

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a large number of young, white, fluffy chickens in a farm setting. They are standing on dark, textured ground, possibly straw or wood shavings. The background is blurred, showing more chickens and some bright, out-of-focus lights, suggesting an indoor or semi-enclosed farm environment.

ACTIVITY REPORT: 9TH YEAR OF POLITICAL ACTIONS FOR ANIMALS

July 2026

Edito

The final years of this presidential term have put **animal protection under significant pressure**. Agricultural protests, a fragmented Parliament and successive political crises have made new reforms increasingly difficult to secure. For farmed animals in particular, the political environment has deteriorated since 2024, with **agricultural policy increasingly focused on simplification and deregulation**.

Against this backdrop, our priority has been to **keep farmed-animal welfare and food-system transition on the political agenda while laying the groundwork for future structural reforms**.

CAP strengthened its engagement with the Prime Minister's office and the Ministry of Agriculture and prompted the submission of **39 amendments** in the National Assembly and Senate on farmed-animal welfare, agricultural transition and plant-based proteins. Although none were ultimately adopted, **they brought these issues into two major legislative debates in which they had initially been largely absent**.

The broader deregulatory shift in agricultural policy has also required us to develop **increasingly defensive advocacy**. During the Agricultural Emergency Law, our mobilisation did not prevent a significant rollback, but it **increased political scrutiny of its implications for farmed animals and helped build opposition to further deregulation**.

There were also important steps forward. In February, after years of delay, the Government published its **National Strategy for Food, Nutrition and Climate**, including objectives to reduce meat consumption and increase legume production, although we continue to advocate for quantified targets.

We also brought **public subsidies for insect farming** onto the political agenda, developed a bill to **phase out cages for laying hens** and built a new coalition to address **fast-growing broiler chickens**.

Two achievements this year more broadly demonstrate **CAP's ability to translate advocacy into concrete political change**. After three years of campaigning against powerful opposing interests, the French Government decided to end imports of hunting trophies from threatened species. Our engagement across several ministries also contributed to a shift in the French position towards supporting non-animal methods in European discussions on REACH, demonstrating **how targeted national advocacy can also influence EU-level policy**.

These outcomes build on the model CAP has developed since 2017: **turning NGO expertise into politically actionable proposals, building coalitions and identifying the institutional levers most likely to deliver change**. In April, we brought together 60 animal-protection NGOs from 12 European countries in Paris to share effective advocacy strategies and strengthen transnational cooperation.

Our most consequential development was **expanding CAP's political access** beyond Parliament, both to the executive and to political actors who will shape the next electoral cycle.

The next phase is already underway. Through **Animaux 2027**, we are bringing together 45 NGOs to make the presidential election a window of opportunity for securing commitments that can translate into legislative, regulatory and budgetary action during the next political cycle.

While the past year did not deliver the structural breakthrough we are still seeking for farmed animals, it enabled us to build the coalitions, policy proposals and political relationships needed to make it possible.

Melvin Josse
Director of Convergence Animaux Politique



Who are we?

Since 2017, our non-profit organisation has worked to **integrate animal protection into public policy and legislation in France** through effective and coordinated political advocacy.

Our mission is structured around **three areas of action:**

- 1 Support and coordinate animals NGO** in their advocacy efforts, fostering collective action and the development of shared, coherent and politically actionable policy asks.
- 2 Raise awareness and mobilise policymakers** in support of animal protection. Our advocacy work aims to identify and create legislative and policy opportunities to secure concrete political progress for animals.
- 3 Build and strengthen relationships between policymakers and NGOs.** Over the years, we have built a network of political allies willing to engage with NGO expertise and advance animal-protection issues, creating regular opportunities for direct dialogue and collaboration.



Our methods

Meet

With policymakers, acting as a political relay for our NGO partners and advocating for their policy asks during meetings, through our monthly newsletter and through other communications targeting parliamentarians.

Organise

Thematic events bringing together our NGO partners and policymakers. These events strengthen relationships between CAP's different stakeholders and provide NGOs with opportunities for direct and informal exchanges with policymakers.

Initiate

Targeted political actions, including parliamentary questions, bills, amendments and hearings, as well as **collective initiatives** such as op-eds and communication campaigns for our NGO partners.

Support

Our NGO partners in their advocacy through strategic advice, training, tools (including political mapping and monitoring) and tailored support. Drawing on our institutional and political expertise, we deploy targeted advocacy tools adapted to the strategic objectives identified with each organisation.

Our programs

Our programmes share one overarching goal: to sustainably **reduce animal suffering at scale through lasting policy change.**

- **Improve farmed animals welfare** and accelerate the food system transition away from intensive farming.
- **Strengthen the protection of wild animals**, both in the wild and in captivity.
- **Reduce the use of animals in research** and accelerate the development and uptake of non-animal methods.
- **Prevent and reduce animal cruelty** in all its forms, from companion animal abuse to bullfighting.
- Strengthen the consideration of animal protection across **education, law and public governance.**

CAP's cross-cutting positioning enables us to build long-term relationships with policymakers through multiple political entry points, maintain access regardless of the political agenda and subsequently mobilise that political capital around higher-impact but less politically tractable issues.

KEY FIGURES OF THE YEAR

67

Political Meetings



3

Events



82

Amendments
tabled



5

Bills
supported



5

Collective
actions

20

Parliamentary
questions



22

Partner NGOs



Our major political actions this year

- 
1. Mobilising against the **Agricultural Emergency Law**
 2. Bringing animal protection into the **national budget debate**
 3. Securing a **ban on imports of hunting trophies** from threatened species
 4. Using national advocacy to **influence EU policy on non-animal methods**
 5. Strengthening advocacy strategies and **transnational cooperation across Europe**
 6. Building political scrutiny of public investment in **insect farming**
 7. Building an NGO coalition to make **fast-growing broiler chickens** a public-policy issue
 8. Coordinating a coalition campaign to reform the **ESOD regulatory framework**
 9. Introducing legislation to **restrict harmful genetic selection** in companion animals
 10. Ensuring effective implementation of the **Animal Abuse Act**
 11. **Connecting NGOs and policymakers** to advance animal protection.

1/ Mobilising against the Agricultural Emergency Law

Debated in the National Assembly in May and the Senate in June, the Agricultural Emergency Law formed part of a broader **shift towards deregulation in French agricultural policy**.

In response, CAP mobilised its partners and MPs to keep farmed-animal welfare and food-system transition represented in the legislative debate. We prompted the submission of **35 amendments** in the National Assembly and Senate covering farmed-animal welfare, agricultural transition and plant-based proteins. Although none were ultimately adopted, **this mobilisation ensured that these issues were represented in a debate in which they had initially been largely overlooked**.

CAP adopted a **defensive advocacy strategy against Article 17**, which introduced a specific and simplified regulatory framework for livestock farms. We directly raised our concerns with **the Ministry of Agriculture's animal-welfare unit**, mobilised parliamentarians and coordinated a **cross-party op-ed** in Mediapart calling on policymakers to support farmers without sacrificing animal welfare.

While the core provision was ultimately maintained, our mobilisation **increased political scrutiny** of the implications of deregulation for farmed animals and helped **build opposition to further rollbacks**.



2/ Bringing animal protection into the national budget debate

Each year, France's State Finance Bill determines the national budget and therefore provides an important opportunity to **influence public spending and taxation**.

In October 2025, CAP organised an event bringing together parliamentarians and NGOs to explore how the national budget could be used as a lever for animal protection. The roundtable was introduced by **the Chair of the Finance Committee of the French National Assembly**, before our NGO partners presented concrete amendment proposals.

CAP subsequently prompted the **submission of 20 amendments** and successfully **secured the adoption of three** by the National Assembly. Although these measures were not ultimately retained, our advocacy helped **bring animal-protection issues into the national budget debate**.

During this budgetary session, we also contributed to preventing the adoption of **gag amendments** targeting animal protection associations, which would have limited their funding, speech, and investigative activities.



3/ Securing a ban on imports of hunting trophies from threatened species

For three years, CAP has worked alongside Humane World for Animals Europe to **end imports into France of hunting trophies from threatened species**.

Our strategy combined the submission of a **cross-party bill, budget amendments, direct government advocacy, media pressure and public mobilisation**.

After securing an **official commitment** from the French Government, CAP coordinated an op-ed signed by 50 parliamentarians from 11 political groups and organised a public action outside the Ministry for Ecological Transition to push for **concrete implementation**.

On 28 July 2026, the French Prime Minister announced that France would end imports of hunting trophies from threatened species.

This outcome demonstrates CAP's ability to **secure political change despite powerful lobbying interests** and to obtain decisions at the highest level of government. As a first major victory against the hunting lobby in France, it also **opens new opportunities to advance further reforms** on hunting and wild animal protection.



4/ Using national advocacy to influence EU policy on non-animal methods

REACH is the **European Union's main regulatory framework** governing the registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemicals, and its revision represents a major opportunity to reduce reliance on animal testing.

In partnership with Humane World for Animals, CAP conducted several months of advocacy with the French ministries responsible for the environment, labour and the economy to **shift France's position towards greater support for non-animal methods.**

On 25 June 2026, France joined Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands in defending these positions in discussions involving EU Environment Ministers, drawing on arguments developed through our advocacy.

This progress demonstrates how **targeted national advocacy can also influence EU-level policy.** We are now working to ensure that these positions are reflected in the European Commission's legislative proposal.



5/ Strengthening advocacy strategies and transnational cooperation across Europe

In April 2026, CAP convened **60 NGOs from 12 European countries** in Paris for a two-day event aimed at strengthening political advocacy at national level and developing greater cooperation across borders.

By sharing strategies, expertise and lessons from different political contexts, participants contributed to **building a more connected and resilient animal-advocacy movement in Europe.**

The relationships built through the event are creating stronger channels for **sharing political intelligence and expertise**, identifying common challenges and coordinating advocacy across countries.

This cooperation can also **support shared European objectives.** Upcoming EU legislation on cages provides a concrete opportunity: coordinated national advocacy across Member States could help build stronger government support for ambitious reform at EU level.



6/ Building political scrutiny of public investment in insect farming

CAP helped bring a previously **neglected issue** onto the French political agenda: the use of **public funding to support insect farming**.

The sector has received **more than €284 million** in public subsidies in France, despite questions surrounding the sustainability of the model, the collapse of a major industry player, and concerns that these investments have come **at the expense of greater public support for plant-based protein development**.

The first phase of our campaign focused on bringing **political scrutiny** to public investment in the sector. This resulted in **two amendments** to the national budget bill, a **cross-party op-ed** and the questioning of the CEO of Bpifrance, France's state-backed public investment bank, during a **parliamentary inquiry**.

Building on this initial political scrutiny, CAP will use the 2027 presidential election to **secure political commitments** to curb the sector's expansion by limiting further public investment in insect farming and **redirecting funding towards plant-based proteins**.



7/ Building an NGO coalition to make fast-growing broiler chickens a public-policy issue

Fast-growing breeds represent one of the largest farmed-animal welfare problems in France by number of animals affected. Of the approximately **800 million chickens** raised each year, around **three-quarters are fast-growing breeds**, associated with chronic pain, lameness, organ failure and increased mortality.

In connection with **investigative journalist Axelle Playoust-Braure**, CAP has brought together **eight major French animal-protection organisations** to build media and political momentum on this neglected issue in 2027.

Our initial objective is to make fast-growing breeds a recognised public-policy issue and **a politically recognisable symbol of the structural welfare problems associated with intensive chicken farming**. The 2027 presidential election will provide an important opportunity to raise the issue in the political debate and build support for an effective implementation of the European Chicken Commitment (ECC) and **a ban on the Ross 308 fast-growing strain in France**.



8/ Coordinating a coalition campaign to reform the ESOD regulatory framework

In France, **nine wild species can be killed in unlimited numbers** across most of the country under the “species likely to cause damage” **regulatory framework (ESOD)**, including outside the ordinary hunting season. Among them, foxes have become a symbol of the system: an estimated **500,000 to one million are killed each year**, through shooting, trapping and **den hunting, a particularly cruel practice.**

CAP coordinates the political advocacy of **a nine-NGO campaign** to remove foxes from the ESOD list, combining parliamentary questions, government engagement and public mobilisation. A petition supporting the campaign gathered more than 50,000 signatures and was formally examined by the Sustainable Development Committee of the National Assembly, **bringing the issue before Parliament for the first time.**

Removing foxes from the ESOD list would reduce the number of animals exposed to these killing methods and represent **a first step towards challenging the broader ESOD regulatory framework**, with the longer-term objective of ending this system.



9/ Introducing legislation to restrict harmful genetic selection in companion animals

In France, **600,000 pedigree dogs and tens of thousands of cats** suffer from preventable hereditary conditions linked to genetic selection that prioritises physical appearance over health.

In partnership with FOUR PAWS and Animal Cross, and following **consultation with veterinarians, scientists and breed-certification organisations**, CAP secured the **introduction of a bill** in the French Senate to restrict harmful genetic selection in companion animals. CAP also organised **a press conference at the Senate**, helping bring this issue into the public debate and generate significant **national media coverage**.

Beyond companion animals, this initiative could establish an important regulatory precedent for restricting genetic selection when it causes animal suffering. In the longer term, **similar principles could be extended to farmed animals** selected for extreme productivity traits, including fast-growing broiler chickens, creating an additional policy pathway to address welfare problems associated with intensive farming.



10/ Ensuring effective implementation of France's landmark Animal Abuse Act

In 2021, after four years of advocacy, **CAP and its NGO partners secured the adoption of France's landmark Animal Abuse Act**, which introduced **38 measures to strengthen animal protection**, including major provisions on companion animals and wild animals in captivity.

Since its adoption, CAP has continued working to **ensure effective implementation**, pushing for outstanding regulations to be adopted and adequate resources to enforce the law.

In July 2026, following continued engagement with the Government, the **Prime Minister announced progress on several measures**, including the positive list defining which non-domesticated species may legally be kept as companion animals, new sanctions relating to the sale of dogs and cats in pet shops, and stronger action against illegal breeding operations online.

This work illustrates CAP's ability to sustain advocacy beyond the adoption of legislation and help **ensure that political victories translate into effective implementation** for animals.



11/ Connecting NGOs and policymakers to advance animal protection

In June 2026, CAP brought together around **30 policymakers and 15 NGO partners**. Through direct exchanges between policymakers and NGOs, the event helped identify new opportunities for concrete political action across a broad range of animal-protection issues, from farmed animals and food policy to wildlife, animal experimentation, companion animals and captivity.

The participation of Marine Tondelier, the **presidential candidate** of the French party Les Ecologistes sent a **strong political signal**, reflecting growing interest in animal-protection issues among political leaders and opening opportunities to **engage a broader range of presidential candidates ahead of 2027**.

This event helped lay the groundwork for **securing political commitments** during the 2027 election, while **generating concrete opportunities for action** during the current parliamentary term, including amendments to the State Finance Bill and new legislative initiatives to increase pressure on the Government.



Our Partner NGOs

2025-2026



COLBAC
ANTI CORRIDA BÉZIERS



ANIMAL TESTING
association

A P R A D
Association de Protection des Animaux par le Droit



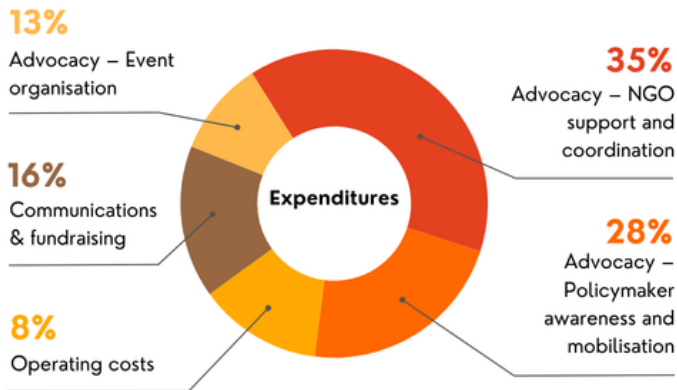
Humane
World for
Animals™



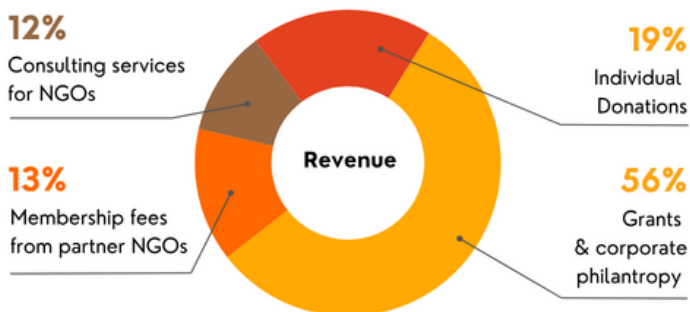
Year 9 Budget

This report presents the results of our ninth year of activity, covering the period **from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026**.

With an annual budget of approximately **€350,000**, our organisation allocates 76% of its expenditure to advocacy activities.



Our funding model relies on **75% external funding and 25% internally generated income**. Philanthropic funding and donations are the organisation's main drivers of growth.



The final **financial statements for Year 9** will be presented to our members and submitted for approval at our **General Assembly in December 2026**.

Our supporters

Our achievements would not be possible without the trust and long-term support of our philanthropic partners and donors. Their funding enables CAP to build sustained advocacy capacity, respond to emerging political opportunities and invest in ambitious campaigns capable of delivering lasting change for animals. **We are deeply grateful for their continued trust and commitment to our mission.**



EA Funds



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PROTECTION DU VIVANT & RÉSILIENCE ALIMENTAIRE



**le poids
du vivant**

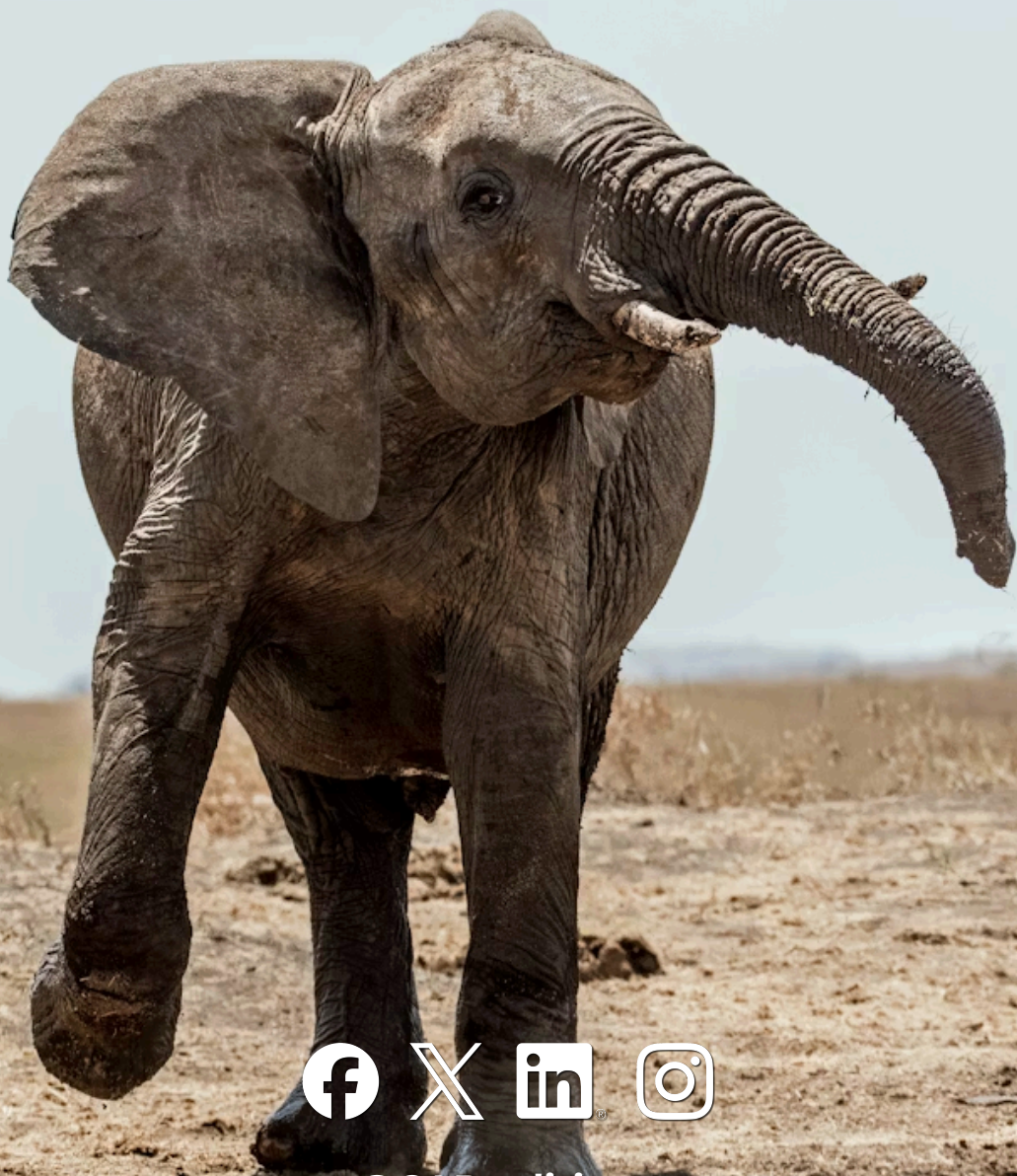


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