American law is not superior to European law in the sense that ius commune was to the European law of that time. The lack of this degree of superiority, however, is compensated for in other areas; in particular by the political and economic dominance of the United States. 6 Principles of the Internal Market. Among the various Community policies listed in art. 3 EC the establishment of the Common Market which was later renamed the Internal Market is of central significance. After the SEA, renewed political commitment to the internal market combined with extended majority voting on the Council—with each member state given a weighted number of votes based roughly on population—transformed European integration. The Treaty of Amsterdam was approved by the European Council held in Amsterdam on 16-17 June 1997 and signed on 2 October 1997 by the Foreign Ministers of the fifteen member countries of the European Union. On 1 May 1999, it came into force having been ratified by all the member States, following their own constitutional rules. The Treaty of Amsterdam (1992). As a legal document, the Treaty of Amsterdam has as main objective to modify certain regulations of the Treaty of the European Union, the constituent treaties of the European Communities (Paris and Rome) and of some acts related to them. I 1. The evolution of consumer policy in the European Union THE CHALLENGE OF CONSUMER POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION Consumer protection has a bearing on what is probably the most central issue of European economic integration, for it brings into very sharp relief the dialectics of open borders, protectionism, and bona fide intervention of the Member State to protect legitimate societal values and. But consumer policy too is a richly illustrative area of inquiry. An emphasis on market deregulation breeds opposition to active regulatory policies at Community level; such a perspective is suspicious of EC consumer policy as anti-competitive. CONSUMER POLICY UNDER THE TREATY OF ROME The Treaty of Rome was