Consultation Options Assessment

Title:	Future National Licensing Hours Extensions
Type of measure:	Secondary Legislation
Department or agency:	Home Office
OA number:	HO COA 1034
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1. Summary of proposal

1. The government is consulting on a list of proposed events that might benefit from a national licensing hours extension within a set of defined parameters, as well as consulting on the parameters themselves. The listed events will be events that are scheduled to take place during this Parliament and considered to be of exceptional national or international significance.
2. The government is also specifically consulting on extending licensing hours across licensed premises in England and Wales to mark the knockout rounds of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup and the 2027 Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup, subject to the progression of any of the Home Nations' national teams[1] to these stages.
3. An extension of licensing hours would mean that premises already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises ('on-trade' venues) would have the option to extend their opening hours without the need for a Temporary Event Notice (TEN) on these occasions of exceptional significance, including during the Women's World Cup and Men's Rugby World Cup knockout rounds, subject to the participation of one or more of the Home Nations' teams.

[1] Home Nations refers to the national teams of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. For sporting events where Ireland has a unified team, such as rugby union, the unified team will be considered a home nation.

2. Strategic case for proposed regulation

4. Section 172 of the Licensing Act 2003[2] (LA 2003) allows the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Home Secretary) to make a Licensing Hours Order (LHO) to allow premises to open for specified, extended hours to mark occasions of "exceptional international, national or local significance".

5. Previously licensing hours have been extended in England and Wales for major international football tournaments where one of the Home Nations reach these stages. This included the UEFA Men's Euro Championship 2020 final in 2021, the semi-final and final of the UEFA Men's Euro Championship 2024[3], the semi-final and final of the UEFA Women's Euro Championship 2025[4] and the knockout stages of the FIFA Men's World Cup 2026[5].

6. The government considers the potential participation of the Home Nations' national football teams in the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup to be a nationally significant event which many people would wish to celebrate should the teams reach these later stages of the tournament. The same principle is also being applied to the 2027 Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup.

7. Similarly licensing hours have been extended for other events considered to be of exceptional significance. This was done for the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee, 90th Birthday celebrations, and Platinum Jubilee, His Majesty's Coronation in 2023, the 80th Anniversary of VE Day celebrations.

8. A LHO can be used to extend licensing hours in licensed premises in England and Wales during a period not exceeding four days.. A LHO may be applied to all licensed premises in England and Wales, but has been restricted to on-trade licensed premises to date. It is a decision for individual premises as to whether they wish to extend their hours under an LHO. Other information specified in a LHO includes the dates, times and licensable activities to which it applies. A LHO can be used to extend licensing hours for any of, or all the licensable activities under the LA 2003. Only the hours of the sale and supply of alcohol and late-night refreshments (on the premises) are to be extended in this instance.

9. Legislating to extend licensing hours would reduce burdens on licensed premises by removing the need to apply for a TEN should they wish to stay open for any of the specified events of exceptional significance. It would also reduce the administrative burden on local authorities by decreasing the number of TENs they need to process.

10. Consulting on which events scheduled to take place between now and summer 2029 should be in scope for an extension of licensing hours and on the parameters of these extensions will provide more certainty to local authorities, businesses, the police, and other partners who need to plan well in advance for major events, and reduce the burden associated with responding to multiple consultations.

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2 Licensing Act 2003, section 172: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/17/section/172

3 The Licensing Act 2003 (UEFA European Football Championship Licensing Hours) Order 2024: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2024/701/contents/made

4 The Licensing Act 2003 (UEFA Women's European Football Championship Licensing Hours) Order 2025: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2025/793/contents/made

5 The Licensing Act 2003 (FIFA World Cup Licensing Hours) Order 2026: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2026/520/contents

11. The strategic aim is to support the government's plan to boost economic growth, and to support the hospitality sector. Pubs, clubs, restaurants, theatres, festivals, and many more venues and events are the cultural backbone of our cities and local communities, and the hospitality sector generates significant revenue and employment. In 2023 the hospitality sector provided 2.6 million jobs (7.1% of employment) and contributed £69.5 billion (2.8%) to the economy[6].

3. SMART objectives for intervention

12. The main objective of these proposed licensing hours extensions is to reduce the administrative burden associated with TENs by removing the need for individual premises to apply for extensions. This reduces burdens for businesses that wish to stay open later by removing the need to fill out a TEN and pay the associated fee. Administrative burdens are also reduced for local authorities due to the reduced number of TENs to process. The administrative burdens will also be reduced on police and environmental health, who can raise objections to submitted TENs, and will not need to consider whether they need to do this.

13. This proposal will enable licensed premises to remain open for longer than usual, meaning that licensed premises could earn increased revenues and profits, supporting the government's plan to encourage economic growth and boost the hospitality sector.

14. In addition to increased revenues and profits, enabling licensed premises to remain open for longer should create social benefits as communities can come together to support their national team and to celebrate significant events.

15. The benefits of these proposals will not be limited to the specific days on which licensing hours will be extended. The increased revenues and profits will contribute to the overall financial health of the hospitality sector, supporting the government's plan to increase economic growth.

16. The intervention will also lead to administrative savings for government as consulting on multiple events of exceptional significance will avoid the need for multiple, repetitive consultations on each individual event.

4. Description of proposed intervention options and explanation of the logical change process whereby this achieves SMART objectives

17. The options which have been long-listed and shortlisted below all relate to extending licensing hours for on-trade licensed premises. The logical change process for how these extensions will achieve the above objectives is set out below.

[6] House of Commons Library briefing- 'Hospitality: statistics and policy': https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-10333/CBP-10333.pdf

Intervention

- The policy proposals will allow licensed premises to extend their opening hours during the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup, the 2027 Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup and for events considered to be of exceptional significance.

Immediate outputs

- Licensed premises will save the time spent on filling out a TEN to extend their opening hours.
- Licensed premises will save the associated fee of £21 when submitting a TEN.
- Local authorities will lose the £21 revenue from each submitted TEN.
- Local authorities, police and environmental health will save the time and administrative costs associated with reviewing submitted TENs.
- A greater number of licensed premises will remain open for extended hours during the Women's World Cup, the Men's Rugby World Cup and on days designated as events of exceptional significance.

Short-term outcomes

- More people will go to a licensed premises to support their national team(s) and celebrate events of exceptional significance.
- Communities coming together to mark these occasions will generate social wellbeing.
- Licensed premises will receive increased revenues and make increased profits.
- There may be an impact on alcohol-related crime and disorder.
- There may be an impact on alcohol-related heath harms.

Longer-term outcomes

- Increased revenues and profits will contribute to the overall financial health of the hospitality sector.
- Improved finances for the hospitality sector will support the government's plan to increase economic growth.

Assumptions / dependencies

- The size of the administrative costs and benefits will depend on the number of licensed premises that were planning on submitting TENs but will now not need to do so to take advantage of extended licensing hours. The assumption is that there are many businesses who would want to extend their licensing hours for the events listed in the consultation.
- Revenues and profits are assumed to increase for premises that choose to extend their licensing hours. It is assumed that any premises that would not break even during extended licensing hours would take the rational decision to not extend their licensing hours.

- The size of the wider impacts on health, and crime and disorder depend on the changes in alcohol consumption. Extended opening hours are likely to lead to some displacement from off-licence drinking to on-licence drinking, although there is limited evidence on how this displacement would impact on health, crime and disorder.

18. The logic above broadly applies to all the proposed options to a greater or lesser extent, dependent on the number of events of exceptional significance included in the final policy proposal.

5. Summary of long-list and alternatives

19. As the consultation is covering three distinct policy proposals, for the purposes of developing the long-list and shortlist of options, the policy proposal has been split into three sections; one for the Women's World Cup, one for the Men's Rugby World Cup, and one for other events of exceptional significance.

20. The long-list options were evaluated against the HM Treasury's Green Book's critical success factors (CSFs), and options which did not meet these criteria were discounted.

- Strategic fit: how well the option provides holistic fit and synergy with other strategies, programmes and projects.
- Potential value for money: how well the option optimises social value in terms of potential costs, benefits and risks.
- Supplier capacity or capability – if procurement is required, are there suppliers available to deliver the required services?
- Potential affordability: how well the option can be financed from available funds.
- Potential achievability: how well the option is likely to be delivered given an organisation's ability to respond to the changes required.

Long-list of policy options for the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup licensing extension and rating against Critical Success Factors

Option 0 'Do nothing'

21. This would mean that on-trade licensed premises would have to apply for a TEN should they wish to extend their licensing hours for the applicable matches of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup. One TEN can last for up to 7 days/168 hours, meaning a TEN could cover multiple rounds depending on the fixture schedule.

22. This option met CSFs for affordability and achievability as it requires no action from the Home Office. However, it did not meet the strategic fit nor demonstrate social value for money as it does not reduce the administrative burden associated with TENs and does nothing to encourage economic growth in the hospitality industry. The CSF for supplier capacity was assessed as amber as local authorities may lack sufficient capacity to issue TENs at relatively short notice in the absence of an automatic licensing extension. As the business-as-usual option, this option was shortlisted.

Option 1

23. Extend permitted licensing hours to 1am the following morning, and providing that the relevant matches kick-off between 5pm and 9pm UK time; or 2am the following morning,

if the matches kick-off between 9pm and 10pm UK time, during the knock-out stages of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup for premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (should they wish to do so). This is contingent on the progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the knock-out stages of the tournament. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Option 2

24. Extend permitted licensing hours until 1am or 30 minutes after the match concludes (whichever is the latest) and providing that the relevant matches kick-off no earlier than 5pm UK time, during the knock-out stages of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup for premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (should they wish to do so). This is contingent on progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the knock-out stages of the tournament. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Options 1 and 2 – Critical Success Factor scoring

25. Options 1 and 2 met CSFs for strategic fit as they both reduce the administrative burden associated with TENs for premises wishing to open for the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup and encourage premises to remain open for longer hours. In value for money terms, these options were scored as amber, as longer hours could lead to increased economic activity in the hospitality industry during the tournament. However, this may be offset by increases in alcohol-related harm, crime and disorder.

26. These options also meet the supplier capacity CSF as the reduction in TENs will remove some of the existing resource burden associated with approving TENs from local authorities, police and environmental health. These options also met CSFs for affordability and achievability as they are based on precedent from previous tournaments and do not have a direct cost to the Home Office.

Option 3

27. Extend permitted licensing hours to 1am the following morning or until the match is complete if delayed and providing that the relevant matches kick-off between 5pm and 9pm UK time, or 2am the following morning or until the match is complete if delayed if the matches kick-off between 9pm and 10pm UK time, during the quarter-finals(s), semi-final(s), bronze final and final of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup for premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (should they wish to do so).

28. This is contingent on the progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the quarter-final(s), semi-final(s), bronze final and/or final. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Option 4

29. Extend permitted licensing hours until 30 minutes after the match concludes and providing that the relevant matches kick-off no earlier than 5pm UK time during the quarter final(s), semi-final(s), bronze final and final of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup for premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (should they wish to do so).

30. This is contingent on progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the quarter final(s), semi-final(s), bronze final and final. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Options 3 and 4 – Critical Success Factor scoring

31. These options failed to meet CSFs for strategic fit as they exclude the earlier knockout rounds. They are also likely to provide lower value for money for businesses than options 1 or 2 as they would lead to lower administrative savings and fewer premises remaining open, thereby reducing the opportunity to increase economic activity over the course of the tournament. However, this could be offset by reductions in the costs from alcohol-related harms, crime and disorder.

32. These options met the supplier capacity CSF as additional TENs would only be required for the round of 16, which would likely be manageable for local authorities. The options also met CSFs for affordability and achievability as they are based on precedent from previous tournaments and do not have a direct cost to the Home Office.

33. These two options were rejected primarily for failing to meet the strategic fit CSF as they do not include the earlier knockout rounds in addition to the quarter-final(s), semi-final(s) and final. Including those earlier rounds is considered to be an important element in achieving the right balance between meeting the existing licensing objectives while also realising the stated benefits.

Option 5

34. Extend permitted licensing hours during the semi-finals, bronze final and final of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup. For matches kicking off between 5pm and 9pm UK time, hours would be extended until 1am the following morning or until the match ends if delayed. For matches kicking off between 9pm and 10pm, hours would be extended until 2am or until the match ends if delayed. This would apply to premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on-site.

35. This is contingent on progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the knock-out stages of the tournament. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Option 6

36. Extend permitted licensing hours until 30 minutes after the match concludes and providing that the relevant matches kick-off no earlier than 5pm UK time during the semi-final(s), bronze final and final of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup for premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (should they wish to do so). This is contingent on progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the semi-final(s), bronze final and final. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Options 5 and 6 – Critical Success Factor scoring

37. These options failed to meet CSFs for strategic fit as they exclude the earlier knockout rounds. They are also likely to provide lower value for money than options 1 or 2 as they would lead to lower administrative savings and fewer premises remaining open, thereby encouraging less economic activity, albeit with the possible benefit of lower alcohol-related costs.

38. The CSF for supplier capacity was assessed as amber as the number of games that could require a TEN includes both the round of 16 and the quarter final round. It is possible that larger local authorities may lack sufficient capacity to issue TENs at relatively short notice in the absence of an automatic licensing extension for these rounds. These options met CSFs for affordability and achievability as they are based on precedent from previous tournaments and do not have a direct cost to the Home Office.

39. These two options were rejected primarily for failing to meet the strategic fit CSF as they do not include the earlier knockout rounds in addition to the quarter-final(s), semi-final(s) and final. Including those earlier rounds is important to achieving the right balance between meeting existing licensing objectives while realising the stated benefits.

Summary rating against Critical Success Factors – 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup

	Option 0 (Do nothing)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
Strategic fit	R	G	G	R	R	R	R
Potential value for money	R	A	A	A	A	A	A
Supplier capacity or capability	A	G	G	G	G	A	A
Potential affordability	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Potential achievability	G	G	G	G	G	G	G

RAG key: Green = fit for purpose (meets the critical success factor). **Amber** = partially fit for purpose (partially meets the critical success factor; issues/risks to address). **Red** = not fit for purpose (does not meet the critical success factor).

Long-list of policy options for the Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup 2027 licensing extension and rating against Critical Success Factors

Option 0 'Do nothing'

40. This would mean that on-trade licensed premises would have to apply for a TEN should they wish to extend their licensing hours for the applicable matches of the 2027 Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup.

41. This option met CSFs for affordability and achievability as it requires no action from the Home Office. However, it did not meet the strategic fit nor demonstrate social value for money as it does not reduce the administrative burden associated with TENs and does nothing to encourage economic growth in the hospitality industry. The CSF for supplier capacity was assessed as amber as local authorities may lack sufficient capacity to issue TENs at relatively short notice in the absence of an automatic licensing extension. As the business-as-usual option, this option was shortlisted.

Option 1

42. Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for all knockout matches involving a Home Nations team regardless of scheduled kick-off time. This would mean

that pubs could open as early as 3.45am on Saturdays, on two occasions, depending on the progress of the Home Nations' teams.

43. This option partly meets the CSF for strategic fit as it reduces the administrative burden associated with TENs for premises wishing to open for the Men's Rugby World Cup. However, it isn't certain how much demand there would be for matches with an early kick-off time, and whether there would be any significant impact on the hospitality industry. Enabling people to drink alcohol in the early hours of the morning may also lead to increased alcohol-related harms, crime and disorder, although there is no clear evidence that this would be the case. The CSFs for strategic fit and value for money were assessed as amber.

44. This option met the supplier capacity CSF as the reduction in TENs will remove some of the existing resource burden associated with approving TENs from local authorities, police and environmental authorities. This option also met CSFs for affordability and achievability as it does not have a direct cost to the Home Office.

Option 2

45. Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for all knockout matches involving a Home Nations team where the scheduled kick-off time is at 6.00am or later. This would capture all but two relevant matches, which are scheduled to kick-off at 4:15am.

46. This option partly meets the CSF for strategic fit as it reduces the administrative burden associated with TENs for premises wishing to open for the Men's Rugby World Cup. However, it isn't certain how much demand there would be for matches with an early kick-off time, and whether there would be any significant impact on the hospitality industry. Enabling people to drink alcohol in the early hours of the morning may also lead to increased alcohol-related harms, crime and disorder, although there is no clear evidence that this would be the case. The CSFs for strategic fit and value for money were assessed as amber.

47. This option met the supplier capacity CSF as the reduction in TENs will remove some of the existing resource burden associated with approving TENs from local authorities, police and environmental authorities. This option also met CSFs for affordability and achievability as it does not have a direct cost to the Home Office.

Option 3

48. Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for the quarter-final, semi-final and final matches if a Home Nations team is involved where kick-off is at 6.00am or later. This would capture all relevant match which is scheduled to kick-off at 6.00am. However, it would mean no extensions for the round of 16 matches, minimising early pub openings.

49. This option partly meets the CSF for strategic fit as it reduces the administrative burden associated with TENs for premises wishing to open for the Men's Rugby World Cup. However, it isn't certain how much demand there would be for matches with an early kick-off time, and whether there would be any significant impact on the hospitality industry. Enabling people to drink alcohol in the early hours of the morning may also lead to increased alcohol-related harms, crime and disorder although there is no clear

evidence that this would be the case. The CSFs for strategic fit and value for money were assessed as amber.

50. This option met the supplier capacity CSF as the reduction in TENs will remove some of the existing resource burden associated with approving TENs from local authorities, police and environmental authorities. This option also met CSFs for affordability and achievability as it does not have a direct cost to the Home Office.

Option 4

51. Extend licensing hours to allow licensed premises to remain open overnight for applicable matches.

52. This option failed to meet the CSF for strategic fit and value for money. Allowing premises to remain open overnight for games in the early morning would more likely lead to increased risk of health harms, crime and disorder, leading to substantial social and economic costs. Supplier capacity was assessed as amber, as this option could place undue burden on police and other authorities to respond to the potential increases in health harms, crime and disorder. Affordability and achievability were also assessed as amber as although the option has no direct cost to the Home Office, it isn't certain whether premises have the resources and the ability to remain open overnight. This option was rejected for failing to meet multiple CSFs.

Summary rating against Critical Success Factors – Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup 2027

	Option 0 (Do nothing)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Strategic fit	R	A	A	A	R
Potential value for money	R	A	A	A	R
Supplier capacity or capability	A	G	G	G	A
Potential affordability	G	G	G	G	A
Potential achievability	G	G	G	G	A

RAG key: Green = fit for purpose (meets the critical success factor). **Amber** = partially fit for purpose (partially meets the critical success factor; issues/risks to address). **Red** = not fit for purpose (does not meet the critical success factor).

Long-list of policy options for a pre-agreed programme of licensing hours extensions for qualifying events of exceptional significance and rating against Critical Success Factors

Option 0: 'Do nothing'

53. This would mean that on-trade licensed premises would have to apply for a TEN should they wish to extend their licensing hours for any events of exceptional significance.

54. This option met CSFs for affordability and achievability as it requires no action from the Home Office. However, it did not meet the strategic fit nor demonstrate social value for money as it does not reduce the administrative burden associated with TENs and does nothing to encourage economic growth in the hospitality industry. The CSF for supplier capacity was assessed as amber as local authorities may lack sufficient capacity to

issue TENs at relatively short notice in the absence of automatic licensing extensions. As the business-as-usual option, this option was shortlisted.

Option 1

55. Automatically extend licensing hours until 1am the following morning for certain events of exceptional national or international significance, without the need for individual consultation and legislation for each of these events. As part of this consultation, questions will be asked not only on the use of automatic extensions, but also on which events should be in scope for this, along with the timings of any such extensions. These events, and the timings for licensing extensions for these events, will be confirmed following the conclusion of the consultation.

56. Option 1 met the CSF for strategic fit as it reduces the administrative burden associated with TENs for premises wishing to open for the events of exceptional significance. It also reduces the administrative burden of consulting and laying new legislation to extend licensing hours for each individual event. For value for money, this option was rated as amber. It encourages premises remain open for longer hours and is expected to lead to increased economic activity in the hospitality industry. However, this could be offset by increased costs from alcohol-related harms, crime and disorder.

57. This option also met the supplier capacity CSF as the reduction in TENs will remove some of the existing resource burden associated with approving TENs from local authorities, police and environmental authorities. This option also met CSFs for affordability and achievability as it does not have a direct cost to the Home Office and will lead to administrative savings be removing the need for multiple consultations for each event.

Option 2

58. Allow premises to extend their opening hours at will without the need to apply for a TEN.

59. This option failed to meet the CSF for strategic fit and value for money. It would undermine the role that local authorities, police and environmental authorities play in ensuring public order and safety are considered when granting extensions to licensing hours. This would likely lead to increased health harms, crime and disorder, leading to substantial social and economic costs.

60. Supplier capacity was assessed as amber, as this option could place undue burden on police and other authorities to respond to the potential increases in health harms, crime and disorder. It is not certain whether these additional costs could be met from existing budgets, therefore affordability was also addressed as amber.

61. This option also failed to meet the achievability CSF as it would likely require substantial changes to the LA 2003, which would not be achievable through this measure. This option was rejected for failing to meet multiple CSFs.

Summary rating against Critical Success Factors – events of exceptional significance

	Option 0 (Do nothing)	Option 1	Option 2
Strategic fit	R	G	R
Potential value for money	R	A	R
Supplier capacity or capability	A	G	A
Potential affordability	G	G	A
Potential achievability	G	G	R

RAG key: Green = fit for purpose (meets the critical success factor). **Amber** = partially fit for purpose (partially meets the critical success factor; issues/risks to address). **Red** = not fit for purpose (does not meet the critical success factor).

6. Description of shortlisted policy options carried forward

Shortlisted policy options for the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup licensing extension

Option 0 'Do nothing'

62. This would mean that on-trade licensed premises would have to apply for a TEN should they wish to extend their licensing hours for the applicable matches of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup. One TEN can last for up to 7 days/168 hours.

Option 1

63. Extend permitted licensing hours to 1am the following morning, and providing that the relevant matches kick-off between 5pm and 9pm UK time; or 2am the following morning, if the matches kick-off between 9pm and 10pm UK time, during the knock-out stages of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup for premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (should they wish to do so). This is contingent on the progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the knock-out stages of the tournament. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Option 2

64. Extend permitted licensing hours until 1am or 30 minutes after the match concludes (whichever is later), and providing that the relevant matches kick-off no earlier than 5pm UK time, during the knock-out stages of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup for premises in England and Wales already licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (should they wish to do so). This is contingent on progression of any of the national teams of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales to the knock-out stages of the tournament. This is so premises do not need to apply for a TEN.

Small and Micro Business Assessment

65. The extension of licensing hours will apply to all businesses, regardless of size, so medium, small and micro businesses will benefit from this policy alongside all other business types. The impacts are not expected to differ materially by business size, as

each premises is expected to receive a similar administrative saving, made up of the £21 TEN application fee and the time taken to fill out the application form.

66. It is possible that smaller businesses may have fewer staff available to cover the additional opening hours, particularly for late kick-offs that run into the early hours of the morning. However, it will be up to the individual business to choose whether they wish to make use of the licensing extension and remain open for the extended licensing hours. If a business does not feel that opening for extended licensing hours would be feasible or profitable, they are under no obligation to make use of the extension.

Shortlisted policy options for the Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup 2027 licensing extension

Option 0: 'Do nothing'

67. This would mean that on-trade licensed premises would have to apply for a TEN should they wish to extend their licensing hours for the applicable matches of the 2027 Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup.

Option 1

68. Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for all knockout matches involving a Home Nations team regardless of scheduled kick-off time. This would mean that pubs could open as early as 3.45am on Saturdays, on two occasions, depending on the progress of the Home Nations' teams.

Option 2

69. Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for all knockout matches involving a Home Nations team where the scheduled kick-off time is at 6.00am or later. This would capture all but two relevant matches, which are scheduled to kick-off at 4:15am.

Option 3

70. Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for the quarter-final, semi-final and final matches if a Home Nations team is involved where kick-off is at 6.00am or later. This would capture all relevant match which is scheduled to kick-off at 6.00am. However, it would mean no extensions for the round of 16 matches, minimising early pub openings.

Small and Micro Business Assessment

71. The extension of licensing hours will apply to all businesses, regardless of size, so medium, small and micro businesses will benefit from this policy alongside all other business types. The impacts are not expected to differ materially by business size, as each premises is expected to receive a similar administrative saving, made up of the £21 TEN application fee and the time taken to fill out the application form.

72. It is possible that smaller businesses may have fewer staff available to cover the additional opening hours, particularly with early morning kick-off times for the Rugby World Cup. However, it will be up to the individual business to choose whether they wish to make use of the licensing extension and remain open for the extended licensing

hours. If a business does not feel that opening for extended licensing hours would be feasible or profitable, they are under no obligation to make use of the extension.

Shortlisted policy options for a pre-agreed programme of licensing hours extensions for qualifying events of exceptional significance

Option 0: 'Do nothing'

73. This would mean that on-trade licensed premises would have to apply for a TEN should they wish to extend their licensing hours for any events of exceptional significance.

Option 1

74. Extend licensing hours for certain events of exceptional national or international significance. The events in scope for this, along with the timings of any such extensions, will be consulted on, and confirmed following the conclusion of the consultation.

Small and Micro Business Assessment

75. The extension of licensing hours will apply to all businesses, regardless of size, so medium, small and micro businesses will benefit from this policy alongside all other business types. The impacts are not expected to differ materially by business size, as each premises is expected to receive a similar administrative saving, made up of the £21 TEN application fee and the time taken to fill out the application form.

76. It is possible that smaller businesses may have fewer staff available to cover the additional opening hours. However, it will be up to the individual business to choose whether they wish to make use of the licensing extension and remain open for the extended licensing hours. If a business does not feel that opening for extended licensing hours would be feasible or profitable, they are under no obligation to make use of the extension.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

77. As these measures are for temporary changes of licensing hours, which for the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup and the 2027 Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup are contingent on the performance of any of the Home Nations' national teams, they will not be formally monitored or evaluated.

78. Instead, the Home Office intends to consult with businesses, local authorities and the police to gather feedback on any impact to services or businesses from extended opening hours. This information will be supplemented with data from various sources, including police data on recorded crime and disorder; sales and revenue data from hospitality industry sources; and direct qualitative feedback from police and NPCC to the Home Office. This feedback will be incorporated into future policy proposals and any associated economic analysis.

8. Minimising administrative and compliance costs

79. A licensing hours extension removes the need for individual premises to apply for extensions, reducing the administrative burdens for businesses that wish to stay open later by removing the need to fill out a TEN and pay the associated fee. There is also a reduction in administrative burdens for licensing authorities, who in turn receive fewer TENs which they must then process.

Declaration

Department: Home Office

Contact details for enquiries:

alcohollicensingconsultations@homeoffice.gov.uk

Minister responsible:

I have read the Consultation Options Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Signed: Sign here

Date: 19 November 2026

Summary: Analysis and evidence

2027 FIFA Women's World Cup:

	Option 0: 'Do-nothing'	**Option 1: Extend permitted licensing hours to 1am the following morning , and providing that the relevant matches kick-off between 5pm and 9pm UK time; or 2am the following morning, if the matches kick-off between 9pm and 10pm UK time, during the knock-out stages of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup**	**Option 2: Extend permitted licensing hours until 1am or 30 minutes after the match concludes (whichever is later), and providing that the relevant matches kick-off no earlier than 5pm UK time, during the knock-out stages of the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup**
Net present social value (with brief description, including ranges, of individual costs and benefits)	N/A		
Public sector financial costs (with brief description, including ranges)	The other options are evaluated against Option 0.	A licensing extension would lead to a loss of revenue for local authorities from the receipt of TEN fees. The fee to apply for a TEN is £21, so the overall loss of revenue would depend on the number of premises who would no longer need to apply for TENs because of a licensing extension. The time that local authorities would have spent on processing these forms under Option 0 would have been compensated through the receipt of TEN fees (see paragraph Benefit 3).	

		Local authorities would receive less income as a result of an extension, but they would save time processing applications, which they could spend on other activities. It is assumed the fees are cost-neutral, so it is thought that the public sector should be no worse off overall.
Significant un-quantified benefits and costs (description, with scale where possible)	The other options are evaluated against option 0.	The main unquantified costs are increased health harms, which would impose costs on affected individuals and health services, and increased costs of alcohol related crime and disorder, which would impose costs on the police, enforcement agencies and residents local to licensed premises. It is currently not possible to monetise these costs, as there is an absence of data on how relaxations of licensing hours impact health and disorder, but the scale of impact is thought to depend on the number of premises that open later for the fixtures that otherwise would not have stayed open under the baseline. A significant unquantified benefit to this policy is the benefit to licensed on-trade premises who wish to extend licensing hours to celebrate the Women's World Cup who would no longer have to spend time applying for a TEN or submit TEN fees. In addition to the administrative savings, these premises would likely receive increased profits, leading to a short-term increase in economic activity for the hospitality industry. As the kick-off times and qualified teams are yet unknown for the tournament, it has not been possible to monetise these savings at this stage. Another unquantified benefit is the impact of meeting public expectations of celebrating national football successes and the emotional effect of higher public sentiments.
Key risks (and risk costs, and optimism bias, where relevant)	**Policy risks:** There is a risk that local authorities would not have the capacity to process the required number of TEN applications.	**Policy risks:** There is a risk of increased alcohol-related crime and disorder caused by the extension of licensable activities later into the evening accompanied by the removal of the requirement to apply for a TEN which is likely to increase the number of businesses interested in extending hours.

	Premises can submit TENs up to five working days before an event[7], which could lead to a larger than average number of applications at the same time and resources being strained.	**Economic and analytical risks** Due to an absence of information about the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup at this stage, including kick-off times and qualified teams, it is not possible to estimate the number of premises that would choose to stay open under an extension. There is considerable uncertainty associated with analysing the impact of licensing extensions as there is no centralised data on the use of previous similar measures to inform an evidence-based assumption about the number of premises likely to stay open late following an extension.
Results of sensitivity analysis	N/A	

[7] GOV.UK (2025), Temporary Events Notice (England and Wales), https://www.gov.uk/find-licences/temporary-events-notice

2027 Men's Rugby (Union) World Cup

	Option 0: 'Do-nothing'	Option 1: Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for all knockout matches involving a Home Nations team regardless of scheduled kick-off time	Option 2: Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for all knockout matches involving a Home Nations team where the scheduled kick-off time is at 6.00am or later	Option 3: Extend licensing hours from 30 minutes before kick-off for the quarter-final, semi-final and final matches if a Home Nations team is involved where kick-off is at 6.00am or later
Net present social value (with brief description, including ranges, of individual costs and benefits)	N/A			
Public sector financial costs (with brief description, including ranges)	The other options are evaluated against Option 0.	A licensing extension would lead to a loss of revenue for local authorities from the receipt of TEN fees. The fee to apply for a TEN is £21, so the overall loss of revenue would depend on the number of premises who would no longer need to apply for TENs because of a licensing extension. The time that local authorities would have spent on processing these forms under Option 0 would have been compensated through the receipt of TEN fees (see paragraph Benefit 3). Local authorities would receive less income as a result of an extension, but they would save time processing applications, which they could spend on other activities. It is assumed the fees are cost-neutral, so it is thought that the public sector should be no worse off overall.		

Significant un-quantified benefits and costs (description, with scale where possible)	The other options are evaluated against Option 0.	The main unquantified costs are increased health harms, which would impose costs on affected individuals and health services, and increased costs of alcohol related crime and disorder, which would impose costs on the police, enforcement agencies and residents local to licensed premises. It is currently not possible to monetise these costs, as there is an absence of data on how relaxations of licensing hours impact health and disorder, but the scale of impact is thought to depend on the number of premises that open later for the fixtures that otherwise would not have stayed open under the baseline. A significant unquantified benefit to this policy is the benefit to licensed on-trade premises who wish to extend licensing hours to celebrate the Men's Rugby World Cup who would no longer have to spend time applying for a TEN or submit TEN fees. In addition to the administrative savings, these premises would likely receive increased profits, leading to a short-term increase in economic activity for the hospitality industry. As there is no evidence available from previous licensing extensions for rugby tournaments, it has not been possible to monetise these benefits at this stage. Another unquantified benefit is the impact of meeting public expectations of celebrating national sporting successes and the emotional effect of higher public sentiments.
Key risks (and risk costs, and optimism bias, where relevant)	**Policy risks:** There is a risk that local authorities would not have the capacity to process the required number of TEN applications. Premises can submit TENs up to five working days before an event[8], which could lead to a larger than average	**Policy risks:** There is a risk of increased alcohol-related crime and disorder caused by the extension of licensable activities in the early mornings accompanied by the removal of the requirement to apply for a TEN which is likely to increase the number of businesses interested in extending hours. This risk is likely to be relatively low, given the lack of significant disorder experienced during previous rugby union tournaments. **Economic and analytical risks** Due to a lack of precedent for licensing extensions for rugby tournaments, or any events requiring early morning opening hours, it is not possible to estimate the number of premises that would choose to stay open under an extension. There is considerable

[8] GOV.UK (2025), Temporary Events Notice (England and Wales), https://www.gov.uk/find-licences/temporary-events-notice

	number of applications at the same time and resources being strained.	uncertainty associated with analysing the impact of licensing extensions as there is no centralised data on the use of previous similar measures to inform an evidence-based assumption about the number of premises likely open early as a result of these policy options.
Results of sensitivity analysis	N/A	

Pre-agreed programme of licensing hours extensions for qualifying events of exceptional significance

	Option 0: 'Do-nothing'	**Option 1: Extend licensing hours for certain events of exceptional national or international significance. The events in scope for this, along with the timings of any such extensions, will be consulted on, and confirmed following the conclusion of the consultation.**
Net present social value (with brief description, including ranges, of individual costs and benefits)	N/A	
Public sector financial costs (with brief description, including ranges)	The other options are evaluated against Option 0.	The cost of this policy to the public is based on the number of TEN applications foregone due to a relaxation of licensing hours, as this would lead to a loss of revenue for local authorities from TEN fees. The fee to apply for a TEN is £21. The fee covers the time spent by local authorities on processing these forms, which local authorities could spend on other activities should an extension take place, so it is thought that the public sector should be no worse off overall.

Significant un-quantified benefits and costs (description, with scale where possible)	The counterfactual option is evaluated against option 0.	The main unquantified costs are increased health harms, which would impose costs on affected individuals and health services, and increased costs of alcohol related crime and disorder, which would impose costs on the police, enforcement agencies and residents local to licensed premises. It is currently not possible to monetise these costs, as there is an absence of data on how relaxations of licensing hours impact health and disorder, but the scale of impact is thought to depend on the number of premises that open later for each event in the scope of the policy. A significant unquantified benefit to this policy is the benefit to licensed on-trade premises who wish to extend licensing hours to celebrate events of exceptional national significance. In addition to the administrative savings, these premises would likely receive increased profits, leading to a short-term increase in economic activity for the hospitality industry. As the scope of the policy is not yet known, it has not been possible to monetise these benefits at this stage. Another unquantified benefit is the impact of meeting public expectations of celebrating national events and the emotional effect of higher public sentiments
Key risks (and risk costs, and optimism bias, where relevant)	**Policy risks:** There is a risk that for events of national significance where many premises would wish to submit TENs, local authorities would not have the capacity to process the required number of TEN applications. Premises can submit TENs up to 10 working days before an event or 'late TENs' up to 5 working days before an event,	**Policy risks:** There is a risk of increased alcohol-related crime and disorder caused by the extension of licensable activities later into the evening accompanied by the removal of the requirement to apply for a TEN which is likely to increase the number of businesses interested in extending hours. **Economic and analytical risks** Due to the absence of information about the number and nature of events that could be included in this policy, it is not possible to estimate

	which could lead to a larger than average number of applications at the same time and resources being strained.	the number of premises that would choose to stay open under an extension. There is considerable uncertainty associated with analysing the impact of licensing extensions as there is no centralised data on the use of previous similar measures to inform an evidence-based assumption about the number of premises likely to stay open late following an extension.
Results of sensitivity analysis	N/A	

Annex

A. Evidence Base

1. For all policy instruments, costs and benefits are compared against 'Option 0: 'Do nothing'.

2. For the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup and the 2027 Men's Rugby World Cup, this option would mean on-trade licensed premises, should they wish to, would need to apply for a TEN to extend their licensing hours for the applicable matches, should any of the Home Nations' national teams play in those matches.

3. For the events of exceptional significance, this option would mean that for each of these events, on-trade licensed premises would need to apply for a TEN to extend their licensing hours should they wish to extend their licensing hours to celebrate them.

4. As there are currently many unknowns around the 2027 Women's World Cup, including the teams that will be participating and the kick-off times of the matches, it has not been possible to monetise the impacts of legislating to extend licensing hours for the tournament. It has also not been possible to monetise the impacts of extending licensing hours for the Men's Rugby World Cup due to a lack of previous licensing extensions for rugby tournaments.

5. The costs and benefits of both tournament licensing extensions would depend on the number of TENs that licensed premises would have been required to apply for in the counterfactual scenario to be able to show the World Cup matches.

6. As each TEN covers a period of seven days, the number of TENs foregone would depend on the length of time between the start of the period covered by the licensing extension and the end.

7. For the FIFA Women's World Cup, the period covered by a licensing extension covering the knockout stages of the tournament could start on Saturday 10th July at the earliest, which is the date of the first round of 16 matches, and end on Sunday 25th July at the latest, which is the date of the final[9]. Given that a TEN can last for up to seven days, it is thought that premises who want to extend hours to celebrate the World Cup could be saved from sending up to three TEN applications.

8. This would depend on how the tournament is seeded; the round of 16 is being played over four days, from Saturday 10th July to Tuesday 13th July, so the maximum number of TEN applications premises are saved from sending would depend on which dates of the tournament the Home Nations national teams were seeded to play in. This is also contingent on which stage of the tournament any of the Home Nations national teams can reach.

9. For the Men's Rugby World Cup, the period covered by a licensing extension covering the knockout stages of the tournament could start on Saturday 23rd October at the earliest, which is the date of the first round of 16 matches, and end on Saturday 13th

[9] FIFA (2026), FIFA Women's World Cup Brazil 2027™ Match Schedule https://www.fifa.com/en/tournaments/womens/womensworldcup/brazil-2027/articles/match-schedule-results-fixtures-teams-stadiums

November at the latest, which is the date of the final[10]. Given that a TEN can last for up to seven days, premises who want to extend hours to celebrate the World Cup could be saved from sending up to four TEN applications, as a separate TEN would be required for each of the knockout rounds, contingent on the participation of the Home Nations.

10. The number of TENs that premises would apply for under the baseline would depend on the kick-off times of the fixtures featuring any national teams. For kick-off times in the early hours of the morning requiring either an early opening or exceptionally late closing time, fewer premises would be inclined to show these, whereas for kick-off times in the early evening where a game is scheduled to finish before closing time, a TEN may not have been required.

11. As a point of comparison, the economic note for the 2026 FIFA Men's World Cup licensing extension[11] estimated that over the length of the extension, the total number of TENs that premises were saved from having to submit fell in the range of 25,487 and 50,973, with a central estimate of 38,230. This extension included all knockout rounds for the tournament, which had an additional knockout round (the round of 32) which the 2027 Women's World Cup does not include. Based on the lower audience figures for women's football and men's rugby compared to men's football, it is expected that a smaller number of TENs would be foregone due to these licensing extensions compared to the 2026 FIFA Men's World Cup extension.

12. In the economic note for the 2025 UEFA Women's European Championship 2025 (Euro 2025)[12], it was assumed that that number of TENs that premises were saved from having to submit fell in the range of 13,220 to 26,440. This extension only included the final and semi-final matches of the tournament in its scope.

13. For the instrument to extend licensing hours for a wider range of events of exceptional significance, it is also not currently possible to monetise the impacts.

14. The impacts of this policy would depend on the number of events in the scope of the policy, and the number of premises that would have sent in TEN applications to stay open for these events under Option 0.

15. As an example of the type of event which might be considered as of exceptional significance, the economic note for the licensing extension to celebrate the 80th anniversary of VE day[13] estimated that between 6,610 and 13,220 premises would choose to stay open later to celebrate this occasion.

Monetised impacts

16. For all the policy instruments in this options assessment, it has not been possible to monetise costs and benefits at this stage. For the non-monetised impacts below, where possible, a monetised impact from a previous policy has been included to give an idea of the scale of each impact.

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[10] Men's Rugby World Cup Match schedule: https://www.rugbyworldcup.com/2027/en/matches

[11] The Licensing Act 2003 (FIFA World Cup Licensing Hours) Order 2026 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukia/2026/84/pdfs/ukia_20260084_en.pdf

[12] The Licensing Act 2003 (UEFA Women's European Football Championship Licensing Hours) Order 2025 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2025/793/pdfs/uksiod_20250793_en_001.pdf

[13] Relaxation of licensing hours to mark the 80th anniversary of Victory in Europe Day (VE day 80) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2025/562/pdfs/uksiod_20250562_en_001.pdf

Non-monetised impacts

Cost 1: Loss of revenue for licensing authorities (fees)

17. A blanket licensing hours extension will lead to lost income for local authorities from the receipt of TEN fees. The size of this cost would depend on the number of TENs that licensed premises do not need to submit that they otherwise would have had to without a national extension.

18. The TEN fee is set at £21 and is designed to cover the cost of processing TENs, meaning the overall impact is assumed to be neutral should there be a reduction in TEN applications.

19. For the sporting tournaments, the scale of this benefit is dependent on the progression of the Home Nations' national teams through the tournaments, which is unknown.

20. Regarding the extension for events of exceptional national significance, the scale of this benefit would depend on the number of events in scope of the legislation.

Cost 2: Familiarisation cost

21. There may be a familiarisation cost to premises that would have applied for a TEN to show World Cup matches without an extension, so that they can make staff aware of the legislation change. Premises should not need to take any action because of the policy, so the familiarisation costs are thought to be the cost of simply reading and comprehending the new legislation, estimated to be between 100 and 300 words of written text.

22. For the 2026 FIFA Men's World Cup licensing extension economic note, the familiarisation costs were estimated in a range of £600 to £24,500, with a central estimate of £6,500.

23. The estimated familiarisation costs should not differ significantly between any of the shortlisted options for the Women's World Cup or the Men's Rugby World Cup, as it is thought that the same number of premises should be in scope for each of these options.

24. For the extension for events of national significance, it is expected that a familiarisation cost would be incurred for on-sales premises to familiarise themselves with how the legislation would work and which events would be covered by the LHO. The required familiarisation would depend on the scope of the statutory instrument.

Cost 3: Increased alcohol-related health harms

25. The licensing hours extension may lead to a net rise in alcohol consumption due to the increased opportunity to buy alcohol in an on-sales premises on the fixture dates, if premises decide to extend hours that otherwise would either have chosen not to apply for an extension or would have had their application rejected or modified. In this instance this could potentially lead to a net increase in alcohol related harms. This is dependent upon the health of individuals who consume alcohol and their personal consumption patterns and assumes these individuals would not have otherwise consumed alcohol away from a licensed premises, for example, at home.

26. This increased opportunity to consume alcohol would only occur over the applicable fixture dates for the sporting tournaments and there is no evidence to suggest a substantial risk of long-term health effects.

27. For wider events of national significance, there is an absence of evidence to state whether extending licensing hours for these events leads to an increase in alcohol related harms. The scale of any potential impact may depend on the number of nationally significant events included in the scope of the legislation and the number of additional opportunities to consume alcohol in on-license premises.

28. There is an absence of evidence about the behaviour of on-license premises in response to previous similar extensions for nationally significant events, such as the 2025 extension for the 80th anniversary of VE day. It is unknown how many premises that otherwise would have chosen not to apply for a TEN or would have had their TEN applications rejected would choose to stay open under the provision of a licensing extension.

Cost 4: Increased alcohol-related crime and disorder

29. A licensing extension brings the potential risk of an increase in alcohol-related crime and disorder, which could impose costs on the police, enforcement agencies and residents local to licensed premises. There is a strong link between alcohol and crime. In 39 per cent of all violent incidents in 2024/25 the victim believed the perpetrator to be under the influence of alcohol according to the Crime Survey England and Wales[14].

30. It is thought that the relaxation of licensing hours would not be likely to result in a substantial increase in the overall number of premises staying open late for the home nation matches scheduled to take place in scope of the licensing extension, as it is thought that most premises would apply for TENs under the do-nothing option. There may be a small number of premises who would not have submitted TENs or whose TENs would have been rejected or modified following LA, police or environmental health authority (EHA) concerns but would be able to stay open under a licensing extension.

31. While industry stakeholders are supportive of extensions for sporting events, other stakeholders have suggested that the licensing extension may lead to an increase in alcohol-related crime and disorder.

32. Though there is evidence which links alcohol with disorder, there is an absence of reliable data to determine whether there is an impact on crime when relaxing licensing hours for a nationally significant event. There could be a small displacement effect between on-trade and off-trade premises due to a licensing hours extension but it is unknown whether this displacement effect would have an impact on criminality.

33. It is not possible to state what the potential impact might be of any of the shortlisted options for the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup or the Men's Rugby World Cup or to monetise any potential additional policing costs with managing this crime and disorder, but there is no evidence to show that past extensions have led to a significant increase in crime and/or disorder.

34. Similarly, it is not possible to estimate the impact of potential additional crime and disorder resulting from legislating to extend licensing hours for events of exceptional national significance. These impacts could possibly be influenced by the number and scope of events included in the statutory instrument.

[14] ONS (2025), Nature of crime: violence, Table 9a
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/natureofcrimetablesviolence.

Cost 5: Reduced sales for off-trade premises

35. If licensed premises are open later as a result of a licensing hours extension, this may result in a displacement of alcohol sales from off-trade premises (places where alcohol is purchased for consumption away from premises, such as corner shops) to the on-trade premises, as more customers may consume alcohol in pubs and bars during and after the matches.

36. However, it is likely that many premises that choose to open under an extension would have otherwise sought a TEN under the 'Do nothing' option, so any displacement effect is impacted to be small.

Benefit 1: Saved costs for licensed premises (fees)

37. One of the main benefits of extending licensing hours for on-sales premises is the cost savings to these businesses from lifting the requirement to apply for a TEN. This benefit is expected to be offset by the equivalent loss of revenue for licensing authorities (see Cost 1).

38. Each TEN requires a fee of £21 to be paid, so the size of this benefit would depend on the number of premises that benefit from each option.

39. For the 2026 FIFA Men's World Cup, this benefit was estimated between £535,000 and £1,070,000, with a central estimate of £803,000.

40. For the extension of licensing hours for events of national significance, the size of this benefit would depend on the number of events in scope, and the number of on-license premises that otherwise would have had to submit TEN applications to extend hours for these. For the 2025 VE day extension, this benefit was estimated between £138,800 and £277,600, with a central estimate of £208,200.

Benefit 2: Saved time for licensed premises

41. Another benefit to licensed premises from having the requirement to apply for TENs removed is the saved time of the publicans or premises managers of licensed premises who no longer have to complete an application form.

42. The size of this benefit would also depend on the number of foregone TEN applications resulting from each option.

43. For the 2026 FIFA Men's World Cup, this was estimated to be a benefit of between £18,900 and £628,000, with a central estimate of £75,000.

44. For the 2025 VE day extension, the range of savings was estimated between £5,000 and £165,100, with a central estimate of £19,700.

Benefit 3: Reduced cost of processing temporary event notices for licensing authorities, police and environmental health authorities

45. Removing the requirement to apply for TENs to show home nation matches for the Women's World Cup and the Men's Rugby World Cup should lead to a reduced number of TEN applications that must be reviewed and approved. This should lead to administrative savings for licensing authorities, police, and environmental health authorities.

46. An internal survey of local authorities found that the median administrative cost to process a TEN application, when inflated into 2026/27 prices, was £21.72 per TEN.

47. Licensing authorities are compensated for their time reviewing through the receipt of fees (£21 per TEN), which they will no longer receive (see Cost 1), meaning there is a marginal benefit of £0.72 saved processing time per TEN. The overall size of this benefit would depend on the number of foregone TEN applications resulting from each option.

48. For the 2026 FIFA Men's World Cup, the benefit to licensing authorities was estimated between £535,000 and £1,070,000, with a central estimate of £803,000. The benefit to police forces was estimated between £31,000 and £1,031,000, with a central estimate of £123,000.

49. It is also expected that extending for several events of national significance should lead to an administrative saving for these bodies, but the size of this benefit would depend on the number of total foregone TENs. For the 2025 VE day extension, the benefit to licensing authorities was estimated between £173,500 and £277,600 with a central estimate of £208,200.

Benefit 4: Increased profits for a greater number of premises staying open later

50. It is possible that lifting the requirement to apply for a TEN for the matches in scope may encourage more businesses to stay open later who otherwise may not have done. This is because relaxing the licensing hours will reduce opportunity costs for businesses to stay open as they will no longer need to factor in the cost of filling out a TEN.

51. By staying opening for longer, these businesses will likely see an increase in profits, leading to a short-term increase in economic activity for the hospitality industry.

52. It is unclear how the extension may impact profits for pubs, and there is an absence of evidence to estimate or monetise this impact. There is also expected to be a substitution effect between alcohol sales from on-license premises and a reduction in other late-night alcohol sales.

Benefit 5: Meeting a public expectation to celebrate an event of national importance

53. It is likely that, under the shortlisted options for the Women's World Cup and the Men's Rugby World Cup, there would be a positive effect on societal welfare as people see the government as encouraging them to celebrate an event of national importance, should one of the Home Nations' teams progress through the tournament. It is not possible to monetise this as the true emotional effect of the policy and any subsequent impacts are difficult to estimate, but it could positively influence public sentiment and encourage spending elsewhere in the economy.

54. It is also thought that legislating to extend licensing hours for events of national significance should meet this expectation and yield a positive effect on welfare.

Expected overall impacts

55. The overall impacts for each of these measures are expected to be business-driven, but minimal and short-term.

56. There are three main benefits from this policy measure. The first is meeting a public expectation to celebrate nationally significant events, including the success of the national football teams, which is an unquantifiable social benefit. Another benefit is the indirect benefit of potential cost savings for businesses who choose to stay open late by removing the requirement to complete a TEN application. The third benefit is the reduced time spent processing TEN applications for local authorities.

57. The benefits for each of these policies are driven by the number of premises that would not have to apply for an individual licensing hours extension, or that decide to stay open that would otherwise not have applied.

58. The main costs of these proposals are a potential increase in alcohol-related crime and health harms, and costs for businesses familiarising themselves with the policies. Due to impacts occurring over a limited period, crime and health harm costs are likely to be low.

Distributional Impacts

59. A licensing extension applies to all premises with an on-sales license, regardless of size, so medium, small and micro businesses are anticipated to benefit from this policy alongside all other business types. The impacts are not expected to differ materially by business size.

60. The impacts of these policies should be contained to the retail sector, and in particular the pub and bar industry. It is possible that there will be additional benefits arising from extending licensing hours on the relevant match days such as an increase in the derived demand for complementary services like taxis and consumer spending elsewhere. It is not possible to quantify this benefit due to an absence of high-quality data.

Impacts on wider government priorities

Business Environment

61. A licensing extension for the 2027 FIFA Women's World Cup and the Men's Rugby World Cup would only be in effect on the days where a Home Nation is playing in the rounds of the tournament included.

62. Similarly, for other events of exceptional significance, it is anticipated that any licensing extensions for these would take place over a short period of time, but could recur with to coincide with future reoccurrences.

63. There are not expected to be any considerable impacts on the ease of doing business in the UK.

International Considerations

64. These policies are not expected to have any impact on international trade and investment.

Natural capital and Decarbonisation

65. These measures are not anticipated to lead to a significant negative impact on natural capital and decarbonisation. It is possible that the measures could lead to increased noise should additional pubs choose to stay open later following a licensing extension. As the these are only temporary, and it is thought that many pubs would choose to stay open later anyway these impacts are expected to be minimal.

B. Statutory Equalities Duty

Mandatory specific impact test - Statutory Equalities Duties	Complete
Statutory Equalities Duties Due to the limited time the licence extension will be in place and given that it is not changing the way alcohol is sold to the public, no significant impacts on any of the protected characteristics are expected because of direct or indirect discrimination. However, this may lead to a more diverse range of events qualifying for an extension and have some unquantifiable benefits for those with protected characteristics. The policy is not expected to affect equality of opportunity or relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. **The SRO has agreed these summary findings.**	**Yes**