

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

a) Title of the article: justify text, Times New Roman 12

b) Sub-categories of the chapters:

- 1) Capital letters (Times New Roman 11)
- 2) Small letters (Times New Roman 11)
- 3) Small letters, Italics (Times New Roman 11)
- 4) Small letters (Times New Roman 10)
- 5) Small letters, Italics (Times New Roman 10)

**Main Text:** Times New Roman 12 (e.g. title, sub-title, author, key-words, text)

**Footnotes:** Times New Roman 10. The number of the footnote goes after full stops or commas (e.g. Directive 30/2003<sup>1</sup>.)

**Paragraphs:** Press ENTER to change. There is no blank line between the paragraphs.

**Article:** There are no commas between the article, its paragraphs and its sub-paragraphs (e.g. Article 8 para. 2 subpara. a).

**Dates:** e.g. 13.04.2002

**Quoted words:** Italics and in quotation marks

**Abbreviations:**





- Member State (The first letter is capital)
- Article/Articles
- para./paras
- Directive, Regulation, Decision, Recommendation: The first letter is capital
- page: p.
- pages: pp.
- Law: L.
- Treaty on the Functioning of the EU: TFEU

- Treaty of the EU: (TEU)

**Footnotes:**

- **Authors names:** Capital letters (e.g. I. HARDEN / F. WHITE / K. DONNELLY, The Court of Auditors and Financial Control and Accountability in the European Community, European Public Law, 1995, p. 599)
- **Names of judgments:** Italics
- **Text at footnotes:** Only names of decisions are written in italics (e.g. CJEU C-404/15, *Aranyosi and Căldăraru*, 05.04.2016, ECLI:EU:C:2016:198, para. 14)
- **Reference to CJEU/ECJ/GCEU/CFI:**

References to judgments of the Court of Justice of the EU or the General Court of the EU are as follows:

C-344/87 - <i>Bettray v Staatssecretaris van Justitie</i>	Curia	EUR-Lex
Judgment ECLI:EU:C:1989:226		
Opinion ECLI:EU:C:1989:113		

The text in blue above refers to the name of the judgment. The ECLI number is found at [http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/j\\_6/](http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/j_6/) as above.

**Examples:**

- For older judgments: ECJ C-344/87, *Bettray/Staatssecretaris van Justitie*, 31.05.1989, ECLI:EU:C:1989:226
  - Judgments since December 2009: CJEU C-423/12, *Reyes*, 16.01.2014, ECLI:EU:C:2014:16
  - Reference to the official journal of the EU: EE 2006 L or C 34/12
- Reference to the ECtHR: e.g. ECtHR *Genovese v. Malta*, Application No 53124/09, 11.10.2011)

## EXAMPLE:

### ASSET STRIPPING IN PRIVATE EQUITY BACKED MANAGEMENT BUYOUTS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE IN GREECE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

The intrinsic characteristic of a management buyout (MBO) lies in the “*acquisition of a divested division or subsidiary or of a private family owned firm by a new company in which the existing management takes a substantial proportion of the equity [usually with] the support of a private equity firm*”<sup>1</sup>. MBOs usually also emerge in the case of a buy-back of a target company placed in receivership or in order to avoid a trade sale of the target company<sup>2</sup>. In this context, the term management covers both the members of the Board of Directors and the upper management team of the target company, who thus become contracting parties of the target company’s shareholders in the case of a buyout through a share deal and, ultimately, owner-managers. (...)

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<sup>1</sup>. M. WRIGHT ... [et al.], The implications of alternative investment vehicles for corporate governance: A survey of empirical research, 2007, p. 9, available at: <https://www.oecd.org/corporate/ca/39005553.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup>. D.J. COOKE, Private Equity: Law and Practice, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2008, p. 3.