

UK and EU Trade deal

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UK-EU Deal: A New Chapter Post-Brexit

UK Prime Minister Sir Keir Starmer has called the new UK-EU deal a “win-win” for both sides. It marks the first joint summit between Britain and the European Union since Brexit and sets out renewed post-Brexit relations in key areas such as fishing, trade, and defence.



Fishing Agreement: Stability Until 2038

Current rules will remain in place until 2038, allowing EU boats continued access to UK waters. The UK will continue to issue fishing licences and negotiate annual quotas with the EU and Norway. A £360 million "Fishing and Coastal Growth Fund" will support innovation and equipment upgrades in the sector.



Food Exports: Reduced Border Checks

Most routine checks on animal and plant products between the UK and EU will be dropped. The UK can once again export raw meat products (e.g. sausages, burgers) to the EU. However, it will need to follow EU standards it does not set, unless it maintains equivalent rules and avoids harming EU trade.



Defence and Security Cooperation

A formal UK-EU defence and security pact has been agreed. Officials will meet every six months to coordinate on foreign policy and sanctions, share intelligence, and work on space-related security. The UK will join the EU's PESCO military mobility project and gain access to the £150 billion "Safe" EU defence fund.



Youth Mobility and Erasmus + Negotiations

A new youth mobility scheme is under negotiation, similar to those the UK has with Australia and New Zealand. It could allow 18–35-year-olds to live and work across Europe on a time-limited, quota-based basis. The UK is also negotiating re-entry into the Erasmus+ student exchange programme.



Travel and Tourism: Easier Access for UK Citizens

UK travellers will be able to use e-gates at more European airports. A new pet passport system will make it easier to travel with animals, removing the need for repeat vet visits.



Climate and Energy: Linked Carbon Markets

The UK and EU will link their carbon markets to avoid taxes on high-emission goods like steel and cement. This could save the UK £800 million and protect British industry from EU tariffs. The UK will also begin talks to access the EU's shared electricity market, but would need to follow EU rules to reach an agreement.

