

advantages to certain occupational groups and organizations. The grant of those advantages depends on the French nationality of the persons concerned or the fact that they carry on business in France. The Commission considers that the effect of that practice is to give preference to domestic products and thus to hinder the importation of products from other Member States; the measures creating the advantages referred to therefore constitute measures having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports, contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.

Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Tribunal de Grande Instance, La Roche-sur-Yon, by judgment of that court of 19 November 1984 in the case of Procureur de la République and Directeur Départemental de la Concurrence et de la Consommation v. Marcel Byrotheau; defendant for the purposes of civil liability: Fontenay Distribution SA

(Case 6/85)

(85/C 32/20)

Reference has been made to the Court of Justice of the European Communities by a judgment of the Tribunal de Grande Instance [Regional Court], La Roche-sur-Yon, of 19 November 1984, which was received at the Court Registry on 14 January 1985, for a preliminary ruling in the case of Procureur de la République [Public Prosecutor] and Directeur Départemental de la Concurrence et de la Consommation [Regional Director for Competition and Consumer Affairs] v. Marcel Byrotheau; defendant for the purposes of civil liability: Fontenay Distribution SA, on the following questions:

Must Articles 3 (f) and 5 of the Treaty of 25 March 1957 establishing the European Economic Community be interpreted as prohibiting the establishment in a Member State, by means of laws or regulations, of minimum selling prices for 'regular' and 'super' petrol?

Can the fixing of such minimum prices constitute a quantitative restriction on imports or a measure having equivalent effect within the meaning of Article 30 of the Treaty?

Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Tribunal de Grande Instance, La Roche-sur-Yon, by judgment of that court of 19 November 1984 in the case of Procureur de la République and Directeur Départemental de la Concurrence et de la Consommation v. Henri Vincendeau; defendant for the purposes of civil liability: Shedis Avenue SA

(Case 7/85)

(85/C 32/21)

Reference has been made to the Court of Justice of the European Communities by a judgment of the Tribunal de Grande Instance [Regional Court], La Roche-sur-Yon, of 19 November 1984, which was received at the Court Registry on 14 January 1985, for a preliminary ruling in the case of Procureur de la République [Public Prosecutor] and Directeur Départemental de la Concurrence et de la Consommation [Regional Director for Competition and Consumer Affairs] v. Henri Vincendeau; defendant for the purposes of civil liability: Shedis Avenue SA, on the following questions:

Must Articles 3 (f) and 5 of the Treaty of 25 March 1957 establishing the European Economic Community be interpreted as prohibiting the establishment in a Member State, by means of laws or regulations, of minimum selling prices for 'regular' and 'super' petrol?

Can the fixing of such minimum prices constitute a quantitative restriction on imports or a measure having equivalent effect within the meaning of Article 30 of the Treaty?