tabular}{t}{c}\scriptsize\insertinstitute\end{tabular}};
140         \node[anchor = south east] at
141             ([xshift = -.35in, yshift = -1.66in]current page.east) (titlegraphic)
142             {\usebeamercolor{fg}{titlegraphic}\inserttitlegraphic};
143     \end{tikzpicture}
144 }

```

We also add section and subsection slides in the same style as the title page.

```

145 \AtBeginSection[] {
146 {
147     \hfuzz=60pt
148     \vfuzz=10pt
149     \miniframesoff
150     \begin{frame}
151         \begin{tikzpicture}
152             \draw [white, opacity = 0] ([yshift = -0.2in]current page.north west)
153                 rectangle (current page.south east);

```

```

154   \fill[aes@stylecolor]([yshift = 0.25in]current page.west)
155       rectangle ([yshift = -0.25in]current page.east);
156   \node[anchor = west, text width = \linewidth] at
157       ([xshift = .1in]current page.west) (title)
158       {\LARGE\textcolor{white}\insertsectionhead};
159   \end{tikzpicture}
160 \end{frame}
161 }
162 }
163
164 \AtBeginSubsection[] {
165 {
166   \hfuzz=60pt
167   \vfuzz=10pt
168   \miniframesoff
169   \begin{frame}
170     \begin{tikzpicture}
171       \draw [white, opacity = 0] ([yshift = -0.2in]current page.north west)
172           rectangle (current page.south east);
173       \fill[aes@stylecolor]([yshift = 0.25in]current page.west)
174           rectangle ([yshift = -0.25in]current page.east);
175       \node[anchor = west, text width = \linewidth] at
176           ([xshift = .1in]current page.west) (title)
177           {\LARGE\textcolor{white}\insertsectionhead};
178       \node[anchor = north west, text width = \linewidth] at
179           ([xshift = .1in, yshift = -.3in]current page.west) (subtitle)
180           {\Large\textcolor{black}\insertsubsectionhead};
181     \end{tikzpicture}
182   \end{frame}
183 }
184 }
185 \fi

```

`\questionframe` Finally, we add a question slide with a funny duck, `\questionframe`.

```

186 \RequirePackage{tikzducks}
187 \NewDocumentCommand{\questionframe}{}{%
188 {
189   \miniframesoff
190   \thispagestyle{empty}
191   \setbeamercolor{background canvas}{bg=black}
192   \begin{frame}
193     \centering
194     \begin{tikzpicture}
195       \randuck[draw = white]
196       \node[anchor = south, text = white] at (1, 2.7) {\Huge\fontsize{40}{40}?};
197     \end{tikzpicture}\\
198     \textcolor{white}{Questions?}
199   \end{frame}
200 }
201 }

```

The following code is essential for making `\pause` work inside `align` environments.

```

202 \renewrobustcmd{\beamer@@pause}[1] [] {%
203   \unless\ifmeasuring%
204   \ifblank{#1}%
205   {\stepcounter{beamerpauses}}%
206   {\setcounter{beamerpauses}{#1}}%
207   \onslide<\value{beamerpauses}->\relax%
208   \fi%
209 }
210 </beamer>

```

In the past, `beamerthemeaeskwadmaat.sty` was named `beamerthemeaes2.sty`. To warn users of the old version, we generate `beamerthemeaes2.sty` to only import

beamerthemeaeskwadraat.sty, and throw a warning to the users, telling them to change their name. We might remove this in a future version.

```

211 <*beamerdeprecated>
212 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{beamerthemeaes}}
213 \ProcessOptions\relax
214 \usetheme{aeskwadraat}
215 \PackageWarning{beamerthemeaes2}{The beamer theme
216 "aes2" is deprecated and may be deleted in the future.
217 Please use "aeskwadraat", instead.}
218 </beamerdeprecated>

```

## 8.4 aeskwadraatfactuur

We now generate a package which implements ‘aeskwadraatfactuur.sty’, and adds some visuals.

```

1 <*factuur>
2 <@@=aeskwadraatfactuur>
3 %% Copyright (C) 2008-2015 TeXnicie A-Eskwadraat
4 %% <hektex@a-eskwadraat.nl>
5
6 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2020/10/01]
7 \ProvidesPackage{aeskwadraatfactuur}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1
8         Simple invoices with aeskwadraatbrief integration]
9
10 \RequirePackage{aeskwadraattaal}
11 \RequirePackage{substr}
12 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
13 \RequirePackage{calc}

```

We start by defining an error for if a command is used outside the proper environment.

```

14 \newcommand\FactuurError@verdwaald[1]{%
15 \PackageError{aeskwadraatfactuur} {Runaway #1 command}%
16     {This command may only be used within the
17     factur environment.\MessageBreak%
18     put #1\space between \protect\begin{factuur}
19     and \protect\end{factuur}.}%
20 }

```

The following font is used in titles. **It looks like this.**

```

21 \newcommand\aes@fonttitel{\fontsize{18}{20}\selectfont\bfseries}

```

`\newnepboolean` Due to the incompatibility of `ifthenelse` and `tabular`, we define “fake booleans”. `\newnepboolean{foo}` creates a command `\iffoo{iftrue}{iffalse}` that returns `iftrue` if `foo` is true, and it returns `iffalse` if `foo` is false.

`\settrue` By default, the fake booleans are set to `true`. To set a fake boolean to `true`, use `\settrue{foo}`, and to make it false, use `\setfalse{foo}`.

```

22 \newcommand\newnepboolean[1]{%
23   \settrue{#1}%
24 }
25 \newcommand\settrue[1]{%
26   \expandafter\gdef\csname if#1\endcsname##1##2{##1}%
27 }
28 \newcommand\setfalse[1]{%
29   \expandafter\gdef\csname if#1\endcsname##1##2{##2}%
30 }

```

The following code makes a lot of items (“posten”) break to a new page immediately. We define the maximum number of items that fit on a letter. For the best result, use `\nieuwepagina` in the `factuur` environment to make a new page. This only does something if the user has activated multiple pages with `\meerpaginas`.

We define a counter `factuur@aantalPosten` to count the number of times `\post` is used.



```

31 \newcounter{factuur@aantalPosten}
32 \setcounter{factuur@aantalPosten}{0}
33
34 \newboolean{factuur@meerderePaginas}
35 \setboolean{factuur@meerderePaginas}{false}
36 \newcommand{\meerpaginas}{\setboolean{factuur@meerderePaginas}{true}}
37 \let\meerPaginas\meerpaginas

```

The maximum number of items is set to 19. However, since the second page has no letter header, there is more space for items — we set the maximum number to 25.

To know on which page we are, we use a boolean `factuur@tweedePagina`, which is set to `false` by default. Using `\nieuwepagina` sets it to `true`.

```

38 \newcounter{factuur@maxPosten}
39 \setcounter{factuur@maxPosten}{19}
40
41 \newcounter{factuur@maxPostenTweedePagina}
42 \setcounter{factuur@maxPostenTweedePagina}{25}
43
44 \newboolean{factuur@tweedePagina}
45 \setboolean{factuur@tweedePagina}{false}

```

`\valuta` `\valuta{foo}` defines the currency as `foo`. It is € by default.

```

46 \NewDocumentCommand{\valuta}{ m }{%
47   \renewcommand\factuur@valutasym{#1}%
48 }
49 \newcommand\factuur@valutasym{\euro}

```

`\nieuwepagina` We define `\nieuwepagina` as an alternative to `\newpage` to be used within the `factuur` environment. It automatically ends `factuur`, creates a new page and `factuur` environment and forwards any relevant parameters to the new environment.

```

50 \NewDocumentCommand{\nieuwepagina}{}{%
51   \setboolean{factuur@tweedePagina}{true}%
52   \setcounter{factuur@maxPosten}{\value{factuur@maxPostenTweedePagina}}%
53   % The following counter needs to be set to zero
54   % because tabular hates empty commands at the end
55   % of a table
56   \setcounter{factuur@aantalPosten}{0} & \vspace{-12pt}\%
57   \subtotaal%
58   \end{factuur@subfactuur}%
59   \begin{center}%
60   \TAAAlpaginaGaatVerder%
61   \end{center}%
62   \newpage%
63   \begin{factuur@subfactuur}%
64 }
65 \let\nieuwePagina\nieuwepagina

```

If `\post` is used outside of a `factuur` environment, we raise an error.

```

66 \newcommand\factuur@post@err[2]{%
67   \FactuurError@verdwaald{\protect\post}%
68 }
69 \let\post\factuur@post@err

```

If `\procent` is used outside of a `factuur` environment, we raise an error.

```

70 \newcommand\factuur@procent@err[2]{%procent buiten factuur
71   \FactuurError@verdwaald{\protect\procent}%
72 }
73 \let\procent\factuur@procent@err

```

`\factuur@invul` `\factuur@invul{item}` creates `item` without associating a value to it. We also set a boolean `factuur@TotaalVerbokt`<sup>1</sup> to `true`, which makes it impossible to calculate the subtotal.

<sup>1</sup>Jesse: I am unsure what the origin of the word “verbokt” is here. I assume it is loaned from the German “verbockt”, which means “ruined”. I can only guess at the vulgar words that preceded it.

Later, this macro will be used as `\invul`.

```
74 \newcommand\factuur@invul[1]{%
75   \settrue{factuur@TotaalVerbokt}%
76   \factuur@zetpostnep{#1}{\dotfill}%
77 }
```

If `\invul` is used outside of a `factuur` environment, we raise an error.

```
78 \newcommand\factuur@invul@err[1]{%
79 \FactuurError@verdwaald{\protect\invul}%
80 }
81 \let\invul\factuur@invul@err
```

If `\subtotaal` is used outside a `factuur` environment, we throw an error.

```
82 \newcommand\factuur@subtotaal@err{%
83 \FactuurError@verdwaald{\protect\subtotaal}%
84 }
85 \let\subtotaal\factuur@subtotaal@err

86 \newnepboolean{factuur@TotaalVerbokt}%
87 % We construct some internal macros.
88 %   \begin{macrocode}
89 \newcommand\factuur@zetpostnep[2]{%
90   \factuur@zetpostrow{#1}{\multicolumn{5}{r}{#2}}%
91 }
92 \newcommand\factuur@zetpostrow[2]{%
93   \vspace{2mm}
94   \parbox[b]{\textwidth*3/4}{#1} & #2 \\
95 }
```

From this point on, the code is written in the  $\text{\LaTeX}3$  language. We use it because it supports actual floating points, which fixes several issues this package used to have.

```
96 \ExplSyntaxOn
```

`\g_aes_total_fp` will be the floating point which will save the total amount in invoices.

```
97 \fp_new:N \g_aes_total_fp
```

`factuur` (*env.*) The `factuur` environment will be used to generate our invoices. It sets the total amount to zero, defines macros as they should (instead of producing errors), and loads the `factuur@subfactuur` environment, which is the actual table that the invoice generates. At the end, `factuur` showcases the total invoice amount.

```
98 \NewDocumentEnvironment{factuur}{}{% \begin
99   \fp_gset:Nn \g_aes_total_fp { 0 }
100   \setfalse{factuur@TotaalVerbokt}
101   %
102   \let\post\factuur@post
103   \let\procent\factuur@procent
104   \let\invul\factuur@invul
105   \let\subtotaal\factuur@subtotaal
106   \begin{factuur@subfactuur}
107 }{% \end
108   \hrule\hrule\[-2mm]
109   % Display total, or dots if verbokt
110   \iffactuur@TotaalVerbokt{%
111     \bfseries\TAALtotaal & \multicolumn{5}{r}{\dotfill}
112   }{%
113     \factuur@zetpost{ \bfseries\TAALtotaal }{
114       \g_aes_total_fp
115     }
116   } \\
117 \end{factuur@subfactuur}
118 \let\post\factuur@post@err
119 \let\procent\factuur@procent@err
120 \let\invul\factuur@invul@err
121 \let\subtotaal\factuur@subtotaal@err
122 }
```

`factuur@subfactuur` (*env.*) `factuur@subfactuur` simply generates a table. The columns are

Description	Minus sign	Currency symbol	Wholes	Decimal separator	Cents
123 \newenvironment{factuur@subfactuur}{% \begin					
124 % tabel: desc, minus, currency, wholes, decimal sep, cents					
125 \begin{tabular}{lc@{}c@{}r@{}c@{}l}					
126 \bfseries \TAALomschrijving & \multicolumn{5}{r}{\bfseries \TAALbedrag}					
127 \\\					
128 \hline\hline \\\[-2mm]					
129 }{% \end					
130 \end{tabular}					
131 }					

`\factuur@iftotalnegative` `\factuur@iftotalnegative{iftrue}{iffalse}` checks whether the total amount is negative, and runs the corresponding macros.

```

132 \newcommand\factuur@iftotalnegative[2]{
133   \fp_compare:nNnTF { \g_aes_total_fp } < { 0 } { #1 } { #2 }
134 }

```

`\factuur@subtotaal` `\factuur@subtotaal` displays the current total amount. It only works within a `factuur` environment.

```

135 \newcommand\factuur@subtotaal{
136   \ifactuur@TotaalVerbokt{
137     \PackageError{aeskwadraatfactuur}{\protect\subtotaal\space
138       kan~niet~meer~na~\protect\invul}{ }
139   }{
140     \hline\\\[-2mm]
141     \factuur@zetpost{ \bfseries\TAALsubtotaal }{
142       \g_aes_total_fp
143     }
144   }
145 }

```

`\factuur@post` `\factuur@post{desc}{amount}` generates an item (“post”) with a description and amount. The amount is added to the total. implemented in `factuur` environments as `\post`.

```

146 \newcommand\factuur@post[2]{
147   \ifthenelse{
148     \value{factuur@aantalPosten} = \value{factuur@maxPosten}
149   }{\nieuwepagina}{ }
150   \addtocounter{factuur@aantalPosten}{1}
151   % We want decimal point, not comma
152   \tl_set:Nn \@@_factuur_input_tl { #2 }
153   \tl_replace_once:Nnn \@@_factuur_input_tl { , } { . }
154   %
155   \fp_gadd:Nn \g_aes_total_fp { \@@_factuur_input_tl }
156   \factuur@zetpost { #1 } { \@@_factuur_input_tl }
157 }

```

`\factuur@procent` Similar to `\factuur@post`, except that it adds a percentage to the current total amount.

```

158 \newcommand\factuur@procent[2]{
159   % We want decimal point, not comma
160   \tl_set:Nn \@@_factuur_input_tl { #2 }
161   \tl_replace_once:Nnn \@@_factuur_input_tl { , } { . }
162   %
163   \fp_set:Nn \@@_percent_output_fp {
164     \@@_factuur_input_tl * \g_aes_total_fp / 100 }
165   \fp_gadd:Nn \g_aes_total_fp { \@@_percent_output_fp }
166   % Convert percentage to match regional decimal separator
167   \tl_replace_once:Nnn \@@_factuur_input_tl { . } { \TAALdecimaalsym }
168   \factuur@zetpost{ #1~(\@@_factuur_input_tl\%) }{ \@@_percent_output_fp }
169 }
170 \tl_new:N \@@_factuur_input_tl
171 \fp_new:N \@@_percent_output_fp

```

`\factuur@zetpost` `\factuur@zetpost` displays an item in the current invoice.

```
172 \newcommand\factuur@zetpost[2]{
173   \fp_gset:Nn \@@_post_val_fp {#2}
174   \factuur@zetpostrow{ #1 }{
175     \@@_fp_display_value:N \@@_post_val_fp
176   }
177 }
178 \fp_new:N \@@_post_val_fp
```

TODO: The following code requires l3doc to be typeset properly (ltxdoc is incompatible with the underscores). This does require transitioning.

```
179 \cs_new:Nn \@@_fp_display_value:N {
180   % Round value to whole cents
181   \fp_gset:Nn \@@_display_fp { \fp_eval:n { round ( #1 , 2 ) } }
182   % Get the sign
183   \fp_gset:Nn \@@_display_sign_fp { \fp_sign:n { \@@_display_fp } }
184   % Get the wholes
185   \int_gset:Nn \@@_display_wholes_int { \fp_to_int:n { \fp_eval:n {
186     abs ( trunc ( \@@_display_fp ) ) } } }
187   % Get the cents
188   \int_gset:Nn \@@_display_cents_int { \fp_eval:n {
189     ( abs ( \@@_display_fp ) - \@@_display_wholes_int ) * 100 } }
190   % gsets are necessary because the & ends groups, therefore
191   % cancelling the definitions!
192   %
193   \fp_compare:nNnT { \@@_display_sign_fp } = { -1 } { -- }
194   &
195   \factuur@valutasym~
196   &
197   \@@_int_to_thousands:N \@@_display_wholes_int
198   &
199   \TAALdecimaalsym
200   &
201   \@@_display_cents:N \@@_display_cents_int
202 }
203 \fp_new:N \@@_display_sign_fp
204 \int_new:N \@@_display_wholes_int
205 \int_new:N \@@_display_cents_int
206 \fp_new:N \@@_display_fp
207 \cs_new:Nn \@@_int_to_thousands:N {
208   \int_set_eq:NN \@@_thousands_split_int #1
209   \int_while_do:nNnn { \@@_thousands_split_int } > { 999 } {
210     \int_set:Nn \@@_thousands_split_next_int {
211       \int_div_truncate:nn { \@@_thousands_split_int } { 1000 } }
212     \tl_put_left:Ne \@@_thousands_tl {
213       \TAALduizendsym \@@_pad_to_three:n {
214         \@@_thousands_split_int - \@@_thousands_split_next_int * 1000 } }
215     \int_set_eq:NN \@@_thousands_split_int \@@_thousands_split_next_int
216   }
217   \tl_put_left:Ne \@@_thousands_tl {
218     \int_to_arabic:n { \@@_thousands_split_int } }
219   \@@_thousands_tl
220 }
221 \int_new:N \@@_thousands_split_int
222 \int_new:N \@@_thousands_split_next_int
223 \tl_new:N \@@_thousands_tl
224 \cs_new:Nn \@@_pad_to_three:n {
225   \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } < { 100 }
226   {
227     \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } < { 10 }
228     {
229       00\int_to_arabic:n { #1 }
230     }

```

```

231 {
232   \int_to_arabic:n { #1 }
233 }
234 }
235 {
236   \int_to_arabic:n { #1 }
237 }
238 }
239
240 \cs_new:Nn \@@_display_cents:N {
241   \int_compare:nNnTF{ #1 } < { 10 }
242   {
243     \int_use:N #1
244   }
245   {
246     \int_use:N #1
247   }
248 }
249 \ExplSyntaxOff

```

The following code enables integration with the class `aeskwadraatbrief`.

First, we define a command that runs if `aeskwadraatbrief` is not loaded.

```

250 \newcommand\factuur@geenaeskwadraatbrief{
251   \newenvironment{factuurbrief}[1]{
252     \PackageError{aeskwadraatfactuur}{%
253       Alleen gedefinieerd binnen de aeskwadraatbrief-class}
254     {Gebruik \protect\documentclass{aeskwadraatbrief}.}
255   }{}
256 }

```

Now, we define a command that runs if `aeskwadraatbrief` is loaded.

```

257 \newcommand\factuur@welaeskwadraatbrief{
factuur@teruggave is a boolean used in \creditbrief.
258   \newboolean{factuur@teruggave}
259   \setboolean{factuur@teruggave}{false}
260   \newcommand{\creditnota}{\setboolean{factuur@teruggave}{true}}

```

Here follow some user commands.

`\betalingstermijn` `\betalingstermijn{days}` sets the term of payment to days. By default, it is 28.

```

261   \newcommand\aes@betalingstermijn{28}
262   \NewDocumentCommand{\betalingstermijn}{ m }{%
263     \renewcommand\aes@betalingstermijn{##1}%
264   }

```

`\binnenlandbetaling` `\binnenlandbetaling` makes the invoice fit for domestic payments.

`\buitenlandbetaling` `\buitenlandbetaling` makes the invoice fit for foreign payments.

```

265   \newboolean{factuur@buitenland}
266   \NewDocumentCommand{\buitenlandbetaling}{-}{%
267     \setboolean{factuur@buitenland}{true}}
268   \NewDocumentCommand{\binnenlandbetaling}{-}{%
269     \setboolean{factuur@buitenland}{false}}

```

`\btwverlegd` `\btwverlegd` enables BTW reverse charge (“BTW verlegging”).

```

270   \newboolean{factuur@btwverlegd}
271   \newcommand\btwverlegd{\setboolean{factuur@btwverlegd}{true}}

```

`\betaalinstructie` `\betaalinstructie{instruct}` sets the payment instruction to `instruct`.

```

272   \newcommand\aes@betaalinstructie{}
273   \NewDocumentCommand{\betaalinstructie}{ m }{%
274     \renewcommand\aes@betaalinstructie{##1}}

```

`\autobetaalinstructie` `\autobetaalinstructie` automatically sets the payment instruction. It is called by the package, so no need to do it manually unless `\betaaalinstructie` is used.

```

275 \NewDocumentCommand\autobetaalinstructie}{
276   \renewcommand\aes@betaalinstructie{
277     \ifthenelse{\boolean{factuur@teruggave}}{
278       \TAALterugkrijginstructie
279     }{
280       \ifthenelse{\boolean{factuur@buitenland}}{
281         \def\@IBANspul{, BIC:~\aes@BIC}
282       }{
283         \def\@IBANspul{}
284       }
285       \TAALbetaalinstructie{\aes@betalingstermijn}{\aes@bank}
286       {\aes@IBAN}{\@IBANspul}{\aes@rekeninghouder}{\factuur@ovv}
287     }
288   }
289 }
290 \autobetaalinstructie

291 \newboolean{factuur@herinnering}
292 \newboolean{factuur@aanmaning}
293 \setboolean{factuur@herinnering}{false}
294 \setboolean{factuur@aanmaning}{false}
295 \newcommand\factuur@ovv{\aes@onsk}
296 \newcommand\factuur@titel{}

```

`\ovv` Use `\ovv{reference}` to set a payment reference. Alternatively, use `\autoovv` to do so automatically.

```

297 \newcommand\ovv[1]{\renewcommand\factuur@ovv{##1}}
298 % Reset ovv to automatic (same as our payment reference)
299 \newcommand\autoovv{\ovv{\aes@onsk}}

```

`\herinnering` `\herinnering` makes the invoice letter a reminder.

```

300 \newcommand\herinnering{%
301   \setboolean{factuur@herinnering}{true}%
302   \setboolean{factuur@aanmaning}{false}}
303 \newcommand\geenherinnering{\setboolean{factuur@herinnering}{false}}

```

`\aanmaning` `\aanmaning` makes the letter an *assertive reminder*.

```

304 \newcommand\aanmaning{%
305   \setboolean{factuur@aanmaning}{true}%
306   \setboolean{factuur@herinnering}{false}}
307 \newcommand\geenaanmaning{\setboolean{factuur@aanmaning}{false}}

```

`\factuurtitel` `\factuurtitel{title}` sets the title of the invoice. Alternatively, use `\autofactuurtitel` to do so automatically.

```

308 \newcommand\factuurtitel[1]{\renewcommand\factuur@titel{##1}}
309 \newcommand\autofactuurtitel{\factuurtitel{}}
310
311 \newcommand\@autofactuurtitel{
312   \ifthenelse{\boolean{factuur@teruggave}}{%
313     \TAALteruggave%
314   }{%
315     \ifthenelse{\boolean{factuur@herinnering}}{%
316       \TAALherinnering%
317     }{%
318       %
319     }
320     \TAALaanmaning%
321   }{ \TAALfactuur%
322   }
323 }%
324 }%
325 }

```

```
326 \newcounter{factuur@brief}
```

factuurbrief (*env.*) factuurbrief is used to generate a letter for an invoice.

```
327 \NewDocumentEnvironment{factuurbrief}{ m }{
328   \global\def\factuur@briefadres{##1}
329   \ifcsname factuur@brief\thefactuur@brief teruggave\endcsname
330     \csname factuur@brief\thefactuur@brief teruggave\endcsname
331   \else
332     \setboolean{factuur@teruggave}{false}
333     \PackageWarning{aeskwadraatfactuur}{factuurbrief title may be wrong,
334       please rerun the file.}
335   \fi
336   %
337   \begin{brief}{\factuur@briefadres}
338   \geenopening
339   {\aes@fonttitel\ifthenelse{\equal{\factuur@titel}{}}{%
340     \@autofactuurtitel%
341   }{%
342     \factuur@titel%
343   }%
344   }%
345   \par
346   \begin{factuur}
347   }{
348     \end{factuur}
349     \par
350     % Remember whether total is negative, write to aux
351     \factuur@iftotalnegative{%
352       \def\factuur@tempbool{true}%
353     }{%
354       \def\factuur@tempbool{false}%
355     }
356     % TODO: Check if teruggave has changed and throw warning
357     \newcommand\factuur@auxoutput{%
358       \string\expandafter\string\gdef\noexpand\csname
359         factuur@brief\thefactuur@brief teruggave\string\endcsname%
360       {\string\setboolean{factuur@teruggave}{\factuur@tempbool}}%
361     }%
362     \setboolean{factuur@teruggave}{\factuur@tempbool}
363     \write\@auxout{%
364       \factuur@auxoutput%
365     }%
366     \bigskip
367     \ifthenelse{\boolean{factuur@btwverlegd}}{
368       \textbf{\TAALbtwverlegd}
369     }{
370       \aes@betaalinstructie
371     \end{brief}
372     \stepcounter{factuur@brief}
373   }
374 }
375
376 \provideboolean{aes@inbrief}
377 % Check whether we are in aeskwadraatbrief
378 \ifthenelse{\boolean{aes@inbrief}}{
379   \factuur@welaeskwadraatbrief
380 }{
381   \factuur@geenaeskwadraatbrief
382 }
383 </factuur>
```

## 8.5 aeskwadraatbrief

```

1 <*brief>
2 %% Copyright (C) 2008-2014 TeXnicie A-Eskwadraat
3 %% <hektex@a-eskwadraat.nl>
4
5 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2020/10/01]
6 \ProvidesClass{aeskwadraatbrief}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1 A-Eskwadraat letter class]
7
8 \RequirePackage{aeskwadraat,aeskwadraattaal}
9 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
10 \RequirePackage{ifthen} % ifthen is nu nodig vanwege \newboolean verderop
11 \RequirePackage{kix}
12 \RequirePackage{xspace}
13 \RequirePackage{iftex}

```

We define some booleans and corresponding package options.

```

14 \newboolean{aes@inbrief}
15 \setboolean{aes@inbrief}{true}
16 \newboolean{aes@optdebug}
17 \newboolean{aes@optkleur}
18 \newboolean{aes@optfooter}
19 \newboolean{aes@ontour}
20 \newboolean{aes@betadag}
21 \RequirePackage{aeskwadraattaal}
22 \DeclareTaalOpties % aeskwadraattaal languages
23 \DeclareOption{debug}{\setboolean{aes@optdebug}{true}}
24 \DeclareOption{nodebug}{\setboolean{aes@optdebug}{false}}
25 \DeclareOption{kleur}{\setboolean{aes@optkleur}{true}}
26 \DeclareOption{nokleur}{\setboolean{aes@optkleur}{false}}
27 \DeclareOption{geenkleur}{\setboolean{aes@optkleur}{false}}
28 \DeclareOption{footer}{\setboolean{aes@optfooter}{true}}
29 \DeclareOption{nofooter}{\setboolean{aes@optfooter}{false}}
30 \DeclareOption{ontour}{\setboolean{aes@ontour}{true}}
31 \DeclareOption{betadag}{\setboolean{aes@betadag}{true}}
32 \DeclareOption*{%
33     \PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
34 \ExecuteOptions{nodebug,nokleur,footer}
35 \ProcessOptions* % *, to parse in order (essential for aeskwadraattaal)
36 \LaadBabel
37 \LoadClass{article}

```

We set the page layout using the geometry package.

```

38 \RequirePackage[a4paper,
39     left=21mm,
40     right=21mm,
41     top=117mm,
42     bottom=20mm]{geometry}
43 \setlength\parindent{0pt}
44 \setlength\parskip{\baselineskip}
45 \setlength\textwidth{165mm}
46 \setlength\textheight{160mm}
47 % = 297 - 20 - 117 (A4 height - bottom margin - header height)
48 % footer pagestyle
49 \newcommand\ps@footer{
50     \renewcommand\@oddhead{}
51     \renewcommand\@evenhead{}
52     \renewcommand\@oddfoot{%
53         \hspace{-1cm}%
54         \begin{minipage}[c]{0.6\textwidth}
55             \begin{flushleft}
56                 \aes@fontfooter\TAALverenigingfooter%
57             \end{flushleft}
58         \end{minipage}
59     \ifthenelse{\boolean{aes@optkleur}}{ }{%
60         \hfill%
61         \begin{minipage}[b][1mm][t]{4.6cm}%

```



```

62         \vspace*{-17mm}\par % UU logo is 5 cm on official
63         % letters, too
64         \includegraphics[scale=.65]{logos/UU-logo2011_ZWART}
65     \end{minipage}
66     }%
67     }
68     \let\@evenfoot\@oddfoot
69 }

```

We use the T<sub>E</sub>X definition of `\raggedright`, as the normal definition doesn't work.

TODO: Investigate whether this is still true.

```

70 \renewcommand\raggedright{\rightskip\z@ plus2em
71 \spaceskip.3333em
72 \xspaceskip.5em\relax}

```

We set some font parameters. Note that the font is set depending on the compiler. Any non-pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X compiler is assumed to be compatible with fontspec, i.e., either LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or X<sub>L</sub>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

Compiler	Roman font	Sans serif font	Mono font
pdfL <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X	Palatino	Helvetica	CM Typewriter
LuaL <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X/ X <sub>L</sub> L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X	TeX Gyre Pagella	TeX Gyre Heros	Latin Modern Mono

```

73 \newcommand\aes@fontheadert{\fontsize{8}{11}\selectfont\sffamily}
74 \newcommand\aes@fonttext{\fontsize{9}{12}\selectfont}
75 \newcommand\aes@fontnaam{\fontsize{10}{12}\selectfont\sffamily\bfseries}
76 \newcommand\aes@fontfooter{\fontsize{9.5}{11}\selectfont\slshape}
77 \newcommand\aes@fontadres{\fontsize{13}{15}\selectfont}
78 %
79 \renewcommand\familydefault{\rmdefault}
80 \renewcommand\seriesdefault{m}
81 \renewcommand\shapedefault{n}
82 %
83 \ifpdfTEX
84 % Deprecated LaTeX compilers use these fonts
85 \renewcommand\rmdefault{ppl}
86 \renewcommand\sfdefault{phv}
87 \renewcommand\ttdefault{cmtt}
88 \else
89 % LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX
90 \RequirePackage{fontspec}
91 \setmainfont{TeX Gyre Pagella}
92 \setsansfont{TeX Gyre Heros}
93 \setmonofont{Latin Modern Mono}
94 \fi
95 %
96 \renewcommand\bfdefault{b}
97 \renewcommand\mddefault{m}
98 %
99 \renewcommand\itdefault{it}
100 \renewcommand\sldefault{sl}
101 \renewcommand\scdefault{sc}
102 \renewcommand\updefault{n}

```

We don't want page numbers in letters, so we get rid of them.

```

103 \pagestyle{empty}

```

`\welkleur` To set the boolean `aes@optkleur`, it is possible to use `\welkleur` to set it to `true` or `\geenkleur` to set it to `false`.

```

104 \NewDocumentCommand{\welkleur}{}{\setboolean{aes@optkleur}{true}}
105 \NewDocumentCommand{\geenkleur}{}{\setboolean{aes@optkleur}{false}}

```

`\afzendernaam` Use `\afzendernaam{name}` to set the name of the sender. By default, it is A-Eskwaraat.

```

106 \newcommand\aes@afzendernaam\TAALaesnaam
107 \newcommand\afzendernaam[1]{\renewcommand\aes@afzendernaam{#1}}

```

`\cienaam` Use `\cienaam{name}` to set the name of the committee in charge of sending the letter.

```

108 \newcommand\aes@cienaam{\ClassWarningNoLine{aeskwadraatbrief}{%
109     Geen commissienaam gedefinieerd.\MessageBreak
110     Gebruik \protect\cienaam{TeXniCie}\space om het in te stellen}}
111 \newcommand\cienaam[1]{\renewcommand\aes@cienaam{#1}}

```

The following macros are used to write A-Eskwadraat's financial info.

```

112 \def\aes@kvknr{40479641}
113 \def\aes@btwnr{NL816588429B01}
114 \NewDocumentCommand{\gирorekening}{-}{%
115     \def\aes@bank{ING}%
116     \def\aes@giro{656927}%
117     \def\aes@BIC{INGBNL2A}%
118     \def\aes@IBAN{NL58 INGB 0000 6569 27}%
119     \def\aes@rekeninghouder{Studievereniging \aeskwadraat{} inz Fiscus}%
120 }
121 \NewDocumentCommand{\evenementenrekening}{-}{%
122     \def\aes@bank{ING}%
123     \def\aes@giro{3743305}%
124     \def\aes@BIC{INGBNL2A}%
125     \def\aes@IBAN{NL67 INGB 0003 7433 05}%
126     \def\aes@rekeninghouder{Studievereniging \aeskwadraat{} inz Evenementen}%
127 }
128 \NewDocumentCommand{\ouderdagrekening}{-}{%
129     \evenementenrekening%
130     \ClassWarningNoLine{aeskwadraatbrief}{Warning: The ouderdag account
131     has been cancelled!\MessageBreak
132     You probably want the event account,\MessageBreak
133     so I've set it for you.}%
134 }
135 \NewDocumentCommand{\introrekening}{-}{%
136     \evenementenrekening%
137     \ClassWarningNoLine{aeskwadraatbrief}{Warning: The intro account
138     has been cancelled!\MessageBreak
139     You probably want the event account,\MessageBreak
140     so I've set it for you.}%
141 }
142 \NewDocumentCommand{\boekenrekening}{-}{%
143     \def\aes@bank{ABN Amro}%
144     \def\aes@giro{50 7122 690}%
145     \def\aes@BIC{ABNANL2A}%
146     \def\aes@IBAN{NL69 ABNA 0507 1226 90}%
147     \def\aes@rekeninghouder{Boekencommissaris}%
148 }
149 \gирorekening

```

`\uwk` `\uwk{reference}` adds a reference, used for invoices. Specifically, it sets the reference for the recipient.

```

150 \newcommand\aes@uwk{}
151 \NewDocumentCommand{\uwk}{ m }{%
152     \renewcommand\aes@uwk{#1}%
153 }

```

`\onsk` Similarly to `\uwk`, `\onsk{reference}` adds the reference of the sender.

```

154 \newcommand\aes@onsk{}
155 \NewDocumentCommand{\onsk}{ m }{%
156     \renewcommand\aes@onsk{#1}%
157 }

```

The following macros are all used for providing some parameters for the header.

```

158 \newcommand\aes@email{%
159     \ClassWarningNoLine{aeskwadraatbrief}{No e-mail address set.\MessageBreak
160     Use \protect\email{<cie>@a-eskwadraat.nl}\space to
161     \MessageBreak set it}
162     bestuur@a-eskwadraat.nl%
163 }
164 \NewDocumentCommand{\email}{ m }{%
165     \renewcommand\aes@email{#1}%
166 }
167 \newcommand\aes@datum{\today}
168 \NewDocumentCommand{\datum}{ m }{%
169     \renewcommand\aes@datum{#1}%
170 }
171 \newcommand\aes@subject{\ClassWarningNoLine{aeskwadraatbrief}{
172     No \protect\subject\space found.
173     \MessageBreak Use \protect\subject{subject}\space to set \MessageBreak
174     it. Default (empty) subject set}%
175 }
176 \NewDocumentCommand{\subject}{ m }{%
177     \renewcommand\aes@subject{#1}
178 }
179 \let\onderwerp\subject

```

`aes@blist` (*env.*) `aes@blist` is an environment used to typeset attachments.

```

180 \newenvironment{aes@blist}{
181     \begin{list}{\(\bullet\)}{%
182         \raggedright
183         \setlength\leftmargin{1em}
184         \setlength\rightmargin{0pt}
185         \setlength\labelwidth{0.6em}
186         \setlength\labelsep{0.3em}
187         \setlength\itemsep{0pt}
188         \setlength\topsep{0pt}
189         \setlength\parsep{0pt}
190         \setlength\partopsep{0pt}
191         \setlength\listparindent{0pt}
192         \setlength\itemindent{0em}
193     }%
194 }{%
195     \end{list}%
196 }

```

`\aes@aantalbijlagen` We define a fake counter `\aes@aantalbijlagen` to track the number of attachments. It has to be a macro to ensure that it is defined locally, respecting scoping.

```

197 \newcommand\aes@aantalbijlagen{0}
198 \newcommand\aes@bijlage{}

```

`\geenbijlagen` `\geenbijlagen` means that there are no attachments. It is equivalent to `\bijlagen{}`, but slightly more efficient.

```

199 \NewDocumentCommand{\geenbijlagen}{ }{%
200     \renewcommand\aes@bijlage{}%
201     \renewcommand\aes@aantalbijlagen{0}%
202 }

```

`\bijlagen` `\bijlagen{attachments}` typesets a list of attachments, separated by `\items`, and saves the number of attachments to `\aes@aantalbijlagen`.

If no `\item` is used, the argument will be treated as one attachment. If only one attachment is found, no bullets will be added in the final product.

```

203 \newsavebox{\aes@devnull}%
204 \newcounter{aes@telbijlagen}%
205 \NewDocumentCommand{\bijlagen}{ +m }{%
206     % First count the number of attachments and dump the

```

```

207 % argument to the savebox \aes@devnull.
208 \let\echtitem\item%
209 \setcounter{aes@telbijlagen}{0}%
210 \renewcommand\item{\stepcounter{aes@telbijlagen}}%
211 % We count the number of attachments as the number of
212 % uses of \item. If no \item is used, but the argument
213 % is non-empty, we will treat it as a single item later on.
214 \savebox{\aes@devnull}{#1}%
215 \let\item\echtitem%
216 %
217 % Correct aes@telbijlagen and fill \aes@bijlage.
218 \ifthenelse{\value{aes@telbijlagen}=0}{%
219   % There are no \items
220   \renewcommand\aes@bijlage{#1}%
221   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}{%
222     % There are no attachments.
223   }{%
224     % There is one attachment without \item
225     \setcounter{aes@telbijlagen}{1}%
226   }%
227 }{%
228   % There are \items
229   \ifthenelse{\value{aes@telbijlagen}=1}{%
230     % There is only one item: no bullets
231     \renewcommand\aes@bijlage{%
232       \renewcommand\item{}% Deletes the bullet
233       #1
234     }%
235   }{%
236     % There are several \items, so we make a list
237     \renewcommand\aes@bijlage{%
238       \begin{aes@blist}
239       #1
240       \end{aes@blist}
241     }%
242   }%
243 }%
244 % We save the number of attachments to \aes@aantalbijlagen
245 % \edef gives the command the current value, rather than the
246 % value of the counter at the time that the command is used
247 \edef\aes@aantalbijlagen{\theaes@telbijlagen}%
248 }
249 \let\bijlage\bijlagen

```

In order to respect backwards compatibility, we need to throw a warning if `\bijlages` is used.

```

250 \NewDocumentCommand{\bijlages}{ +m }{%
251   \ClassWarningNoLine{aeskwadraatbrief}{%
252     The command \protect\bijlages\space is no longer supported.\MessageBreak%
253     Use \protect\bijlage\space or \protect\bijlagen.%
254   }%
255   \bijlagen{ #1 }%
256 }

```

We define some useful macros.

`\aes@kixcode` `\aes@kixcode` sets a kix (customer index) code, and saves it to `\aes@kixcode`. See

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/KIX-code>.

```

257 \newcommand\aes@kixcode{}
258 \NewDocumentCommand{\kixcode}{ m }{%
259   \renewcommand\aes@kixcode{\scantokens{#1}}%
260 }

```

`\opening` `\opening` creates the opening paragraph of the letter. It also adds the letter header.

```

261 \NewDocumentCommand{\opening}{ +m }{%
262   \setboolean{aes@openinggezien}{true}%
263   \aes@briefhoofd%
264   #1\vspace{0.5\baselineskip}\par%
265 }
266 \let\aanhef\opening

```

`\geenopening` `\geenopening` is used for adding the letter header without creating an opening paragraph.

```

267 \NewDocumentCommand{\geenopening}{ }{%
268   \setboolean{aes@openinggezien}{true}%
269   \aes@briefhoofd%
270 }

```

`\sig` `\sig` is an internal macro for typesetting a single signature.

```

271 \newcommand\sig[1]{%
272 \begin{minipage}[t][2cm][t]{55mm}%
273 \vspace*{1.3cm}#1%
274 \end{minipage}
275 }

```

`\aes@signature` `\aes@signature` typesets all signatures (one or two).

```

276 \newcommand\aes@signature{%
277 \ClassError{aeskwadraatbrief}{No \protect\signature\space
278 given, but found a \protect\closing}
279 {Define a \protect\signature\space or remove the \protect\closing.}}

```

`\signature` `\signature` is the user variant for signatures and saves it to `\aes@signature`. It takes `\signature` one argument.

`\signatures` takes two arguments and saves both as signatures.

```

280 \NewDocumentCommand{\signature}{ +m }{%
281   \renewcommand\aes@signature{\sig{#1}}%
282 }
283 \NewDocumentCommand{\signatures}{ +m +m }{%
284   \renewcommand\aes@signature{\sig{#1}\hspace*{1cm}\sig{#2}}%
285 }

```

`\closing` To typeset the signatures, use `\closing`, which also takes an argument for a closing paragraph before the signatures.

```

286 \NewDocumentCommand{\closing}{ +m }{%
287   \par\vspace{0.5\baselineskip}%
288   % deze minipage zorgt ervoor dat de \closing en
289   % \signature altijd samen op 1 pagina staan
290   \begin{minipage}{\textwidth}%
291   #1\par\aes@signature%
292   \end{minipage}%
293 }

```

We define some standard data for A-Eskwadraat that shouldn't be changed by the end user.

```

294 \newcommand\aes@NL{\ifthenelse{\boolean{isbuitenland}}{,~NL}{}}
295 \newcommand\aes@returnline{\aesnaam, Princetonplein~5, 3584~CC~Utrecht\aes@NL}
296 \newcommand\aes@bezoekadr{Buys Ballotgebouw, \TAALKamer~269\
297   Princetonplein~5\
298   3584~CC~Utrecht\aes@NL}
299 \newcommand\aes@telefoon{+31\,30\,253\,44\,99}
300 \newcommand\aes@fax{+31\,30\,253\,57\,87}
301 \newcommand\aes@www{www.a-eskwadraat.nl}

```

If the letter is by the ontour foundation, we need to change the standard data

```

302 \ifthenelse{\boolean{aes@ontour}}{%
303   \setboolean{aes@optfooter}{false}%

```

```

304 \email{ontour@A-Eskwadraat.nl}%
305 \afzendernaam\TAALontournaam%
306 \def\aes@kvknr{30230072}%
307 \def\aes@bank{ING}%
308 \def\aes@giro{4559482}%
309 \def\aes@BIC{INGBNL2A}%
310 \def\aes@IBAN{NL39 INGB 0004 5594 82}%
311 \def\aes@rekeninghouder{\TAALontournaam}%
312 \renewcommand\aes@returnline{%
313 \aesnaam On Tour, Princetonplein~5, 3584~CC~Utrecht\aes@NL}%
314 }{}

```

For the betadag, we also need to change some information.

```

315 \ifthenelse{\boolean{aes@betadag}}{%
316 \welkleur%
317 \AtBeginDocument{\def\TAALfinancien#1#2{}%
318 \setboolean{aes@optfooter}{false}%
319 \email{betadag@A-Eskwadraat.nl}%
320 \afzendernaam{B\`etadag 2013}%
321 \cienaam{Utrecht}%
322 \renewcommand\aes@www{www.a-eskwadraat.nl/betadag}%
323 }{}

```

We define the height of a block in the letter header and save it to \aes@bhhoogte.

```

324 \newlength\aes@bhhoogte

```

\aes@bhblok \aes@bhblok creates a single block in the letter header.

```

325 \newcommand\aes@bhblok[2]{%
326 \begin{minipage}[t][\aes@bhhoogte][t]{41mm}%
327 \{\aes@fonthead#1\phantom{ghL}\}\par%
328 % The \phantom is for consistent spacing
329 \{\aes@fonttext\raggedright#2\phantom{ghL}\}\par%
330 \end{minipage}%
331 }

```

\aes@leegbhblok \aes@leegbhblok is a shortcut for an empty \aes@bhblok.

```

332 \newcommand\aes@leegbhblok{\aes@bhblok{}{}}

```

\zetblokje \zetblokje{pos}{header}{content} adds a block at position pos, given by a combination of two letters, the first being l (left), m (middle) or r (right), and the second being b (top) or o (bottom). It then gives it a header and some content.

The block is actually saved to a command \blokje@pos, which is to be run later.

```

333 \NewDocumentCommand\zetblokje{ m +m +m }{%
334 \expandafter\gdef\csname blokje@#1\endcsname{\aes@bhblok{#2}{#3}}%
335 }

```

\leegblokje \leegblokje{pos} would do the same as \zetblokje{pos}{}{}.

```

336 \NewDocumentCommand\leegblokje{ m }{%
337 \expandafter\gdef\csname blokje@#1\endcsname{\aes@leegbhblok}%
338 }

```

\aes@briefhoofdblokjes We define the default macro for the letter header blocks.

```

339 \newcommand\aes@briefhoofdblokjes{%
340 \zetblokje{rb}{\TAALemail}{\aes@email}
341 % The attachment block is only necessary
342 % if there are attachments.
343 \ifthenelse{\aes@aantalbijlagen=1}{%
344 % One attachment
345 \zetblokje{ro}{\TAALbijlage}{\aes@bijlage}
346 }{%
347 \ifthenelse{\aes@aantalbijlagen>1}{%
348 % Multiple attachments
349 \zetblokje{ro}{\TAALbijlagen}{\aes@bijlage}

```

```

350   }{%
351     % No attachments
352     \leegblokje{ro}
353   }%
354 }%
355
356 % Places the blocks, depending on what data is given
357 \ifthenelse{\equal{\aes@uwk}{}} \and \equal{\aes@onsk}{}}{%
358   \zetblokje{lb}{\TAALdatum}{\aes@datum}
359   \zetblokje{mb}{\TAALonderwerp}{\aes@subject}
360   \leegblokje{lo}
361   \leegblokje{mo}
362 }{%
363   \zetblokje{lb}{\TAALuwkenmerk}{\aes@uwk}
364   \zetblokje{mb}{\TAALonskenmerk}{\aes@onsk}
365   \zetblokje{lo}{\TAALdatum}{\aes@datum}
366   \zetblokje{mo}{\TAALonderwerp}{\aes@subject}
367 }
368 }

```

\aes@briefhoofd \aes@briefhoofd generates the header above any letter.

```

369 \newlength\hoofd@temp
370 \newcommand\aes@briefhoofd{
371   \vspace*{-119mm}\par%
372   \setlength\hoofd@temp{\parskip}
373   % Save the parskip, which we will change
374   \setlength\parskip{1mm}%
375   %
376   % Make all blocks empty
377   \leegblokje{lb}\leegblokje{mb}\leegblokje{rb}%
378   \leegblokje{lo}\leegblokje{mo}\leegblokje{ro}%
379   %
380   % Run |\aes@briefhoofdblokjes| and
381   % typeset all blocks
382   \smash{\aes@briefhoofdblokjes}%
383   %
384   % First do the top blocks
385   \setlength\aes@bhhoogte{17mm}%
386   \blokje@lb\hspace*{3mm}%
387   \blokje@mb\hspace*{3mm}%
388   \blokje@rb\hspace*{4mm}%
389   % Despite being set to 17 mm, the minipage's
390   % height will be much larger than it
391   % This goes right regardless
392   \begin{minipage}[t][17mm][t]{45mm}%
393     \raggedright
394     \mbox{\aes@fonthead\bfseries\aes@afzendernaam}\par
395     \mbox{\aes@fonthead\bfseries\aes@cienaam}
396     \vspace{.9\baselineskip}\par
397     {\aes@fonthead%
398     \aes@bezoekadr\vspace{.9\baselineskip}\par
399     \TAALtelefoon\aes@telefoon\vspace{.9\baselineskip}\par
400 %
401 % Fax is dead
402     \TAALfinancien{\aes@kvknr}{\aes@IBAN}\par
403     \ifundefined{\aes@btwnr}
404     {\TAALbtw{\aes@btwnr}\vspace{.9\baselineskip}\par}
405     {\vspace{.9\baselineskip}\par}
406     \aes@www}
407   \end{minipage}\par
408   %
409   % The bottom blocks
410   \setlength\aes@bhhoogte{24mm}%

```

```

411     \blokje@lo\hspace*{3mm}%
412     \blokje@mo\hspace*{3mm}%
413     \blokje@ro\par%
414     %
415     % Add the address
416     \hspace*{5mm}% %% Address should be slightly
417     % to the right due to the shape of
418     % envelopes
419     \begin{minipage}[t][47mm][t]{140mm}%
420         {\aes@fonthead\aes@returnline}\[.2ex]
421         \aes@fontadres\aes@adres\[0.5\baselineskip]
422         \kix{\aes@kixcode}
423         % If \aes@kixcode is empty,
424         % this does nothing
425     \end{minipage}\par
426     %
427     % logo
428     \ifthenelse{\boolean{aes@optkleur}}{}{%
429     \hfill%
430     \begin{minipage}[b][0cm][t]{5cm}%
431         \vspace*{-35mm}\par%
432         % = -(logo height (32mm) + 1.5mm)
433         \aeslogogrijs[5cm]
434         % logo is 5cm on the real
435         % letter paper, too
436     \end{minipage}}
437     \setlength\parskip{\hoofd@temp}
438     \vspace*{4mm}\par%
439     % We add a good distance to the opening
440     % paragraph
441 }

```

**brief** (*env.*) Finally, we define the important **brief** environment, which is what we will use to create letters.

The environment takes a single argument, which is the recipient's address.

```

442 \NewDocumentEnvironment{brief}{ +m }{%
443     \ifthenelse{\boolean{aes@optfooter}}{\thispagestyle{footer}}{}
444     % This adds the bottom text and UU logo
445     \newcommand\aes@adres{#1}
446     % \opening does the rest, due to scoping
447     \newboolean{aes@openinggezien}%
448     \setboolean{aes@openinggezien}{false}%
449 }{%
450     \ifthenelse{\boolean{aes@openinggezien}}{}{%
451         \ClassError{aeskwadraatbrief}{You forgot \protect\opening{Dear ...}\space}
452         {TeXnicie requires beer.}%
453     }%
454     \clearpage%
455 }
456 \NewDocumentEnvironment{letter}{ +m }{\begin{brief}{#1}}{\end{brief}}
457 % To look slightly like the letter class
458 </brief>

```

## 8.6 aeskwadraataal

This package defines some macros for generating text. It is used mainly for aeskwadraat-factuur.

```

1 <*taal>
2 %% Copyright (C) 1994-2017 TeXnicie A-Eskwadraat
3 %% <hektex@a-eskwadraat.nl>
4
5 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2020/10/01]

```



```

6 \ProvidesPackage{aeskwadraattaal}[2025/06/13 v1.0.1
7           Language definitions for classes and packages]

```

babel is unnecessary (not even desirable).

```
8 %\RequirePackage{babel}
```

Here follow some important packages.

```

9 \RequirePackage{aeskwadraat}
10 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
11 \RequirePackage{eurosym}

```

The following commands are used for internal purposes.

`\DeclareTaalOpties` `\DeclareTaalOpties` sets all known language options to later use.

```

12 \newcommand\DeclareTaalOpties{
13   \def\@babeltalen{}
14   \@taaloptie{dutch}
15   \@taaloptie{english}
16 }

```

`\@taaloptie` Each language option is built with `\@taaloptie`.

```

17 \newcommand\@taaloptie[1]{
18   \DeclareOption{#1}{
19     \edef\@babeltalen{\@babeltalen #1,}
20   }
21 }

```

`\LaadBabel` `\LaadBabel` loads babel with all added languages. The last one is automatically chosen as the “active” language by babel.

```

22 \newcommand\LaadBabel{
23   \ifthenelse{equal{\@babeltalen}{}}{
24     \def\@babeltalen{[dutch]}
25   }{
26     \edef\@babeltalen{[\@babeltalen]}
27   }
28
29   \expandafter\RequirePackage\@babeltalen{babel}
30 }

```

We now define a basic error.

`\aeskwadraattaal@geenvertaling` This is to be triggered whenever a command has no translation for a given language.

```

31 \newcommand\aeskwadraattaal@geenvertaling[1]{%
32   \PackageWarning{aeskwadraattaal}{%
33     Ik ken nog geen (goede) vertaling voor '#1'\MessageBreak
34     in de taal '\language'}%
35   {Stuur je vertaling naar texnicie@a-eskwadraat.nl.}%
36 }

```

We declare a boolean `isbuitenland`, which is to be `false` for all languages but Dutch.

```
37 \newboolean{isbuitenland}
```

`\selectlanguage` The following adds a hook to babel’s `\selectlanguage`. It runs `\aeskwadraattaal@selectlanguage` after running the regular `\selectlanguage`. To make this work, `aeskwadraattaal` should be loaded AFTER babel.

```

38 \let\aeskwadraattaal@babelselectlanguage\selectlanguage
39 \renewcommand\selectlanguage[1]{%
40   \aeskwadraattaal@babelselectlanguage{#1}%
41   \aeskwadraattaal@selectlanguage{#1}%
42 }

```

`\aeskwadraattaal@selectlanguage` `\aeskwadraattaal@selectlanguage` loads the A–Eskwadraat language definitions in the given language if possible. It loads the Dutch ones if the language is unknown, giving a warning.

```

43 \newcommand\aeskwadraattaal@selectlanguage[1]{%
44   \ifthenelse{%
45     \expandafter\isundefined\csname aeskwadraattaal@#1\endcsname}{%
46     \PackageError{aeskwadraattaal}
47       {Ik ken de taal '#1' niet.}%
48       {Als je deze taal echt nodig hebt,
49         neem dan contact op\MessageBreak
50         met de TeXnicie}%
51     \aeskwadraattaal@dutch%
52   }{%
53     \csname aeskwadraattaal@#1\endcsname%
54   }
55 }

```

At the beginning of the document, we want to load the A–Eskwadraat language macros.

If `babel` isn't explicitly loaded, `\selectlanguage` isn't run automatically.

```

56 \AtBeginDocument{\aeskwadraattaal@selectlanguage{\language}

```

We set some default values for if no language is selected

```

57 \newcommand{\@cijfertekst}[1]{%
58   \large{GEEN TAAL GESELECTEERD!}\normalsize}
59 \newcommand{\@tientalttekst}[2]{%
60   \large{GEEN TAAL GESELECTEERD!}\normalsize}

```

`\aeskwadraattaal@dutch` We define the Dutch language macros

```

61 \newcommand\aeskwadraattaal@dutch{%
62   \setboolean{isbuitenland}{false}%
63   \def\TAALuwkenmerk{Uw~kenmerk}%
64   \def\TAALonskenmerk{Ons~kenmerk}%
65   \def\TAALemail{E-mail}%
66   \def\TAALdatum{Datum}%
67   \def\TAALonderwerp{Onderwerp}%
68   \def\TAALbijlage{Bijlage}%
69   \def\TAALbijlagen{Bijlagen}%
70   \def\TAALadres{Adres}%
71   \def\TAALkamer{kamer}%
72   \def\TAALtelefoon{Telefoon}%
73   \def\TAALfax{Fax}%
74   \def\TAALbtw##1{BTW-nr. ##1}
75   \def\TAALpostbus{Postbus}%
76   \def\TAALaesnaam{Studievereniging \aesnaam{}}%
77   \def\TAALontournaam{Stichting \aesnaam{ } On Tour}%
78   % (1) kvknummer, (2) bank/giro nr incl formatting
79   \def\TAALfinancien##1##2{K.v.K.~Utrecht\,~##1\##2}%
80   \def\TAALverenigingfooter{%
81     D'e studievereniging van \mbox{Natuur- en Sterrenkunde},
82     \mbox{Wiskunde}, \mbox{Informatica} en \mbox{Informatiekunde}
83     aan de Universiteit Utrecht}%
84   % TODO: Change this description to match actual programs
85   %
86   %naam bank, rekeningnummer, optioneel IBAN-spul, t.n.v., o.v.v.
87   \def\TAALbetaalinstructie##1##2##3##4##5##6{%
88     Wij verzoeken u het totaalbedrag binnen ##1 dagen na
89     dagtekening over te maken\\
90     op ##2-rekening ##3##4
91     t.n.v.\ ##5\ifthenelse{\equal{##6}{}}{, o.v.v.\ \emph{'##6'}}.%
92   }%
93   \def\TAALterugkrijginstructie{%
94     Let op! Het negatieve totaalbedrag op deze factuur geeft aan
95     dat het een factuur betreft in \emph{uw voordeel}.

```

```

96   Het bovenstaande bedrag is inmiddels overgemaakt op het door
97   u opgegeven bank- of girorekeningnummer.%
98   }%
99   %
100  \def\TAALfactuur{Factuur}%
101  \def\TAALherinnering{Herinneringsfactuur}%
102  \def\TAALaanmaning{Aanmaning}%
103  \def\TAALteruggave{Creditnota}%
104  \def\TAALomschrijving{Omschrijving}%
105  \def\TAALbedrag{Bedrag}%
106  \def\TAALtotaal{Totaal}%
107  \def\TAALsubtotaal{Subtotaal}%
108  \def\TAALbtw{BTW-nr.}%
109  \def\TAALexbtw{exclusief btw}%
110  \def\TAALinclbtw{inclusief btw}%
111  \def\TAALover{over}
112  \def\TAALduizendsym{.}%
113  \def\TAALdecimaalsym{,}%
114  \def\TAALbtwverlegd{BTW verlegd.}%
115  \def\TAALpaginaGaatVerder{-- Gaat verder op de volgende pagina. --}%
116  %
117  % Contractenspul %
118  %
119  \def\TAALtoelichting{Toelichting: }%
120  \def\TAALovereenkomst{Overeenkomst}%
121  \def\TAALpaginavan##1##2{pagina ##1 van ##2}%
122  \def\TAALaesland{}%
123  \def\TAALhiernatenoemen{Hierna te noemen}%
124  \def\TAALparties{Partijen}%
125  \def\TAALakkoord##1##2##3{##1 en ##2 verklaren kennis genomen te
126  hebben van en akkoord gegaan te zijn met de onderstaande
127  overeenkomst, tellende \ifthenelse{\equal{##3}{1}}
128  {\'e\'en pagina.}\@cijfertekst{##3} pagina's.}%
129  \def\TAALannulering{Op dit onderdeel zijn de annuleringsvoorwaarden
130  van toepassing.}%
131  \def\TAALondert{Ondertekening}%
132  \def\TAALexclbtw{Alle bedragen genoemd in dit contract zijn exclusief
133  btw, tenzij anders aangegeven.}
134  \renewcommand{\@cijfertekst}[1]{%
135  \@ifequal{##1}{1}{\'e\'en}{\@ifequal{##1}{2}{twee}}{%
136  \@ifequal{##1}{3}{drie}{\@ifequal{##1}{4}{vier}}{%
137  \@ifequal{##1}{5}{vijf}{\@ifequal{##1}{6}{zes}}{%
138  \@ifequal{##1}{7}{zeven}{\@ifequal{##1}{8}{acht}}{%
139  \@ifequal{##1}{9}{negen}{\@ifequal{##1}{10}{tien}}{%
140  \@ifequal{##1}{11}{elf}{\@ifequal{##1}{12}{twaalf}}{%
141  \@ifequal{##1}{13}{dertien}{\@ifequal{##1}{14}{veertien}}{%
142  \@ifequal{##1}{15}{vijftien}{\@ifequal{##1}{16}{zestien}}{%
143  \@ifequal{##1}{17}{zeventien}{\@ifequal{##1}{18}{achttien}}{%
144  \@ifequal{##1}{19}{negentien}{\@ifequal{##1}{20}{twintig}}{%
145  \@ifequal{##1}{30}{dertig}{\@ifequal{##1}{40}{veertig}}{%
146  \@ifequal{##1}{50}{vijftig}{\@ifequal{##1}{60}{zestig}}{%
147  \@ifequal{##1}{70}{zeventig}{\@ifequal{##1}{80}{tachtig}}{%
148  \@ifequal{##1}{90}{negentig}}{%
149  }%
150  \renewcommand{\@tientaltekst}[2]{%
151  \kladd=\the##1%
152  \multiply\kladd by 10%
153  \ifthenelse{\the##1>1}{% tekst genereren, iets > 20
154  \@ifundefined{resttekst}{%
155  \newcommand{resttekst}{\@cijfertekst{\the\rest}en}%
156  }{%
157  \renewcommand{resttekst}{\@cijfertekst{\the\rest}en}%
158  }%

```

```

159 \ifthenelse{\the\rest=0}{\renewcommand{\resttekst}{}}{}%
160 \ifthenelse{\the\rest=2}{\renewcommand{\resttekst}{twee\en}}{}%
161 \ifthenelse{\the\rest=3}{\renewcommand{\resttekst}{drie\en}}{}%
162 \renewcommand{##2}{\resttekst@cijfertekst{\the\kladd}}%
163 }{ % tiental < 2, tekst uit @cijfertekst halen
164 \advance\kladd by \the\rest%
165 \renewcommand{##2}{\@cijfertekst{\the\kladd}}%
166 }%
167 }%
168 \def\TAALgetalspatie{}%
169 \def\TAALopgemaakt{Opgemaakt te }%
170 \def\TAALnaam{Naam}%
171 \def\TAALhandtekening{Handtekening}%
172 \def\TAALduizend{duizend}%
173 \def\TAALhonderd{honderd}%
174 \def\TAALvakidad{Advertentie Vakidoot}%
175 \def\TAALvakidadtext##1##2##3##4##5##6##7{%
176 \aes stelt ##1 gedurende het collegejaar ##2 een ##3
177 volledige (staande) pagina (\mbox{18,3 cm} breed bij
178 \mbox{25,8 cm} hoog) ter beschikking voor een full-color
179 ##4 van ##5 van \emph{De Vakidoot}, het periodiek van
180 \aes. Deze ##6 verschijnen in de ##7.}%
181 \def\TAALvacature{vacature}%
182 \def\TAALvacatures{vacatures}%
183 \def\TAALthis{deze}%
184 \def\TAALthese{deze}%
185 \def\TAALvacbank{Online vacaturebank}%
186 \def\TAALvacbanktxt##1##2##3##4##5##6##7{%
187 \aes biedt ##1 gedurende ##2 de mogelijkheid om ##3 ##4
188 in de vacaturebank op de website van \aes te plaatsen.
189 ##5 heeft de mogelijkheid om ##6 ##7 eens per maand te
190 wijzigen.}%
191 \def\TAALstagemail{Stage- en banenmailing}%
192 \def\TAALbedragsteun##1##2##3{%
193 ##1 zal ##2 hiervoor steunen met een bedrag van ##3 euro.}%
194 \def\TAALbedragrestitutie##1##2##3{%
195 ##2 restitueert een bedrag van ##3 euro aan ##1.}%
196 \def\TAALbetalingsvoorwaarden{Betalingsvoorwaarden}%
197 \def\TAALtotaalgeenkorting##1{%
198 De onderdelen van deze overeenkomst vormen samen een bedrag
199 van ##1 euro (zegge: \@zegge{##1} euro).}%
200 \def\TAALtotaalgeenkortingbtw##1##2{%
201 De onderdelen van deze overeenkomst vormen samen een bedrag
202 van ##1 euro (zegge: \@zegge{##1} euro) exclusief btw,
203 ##2 inclusief btw.}%
204 \def\TAALtotaalwelkorting##1##2##3##4##5##6{%
205 De onderdelen van deze overeenkomst vormen samen een bedrag
206 van ##1 euro. ##2 biedt ##3 een korting van ##4 euro (##5\%),
207 waarmee het totaalbedrag van deze overeenkomst uitkomt op ##6
208 euro (zegge: \@zegge{##6} euro).}%
209 \def\TAALtotaalwelkortingbtw##1##2##3##4##5##6##7{%
210 De onderdelen van deze overeenkomst vormen samen een bedrag
211 van ##1 euro. ##2 biedt ##3 een korting van ##4 euro (##5\%),
212 waarmee het totaalbedrag van deze overeenkomst uitkomt op ##6
213 euro (zegge: \@zegge{##6} euro) exclusief btw, ##7 inclusief btw.}%
214 \def\TAALbetalingsvoorwaardentext##1##2##3{%
215 Deze overeenkomst zal als `e`en geheel gefactureerd worden,
216 betaling door ##1 geschiedt binnen ##2 dagen na ontvangst van
217 de desbetreffende factuur. Indien er een ordernummer (PO-nummer)
218 verstrekt dient te worden alvorens facturatie kan plaatsvinden,
219 zal ##1 ##3 binnen twee weken na ondertekening van deze
220 overeenkomst voorzien van een dergelijk nummer.}%
221 \def\TAALannuleringsvoorwaardentext##1##2{%

```

```

222 Mocht ##1 minder dan 15, 8 of 2 dagen voor de overeengekomen
223 datum aangeven dat zij haar verplichtingen niet kan nakomen,
224 dan zal ##2 respectievelijk 50%, 75% of 100% van de kosten
225 in rekening brengen bij ##1 en heeft \partijkort voldaan aan haar
226 verplichtingen. De genoemde datum wordt in dit contract vastgelegd.
227 Mocht dit niet het geval zijn dan zal er door dit contract
228 uitsluitel worden gegeven hoe dit wel wordt vastgesteld.}%
229 \def\TAALannuleringsvoorwaarden{Annuleringsvoorwaarden}%
230 \def\TAALparaaf{Paraaf voor akkoord}%
231 \def\TAALstagemailtxt##1##2{%
232 \aes biedt ##1 ruimte om in de stage- en banenmailing van ##2
233 exclusief te adverteren. Hiermee kunnen stages, afstudeerplekken
234 en banen aangeboden worden.}%
235 \def\TAALpartijen{Partijen}%
236 \def\TAALen{en}
237 \def\TAALcents{cent}
238 \def\TAALeuros{euro}
239 \def\TAALzegge{zegge}
240 }

```

\aeskwadraattaal@english We define the English language macros.

```

241 \newcommand\aeskwadraattaal@english{%
242 \setboolean{isbuitenland}{true}%
243 \def\TAALonskenmerk{Our~reference}%
244 \def\TAALuwkenmerk{Your~reference}%
245 \def\TAALemail{Email}%
246 \def\TAALdatum{Date}%
247 \def\TAALonderwerp{Subject}%
248 \def\TAALbijlage{Enclosure}%
249 % Zie: www.dictionary.com. Volgens mij goed
250 % Jesse: It depends. Enclosure is for physical letters,
251 % while attachment is for electronic letters.
252 % NOTE: Maybe change to "attachment".
253 \def\TAALbijlagen{Enclosures}%
254 \def\TAALadres{Address}%
255 \def\TAALkamer{room}%
256 \def\TAALtelefoon{Phone}%
257 \def\TAALfax{Fax}%
258 \def\TAALbtw##1{VAT nr. ##1}
259 \def\TAALpostbus{P.O.\@ Box}%
260 \def\TAALaesnaam{Student Association \aesnaam{}}%
261 % TODO: Should "Student Association" be "Study Association"?
262 \def\TAALontournaam{\aesnaam{} On Tour Foundation}%
263 \def\TAALfinancien##1##2{C.o.C.~Utrecht\,~##1\##2}%
264 \def\TAALverenigingfooter{%
265 Student association for \mbox{Physics and Astronomy},
266 \mbox{Mathematics}, \mbox{Information} and
267 \mbox{Computing Sciences} at Utrecht University}%
268 % TODO: these are wrong nowadays
269 %
270 %naam bank, rekeningnummer, optioneel IBAN-spul, t.n.v., o.v.v.
271 \def\TAALbetaalinstructie##1##2##3##4##5##6{%
272 We ask you to deposit the total amount within ##1 days\\
273 with our ##2 account ##3\ifthenelse{equal{##4}{}}{ (##4)},\\
274 account holder \emph{'##5'}.%
275 \ifthenelse{equal{##6}{}}{
276 Please mention \emph{'##6'}.}%
277 }%
278 \def\TAALterugkrijginstructie{%
279 The negative amount indicates this is an invoice in
280 \emph{your favour}. The mentioned amount has been transferred to
281 your bank account.%
282 }%

```

```

283 \def\TAALfactuur{Invoice}%
284 \def\TAALherinnering{Invoice}%
285 \def\TAALaanmaning{Urgent Request}%
286 \def\TAALteruggave{Credit memo}%
287 \def\TAALomschrijving{Description}%
288 \def\TAALbedrag{Amount}%
289 \def\TAALtotaal{Total amount}%
290 \def\TAALexbtw{excluding VAT}%
291 \def\TAALinclbtw{including VAT}%
292 \def\TAALbtw{VAT nr.}%
293 \def\TAALover{of}
294 \def\TAALsubtotaal{Subtotal}%
295 \def\TAALduizendsym{,}%
296 \def\TAALdecimaalsym{.}%
297 \def\TAALbtwverlegd{VAT due by recipient.\\
298 Reverse charge mechanism applicable, based on article 44
299 and 196 EU VAT directive.}%
300 \def\TAALpaginaGaatVerder{-- Continues on the next page. --}%
301 \def\TAALtoelichting{Explanation: }%
302 \def\TAALovereenkomst{Contract}%
303 \def\TAALpaginavan##1##2{page ##1 of ##2}%
304 \def\TAALaesland{\\
305 Netherlands}%
306 \def\TAALhiernatenoemen{Hereinafter called }%
307 \def\TAALpartijen{Parties}%
308 \def\TAALakkoord##1##2##3{%
309 ##1 and ##2 declare to have taken note of and agreed to the
310 following agreement, counting %
311 \ifthenelse{\equal{##3}{1}}{one page.}{\@cijfertekst{##3} pages.}}%
312 \def\TAALexclbtw{%
313 All prices include VAT, unless specified otherwise.}
314 \def\TAALannulering{%
315 On this part of the contract the cancellation policy applies.}%
316 \def\TAALondert{Signing}%
317 \renewcommand{\@cijfertekst}[1]{%
318 \@ifequal{##1}{1}{one}{}\@ifequal{##1}{2}{two}{}%
319 \@ifequal{##1}{3}{three}{}\@ifequal{##1}{4}{four}{}%
320 \@ifequal{##1}{5}{five}{}\@ifequal{##1}{6}{six}{}%
321 \@ifequal{##1}{7}{seven}{}\@ifequal{##1}{8}{eight}{}%
322 \@ifequal{##1}{9}{nine}{}\@ifequal{##1}{10}{ten}{}%
323 \@ifequal{##1}{11}{eleven}{}\@ifequal{##1}{12}{twelve}{}%
324 \@ifequal{##1}{13}{thirteen}{}\@ifequal{##1}{14}{fourteen}{}%
325 \@ifequal{##1}{15}{fifteen}{}\@ifequal{##1}{16}{sixteen}{}%
326 \@ifequal{##1}{17}{seventeen}{}\@ifequal{##1}{18}{eighteen}{}%
327 \@ifequal{##1}{19}{nineteen}{}\@ifequal{##1}{20}{twenty}{}%
328 \@ifequal{##1}{30}{thirty}{}\@ifequal{##1}{40}{forty}{}%
329 \@ifequal{##1}{50}{fifty}{}\@ifequal{##1}{60}{sixty}{}%
330 \@ifequal{##1}{70}{seventy}{}\@ifequal{##1}{80}{eighty}{}%
331 \@ifequal{##1}{90}{ninety}{}%
332 }
333 \renewcommand{\@tialtekst}[2]{%
334 \kladd=\the##1%
335 \multiply\kladd by 10%
336 \ifthenelse{\the##1>1}{% tekst genereren, iets > 20
337 \@ifundefined{resttekst}{%
338 \newcommand{\resttekst}{\@cijfertekst{\the\rest}}%
339 }{%
340 \renewcommand{\resttekst}{\@cijfertekst{\the\rest}}%
341 }%
342 \ifthenelse{\the\rest=0}{%
343 \renewcommand{##2}{\@cijfertekst{\the\kladd}}%
344 }{%
345 \renewcommand{##2}{\@cijfertekst{\the\kladd}-\resttekst}%

```

```

346     }%
347   }{ % tiental < 2, tekst uit @cijfertekst halen
348     \advance\kladd by \the\rest%
349     \renewcommand{##2}{\@cijfertekst{\the\kladd}}%
350   }%
351 }%
352 \def\TAALgetalspatie{ }%
353 \def\TAALopgemaakt{Prepared in }%
354 \def\TAALnaam{Name}%
355 \def\TAALhandtekening{Signature}%
356 \def\TAALduizend{thousand}%
357 \def\TAALhonderd{hundred}%
358 \def\TAALvakidad{Advertisement Vakidioot}%
359 \def\TAALvakidadtext##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8{%
360   \aes offers ##1 during the academic year ##2 a ##3 full
361   (portrait) page (width: \mbox{18.3 cm}, height: \mbox{25.8 cm})
362   for a full-color ##4 of ##5 in the \emph{De Vakidioot}, the
363   periodical of \aes. These ##6 ##7 appear in ##8}%
364 %   %%
365 %   %% TODO: plaatsings en maanden dingen vertalen
366 %   %%
367 \def\TAALvacature{vacancy}%
368 \def\TAALvacatures{vancancies}%
369 \def\TAALthis{this}%
370 \def\TAALthese{these}%
371 \def\TAALvacbank{Online Vacancy Board}%
372 \def\TAALvacbanktxt##1##2##3##4##5##6##7{%
373   \aes offers ##1 for a period of ##2 the opportunity to
374   place ##3 ##4 on the vacancy board of \aes, ##5 has the
375   opportunity to change ##6 ##7 once every month.}%
376 \def\TAALstagemail{Internship and job mailing}%
377 \def\TAALstagemailtxt##1##2{%
378   \aes offers ##1 the opportunity to exclusively advertise
379   via the internship and job mailing of ##2 . This can be
380   used to offer internships, graduation projects and jobs.}%
381 \def\TAALbedragsteun##1##2##3{%
382   In exchange ##1 will support ##2 with the sum of ##3 euro.}%
383 \def\TAALbetalingsvoorwaarden{Payment policy}%
384 \def\TAALtotaalgeenkorting##1{%
385   The parts of this contract form an amount of ##1 euro
386   (in words: \@zegge{##1} euro).}%
387 \def\TAALtotaalgeenkortingbtw##1##2{%
388   The parts of this contract form an amount of ##1 euro
389   (in words: \@zegge{##1} euros) excluding VAT and ##2
390   including VAT.}%
391 \def\TAALtotaalwelkorting##1##2##3##4##5##6{%
392   The parts of this contract form an amount of ##1 euro.
393   ##2 offers ##3 a discount of ##4 euro (##5\%), bringing
394   the total amount of this agreement to ##6 euro
395   (in words:\@zegge{##6} euro).}%
396 \def\TAALtotaalwelkortingbtw##1##2##3##4##5##6##7{%
397   The parts of this contract form an amount of ##1 euro.
398   ##2 offers ##3 a discount of ##4 euro (##5\%),
399   bringing the total amount of this agreement to ##6 euro
400   (in words: \@zegge{##6} euro) excluding VAT and ##7
401   including VAT.}%
402 \def\TAALbetalingsvoorwaardentext##1##2##3{%
403   The contract will be charged as a whole, payment will be
404   completed by ##1 within ##2 days after receiving the
405   invoice. If an order number (PO number) should be provided
406   before invoicing can take place, ##1 will provide ##3 o
407   such a number within two weeks after signing this contract.}%
408 \def\TAALannuleringsvoorwaardentext##1##2{%

```

```

409   If ##1 has indicated less than 15, 8 or 2 days before the
410   agreed date that they can not fulfill the obligations,
411   \partijkort will charge respectively 50\%, 75\% or 100\%
412   of the total charges at ##1 and then ##2 has fulfilled its
413   obligations. The date is specified in this contract. If
414   this is not the case, this contract will define how this
415   is being determined.}%
416   \def\TAALannuleringsvoorwaarden{Cancelation policy}%
417   \def\TAALparaaf{Paraph for approval}%
418   \def\TAALen{and}
419   \def\TAALeuros{euros}
420   \def\TAALcents{cents}
421   \def\TAALzegge{in words}
422 }

```

We now define some other English babel languages to just invoke the regular English words (we're not that picky). In a future version, some macros may be defined differently for UK and US English.

```

423 \let\aeskwadraattaal@USenglish\aeskwadraattaal@english
424 \let\aeskwadraattaal@american\aeskwadraattaal@english
425
426 \let\aeskwadraattaal@UKenglish\aeskwadraattaal@english
427 \let\aeskwadraattaal@british\aeskwadraattaal@english
428 (/taal)

```



# Change History

v1.0	General: First release as dtx file . . . . .	1	Changed name from aes to aeskwadraat . . . . .	2
v1.0.1	General: Added warning in case UU logo is missing . . . . .	20	README was given introduction . . .	1
	Changed file names to all start with “aeskwadraat” . . . . .	1	Replaced macro that generated “aesfactuur” with “aeskwadraatfactuur” . . . . .	24

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