PERIMETRY RESEARCH

Security barometer of French town halls

How well do the communes of France protect their website and e-mail? Passive measurements of every commune listed in the official directory of the administration.

November 2026 edition

34,946
communes studied

52.6%
of town hall addresses are consumer mailboxes

6%
of graded communes get an A or a B

Perimetry Cloud
perimetry.cloud · Published 7 November 2026

About this report

Perimetry Research publishes studies of how well public bodies protect their websites and e-mail, measured with the same passive checks as Perimetry Cloud. This edition covers 34,946 communes and 26,232 domains. It names only the communes that do well; every other figure is an aggregate, and serious issues are reported to the communes privately, never published.

Contents

01 Executive summary 3

02 Key findings 4

03 Grades 5

04 Check by check 6

05 By size of commune 8

06 The communes that get it right 9

07 Website platforms 12

08 By département 13

09 Behind the numbers 17

10 Serious issues 18

11 Recommendations for town halls 19

12 Methodology 20

13 About Perimetry 22

01

Executive summary

34,946
communes studied

58.6%
have a website on their own domain

52.6%
of town hall addresses are consumer mailboxes

6%
of graded communes get an A or a B

Average score of the 22,829 graded communes: 47 out of 100.

1. 52.6% of the town hall addresses listed in the directory are at Orange, Wanadoo, Gmail or another consumer provider. The town hall does not control that domain: nothing stops someone from opening a look-alike mailbox and writing to residents in its name, and receivers have no way to tell.
2. Among communes with their own domain, 45.2% publish a DMARC policy, but only 19.2% enforce it (quarantine or reject). Without an enforced policy, a message forged in the town hall's name is generally delivered.
3. The basics of the web are largely in place: 93.4% of the communes' own sites have a valid certificate and 86.4% send visitors from HTTP to HTTPS. The next layer is missing: only 28.3% use HSTS for six months or more.
4. 22.1% of the communes' domains are signed with DNSSEC, and 2.8% publish a CAA record naming the authorities allowed to issue their certificates.
5. Communes of 100,000 inhabitants or more average 66 out of 100, communes under 1,000 average 44.

02

Key findings

Where town halls are on the internet

Website



own domain 58.6% shared domain 0.9% website platform 2.4% social network page 0% none listed 38.1%

E-mail address



own domain 45.8% shared domain 1.5% consumer mailbox 52.6%

E-mail addresses the town halls do not control

52.6% of the town hall addresses listed in the directory are at Orange, Wanadoo, Gmail or another consumer provider. The town hall does not control that domain: nothing stops someone from opening a look-alike mailbox and writing to residents in its name, and receivers have no way to tell.

DMARC: published, rarely enforced

Among communes with their own domain, 45.2% publish a DMARC policy, but only 19.2% enforce it (quarantine or reject). Without an enforced policy, a message forged in the town hall's name is generally delivered.

Websites: HTTPS yes, HSTS rarely

The basics of the web are largely in place: 93.4% of the communes' own sites have a valid certificate and 86.4% send visitors from HTTP to HTTPS. The next layer is missing: only 28.3% use HSTS for six months or more.

DNS: signatures and certificate authorities

22.1% of the communes' domains are signed with DNSSEC, and 2.8% publish a CAA record naming the authorities allowed to issue their certificates.

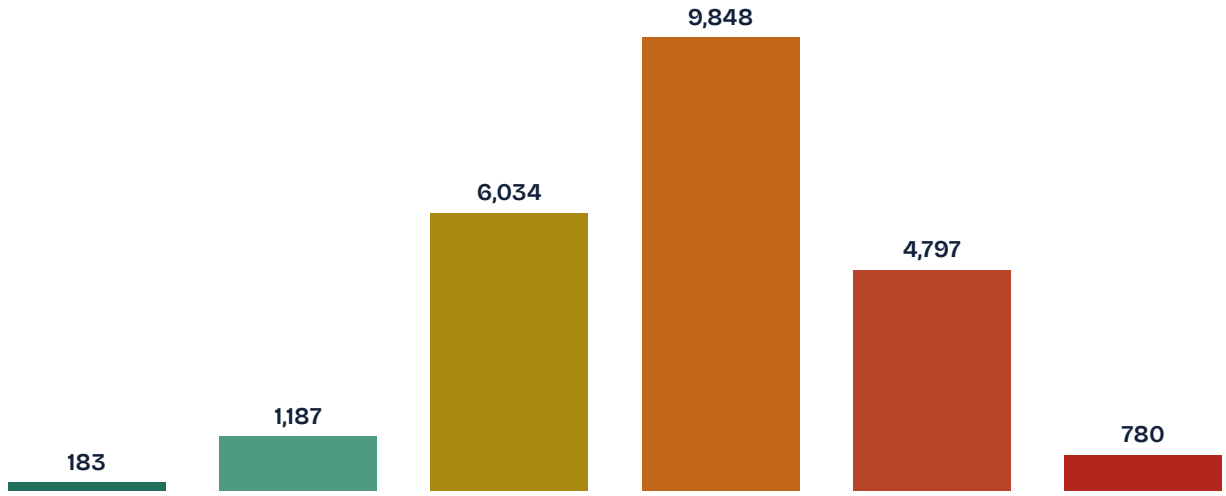
Size matters

Communes of 100,000 inhabitants or more average 66 out of 100, communes under 1,000 average 44.

03

Grades

Each commune with a domain of its own gets a score: the share of the ten checks that it passes, among those that apply to it. Grades: A from 90, B from 75, C from 60, D from 40, E from 20, F below.



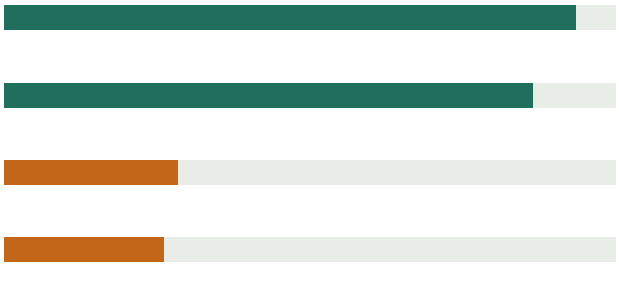
A	B	C	D	E	F
183 communes (0.8%)	1,187 communes (5.2%)	6,034 communes (26.4%)	9,848 communes (43.1%)	4,797 communes (21%)	780 communes (3.4%)

04

Check by check

Share of the graded communes that pass each check, among those it applies to. Website checks only apply to communes with a site on their own domain.

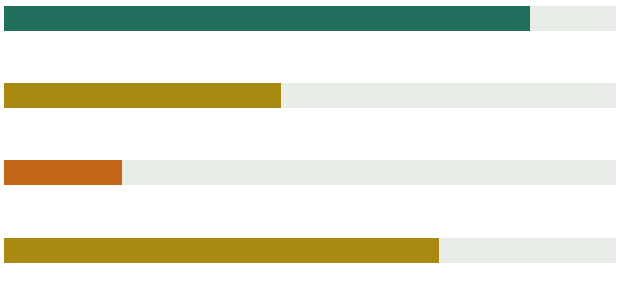
Website



DNS



E-mail



The ten checks	
Website · Valid HTTPS certificate	The site answers over HTTPS with a certificate that is in date, issued for its name, and trusted by browsers.
Website · HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS	Someone who types the address lands on the encrypted site, not on a page anyone on the network can read or alter.
Website · HSTS for six months or more	Browsers remember to use HTTPS only, so the first unencrypted request cannot be hijacked.
Website · Basic protective headers	X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff, and protection against being framed by another site (X-Frame-Options or CSP frame-ancestors).
DNS · DNSSEC	Answers about the domain are signed, so a resolver cannot be fed false addresses for the town hall's site or mail.
DNS · CAA record	The domain names the certificate authorities allowed to issue certificates for it.

The ten checks	
E-mail · Strict SPF	The domain lists the servers allowed to send its mail and asks receivers to reject or flag the others (-all or ~all).
E-mail · DMARC record	The domain publishes a DMARC policy, the standard that ties SPF and DKIM to the visible sender.
E-mail · DMARC enforced	The policy is quarantine or reject: messages forged in the town hall's name go to spam or are refused, not delivered.
E-mail · Address on a public domain	The town hall's address is on its own domain or a shared public one, not on a consumer mailbox (Orange, Gmail…) it does not control.

05

By size of commune

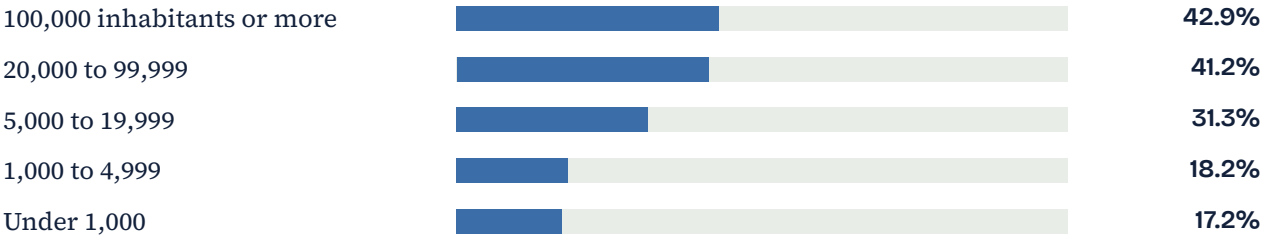
The same measures by number of inhabitants.

Population	Communes	Graded	Average	A or B	Own site	Consumer mail	DMARC enforced
100,000 inhabitants or more	42	42	66	35.7%	100%	0%	42.9%
20,000 to 99,999	450	449	64	21.4%	99.1%	0%	41.2%
5,000 to 19,999	1,785	1,775	59	13.9%	98.3%	0.7%	31.3%
1,000 to 4,999	7,815	7,611	50	6.1%	94.2%	15.6%	18.2%
Under 1,000	24,854	12,952	44	4.2%	43.7%	68.8%	17.2%

Average



DMARC enforced



06

The communes that get it right

12 communes pass every one of the ten checks.

Commune	Département	Inhabitants
Joué-lès-Tours	37	38,423
Biéville-Beuville	14	3,840
Marolles-les-Braults	72	2,039
Villers-Écalles	76	1,698
Saint-Léonard	76	1,693
Eurre	26	1,431
Beaurevoir	02	1,281
Saint-Aubin-sur-Scie	76	1,219
Caumont	27	1,149
Artemare	01	1,139
Bouville	76	1,039
Veules-les-Roses	76	510

Best in each size band

The highest scores among communes with their own website (at least nine checks applying).

100,000 inhabitants or more

Commune	Département	Inhabitants	Score
Montpellier	34	310,240	90
Le Havre	76	166,687	90
Orléans	45	116,357	90
Bordeaux	33	267,991	89
Nantes	44	327,734	80
Le Mans	72	146,249	80
Annecy	74	132,117	80
Perpignan	66	121,616	80
Rouen	76	117,662	80
Mulhouse	68	104,978	80
Marseille	13	886,040	78
Toulouse	31	514,819	78
Toulon	83	179,116	78
Montreuil	93	111,934	78

20,000 to 99,999

Commune	Département	Inhabitants	Score
Joué-lès-Tours	37	38,423	100
Béziers	34	81,545	90
La Rochelle	17	79,851	90
Mérignac	33	78,090	90
Drancy	93	72,390	90
Saint-Quentin	02	52,813	90
Alès	30	46,125	90
Bagneux	92	44,572	90
Villenave-d'Ornon	33	42,545	90
Châtillon	92	36,705	90
La Garenne-Colombes	92	30,197	90
Villemomble	93	29,795	90
Le Plessis-Robinson	92	28,848	90
Yerres	91	27,906	90
Limeil-Brévannes	94	27,406	90

5,000 to 19,999

Commune	Département	Inhabitants	Score
Bourg-lès-Valence	26	19,992	90
Gentilly	94	19,963	90
Verneuil-sur-Seine	78	16,280	90
Sin-le-Noble	59	16,076	90
Elbeuf	76	15,474	90
Senlis	60	15,157	90
Arnouville	95	15,023	90
Saint-Avertin	37	14,999	90
Audincourt	25	14,071	90
Les Ponts-de-Cé	49	13,149	90
Nemours	77	12,889	90
Andernos-les-Bains	33	12,710	90
Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer	83	11,658	90
Cesson	77	11,222	90
Mouans-Sartoux	06	11,015	90

1,000 to 4,999

Commune	Département	Inhabitants	Score
Biéville-Beuville	14	3,840	100
Marolles-les-Braults	72	2,039	100
Villers-Écalles	76	1,698	100
Saint-Léonard	76	1,693	100
Eurre	26	1,431	100
Beaurevoir	02	1,281	100
Saint-Aubin-sur-Scie	76	1,219	100
Caumont	27	1,149	100
Artemare	01	1,139	100
Bouville	76	1,039	100
Claira	66	4,922	90
Mandres-les-Roses	94	4,922	90
Provin	59	4,428	90
Ghyvelde	59	4,133	90
Pézilla-la-Rivière	66	4,129	90

Under 1,000

Commune	Département	Inhabitants	Score
Veules-les-Roses	76	510	100
Norroy-le-Veneur	57	993	90
Moisson	78	902	90
Jauldes	16	847	90
Lavoûte-sur-Loire	43	805	90
Saint-Étienne-Lardeyrol	43	771	90
Salmiech	12	757	90
Canly	60	741	90
Ayen	19	717	90
Barran	32	692	90
Prunet	15	683	90
Saint-Julien-de-Lampon	24	660	90
Ambérieux	69	651	90
Bailleul-le-Soc	60	645	90
Vittefleur	76	642	90

07

Website platforms

Many communes publish their site on a platform. Its security is then the platform's, so the platform is graded, not the commune, on a sample of the communes' sites there; only platforms used by at least five communes and with at least three sites checked are graded.

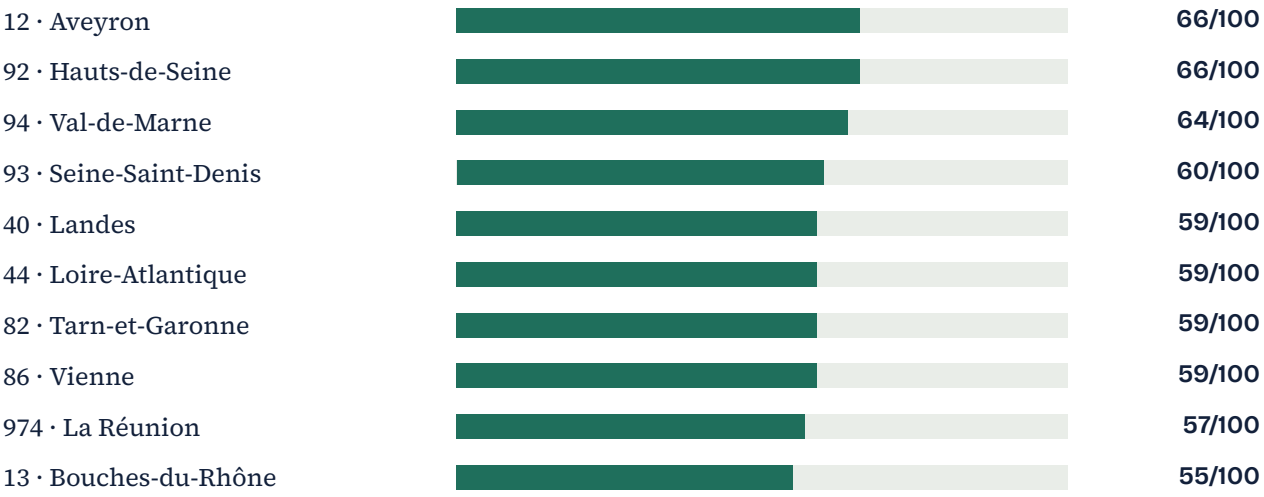
Platform	Communes	Grade	Checks passed
Jimdo	95	E (33)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS
Wix	73	D (50)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS, HSTS for six months or more
e-monsite	60	F (17)	Valid HTTPS certificate
Free (pages perso)	48	F (0)	–
WordPress.com	38	C (67)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS, HSTS for six months or more, CAA record
Blogger	24	D (50)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS, CAA record
Neopse	12	E (33)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS
SiteW	11	C (67)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS, Basic protective headers, DNSSEC
Webnode	7	E (33)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS
SiteGo	5	E (33)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS
Orange (pages perso)	5	F (17)	HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS
Weebly	5	E (33)	Valid HTTPS certificate, HTTP sends visitors to HTTPS

08

By département

Aggregates only. Départements with fewer than 10 graded communes (4) show no figures, so that none of them can be singled out.

Highest average scores



By département

Département	Communes	Graded	Average	A or B	Own site	DMARC enforced
01 · Ain	391	330	48	4.5%	75.2%	14.6%
02 · Aisne	797	239	44	6.3%	24.2%	15.9%
03 · Allier	316	225	50	11.6%	60.4%	27.1%
04 · Alpes-de-Haute-Provence	198	158	45	3.2%	64.6%	19%
05 · Hautes-Alpes	162	133	48	6.8%	77.2%	16.5%
06 · Alpes-Maritimes	163	149	47	4.7%	86.5%	16.1%
07 · Ardèche	335	289	44	3.1%	79.4%	10.4%
08 · Ardennes	447	101	42	0%	21.5%	13.9%
09 · Ariège	325	174	44	2.9%	47.4%	14.9%
10 · Aube	431	134	40	0.7%	24.1%	9.7%
11 · Aude	433	232	43	1.3%	49.4%	8.2%
12 · Aveyron	285	268	66	41%	76.1%	76.1%
13 · Bouches-du-Rhône	119	119	55	6.7%	99.2%	28.6%
14 · Calvados	526	313	47	6.1%	48.7%	19.5%
15 · Cantal	250	147	43	2.7%	56%	6.8%
16 · Charente	359	234	53	4.3%	51%	58.5%
17 · Charente-Maritime	462	405	50	3.5%	61.3%	5.9%
18 · Cher	286	189	43	2.6%	60.8%	10.1%

Département	Communes	Graded	Average	A or B	Own site	DMARC enforced
19 · Corrèze	277	208	47	3.8%	63.5%	14.4%
21 · Côte-d'Or	698	281	50	6.8%	37.1%	16%
22 · Côtes-d'Armor	344	280	46	3.6%	75.6%	9.3%
23 · Creuse	255	116	40	0%	45.5%	8.7%
24 · Dordogne	503	329	43	4.6%	59.8%	17.3%
25 · Doubs	563	302	45	5.6%	41.6%	12.3%
26 · Drôme	362	262	43	3.1%	66.6%	15.3%
27 · Eure	585	293	43	2.4%	43.6%	13%
28 · Eure-et-Loir	363	243	40	1.2%	61.4%	11.1%
29 · Finistère	277	265	55	14.3%	93.1%	23.4%
2A · Corse-du-Sud	124	60	38	0%	47.6%	3.3%
2B · Haute-Corse	236	90	39	2.2%	39%	8.9%
30 · Gard	350	299	45	3%	84%	17.8%
31 · Haute-Garonne	586	394	50	6.9%	58.7%	22.1%
32 · Gers	458	183	55	28.4%	26%	45.4%
33 · Gironde	534	432	47	4.4%	76.8%	13%
34 · Hérault	341	275	49	8.4%	76.8%	25.2%
35 · Ille-et-Vilaine	332	322	52	8.4%	93.7%	26.7%
36 · Indre	241	151	41	2.6%	52.3%	15.9%
37 · Indre-et-Loire	272	253	46	3.6%	82.4%	11.9%
38 · Isère	512	461	46	3.3%	86.9%	16.9%
39 · Jura	492	274	50	1.8%	53.3%	16.1%
40 · Landes	327	286	59	3.5%	70.6%	74.8%
41 · Loir-et-Cher	267	211	44	6.6%	66.7%	13.3%
42 · Loire	320	292	43	2.4%	83.8%	12.3%
43 · Haute-Loire	257	155	49	11%	54.5%	14.2%
44 · Loire-Atlantique	207	207	59	18.4%	98.6%	35.3%
45 · Loiret	325	247	48	6.5%	68.3%	21.1%
46 · Lot	312	211	45	6.6%	63.8%	12.8%
47 · Lot-et-Garonne	319	185	47	5.4%	55.5%	19.5%
48 · Lozère	152	80	43	2.5%	48%	12.5%
49 · Maine-et-Loire	176	164	52	11%	87.5%	10.4%
50 · Manche	445	226	45	4%	40.7%	10.2%
51 · Marne	610	239	42	0.8%	37%	10.9%
52 · Haute-Marne	426	85	33	2.4%	16.9%	7.1%
53 · Mayenne	240	191	46	5.2%	71.3%	15.8%
54 · Meurthe-et-Moselle	591	252	46	6.3%	34.9%	17.9%
55 · Meuse	493	135	52	5.2%	19.3%	20%
56 · Morbihan	249	237	54	10.1%	92.8%	19%

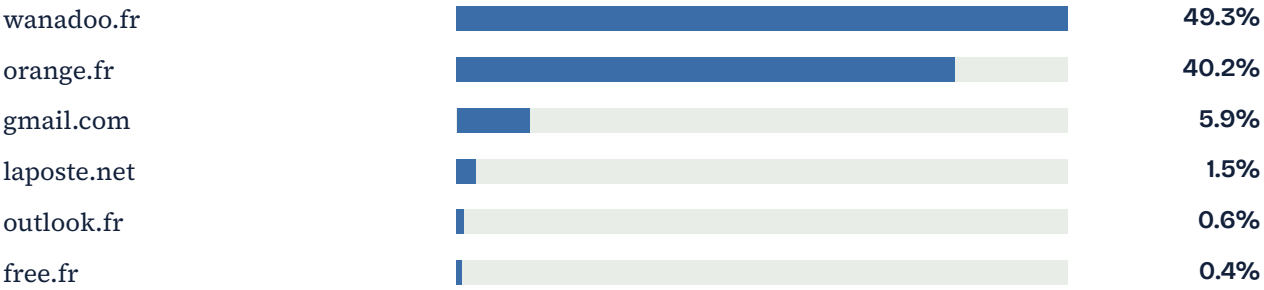
Département	Communes	Graded	Average	A or B	Own site	DMARC enforced
57 · Moselle	725	393	42	2.5%	49.8%	11.2%
58 · Nièvre	309	143	49	7%	44.3%	14%
59 · Nord	647	538	48	6.5%	79%	10.4%
60 · Oise	680	515	47	5.8%	73.4%	22.1%
61 · Orne	381	132	44	6.8%	27.6%	18.2%
62 · Pas-de-Calais	887	513	45	7.2%	47.5%	12.3%
63 · Puy-de-Dôme	463	380	39	2.4%	77.8%	19.2%
64 · Pyrénées-Atlantiques	545	361	48	3.3%	49%	26.5%
65 · Hautes-Pyrénées	469	140	40	1.4%	27.1%	16.4%
66 · Pyrénées-Orientales	226	183	42	2.2%	75.2%	11.5%
67 · Bas-Rhin	514	407	48	2.7%	72.4%	14.5%
68 · Haut-Rhin	366	345	46	1.7%	84.4%	15.7%
69 · Rhône	266	262	51	5.3%	96.2%	13.4%
70 · Haute-Saône	536	183	34	0.5%	30.4%	6%
71 · Saône-et-Loire	563	417	52	8.6%	67.9%	15.8%
72 · Sarthe	352	252	47	4%	57.4%	10.3%
73 · Savoie	273	255	46	2.4%	90.1%	18.9%
74 · Haute-Savoie	279	273	52	3.7%	94.6%	17.6%
75 · Paris	1	·	·	·	·	·
76 · Seine-Maritime	707	425	48	9.4%	50.9%	20.5%
77 · Seine-et-Marne	507	418	48	7.9%	77.9%	20.1%
78 · Yvelines	259	240	54	7.9%	91.1%	23.8%
79 · Deux-Sèvres	252	168	48	3%	60.7%	14.3%
80 · Somme	771	446	40	0%	54.5%	2.7%
81 · Tarn	314	191	44	3.7%	57.3%	14.7%
82 · Tarn-et-Garonne	195	153	59	36.6%	66.2%	73%
83 · Var	153	149	50	7.4%	96.1%	16.8%
84 · Vaucluse	151	135	49	7.4%	88.7%	18.5%
85 · Vendée	253	244	50	4.9%	89.3%	12.7%
86 · Vienne	265	256	59	9%	68.3%	83.6%
87 · Haute-Vienne	195	164	45	4.3%	80%	11.6%
88 · Vosges	506	171	43	1.8%	28.3%	15.2%
89 · Yonne	423	252	50	7.5%	57%	18.7%
90 · Territoire de Belfort	101	69	42	0%	61.4%	11.6%
91 · Essonne	194	180	54	12.2%	90.2%	26.7%
92 · Hauts-de-Seine	36	36	66	22.2%	100%	30.6%
93 · Seine-Saint-Denis	39	39	60	20.5%	100%	46.2%
94 · Val-de-Marne	47	45	64	22.2%	97.9%	31.1%
95 · Val-d'Oise	183	168	54	11.3%	87.4%	20.8%

Département	Communes	Graded	Average	A or B	Own site	DMARC enforced
971 · Guadeloupe	32	30	53	3.3%	90.6%	13.3%
972 · Martinique	34	31	45	3.2%	73.5%	12.9%
973 · Guyane	22	16	50	6.3%	45.5%	31.3%
974 · La Réunion	24	24	57	12.5%	100%	45.8%
975 · Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	2	·	·	·	·	·
976 · Mayotte	17	15	43	0%	70.6%	7.1%
977 · Saint-Barthélemy	1	·	·	·	·	·
978 · Saint-Martin	1	·	·	·	·	·
987 · Polynésie française	41	28	52	3.6%	26.8%	53.6%
988 · Nouvelle-Calédonie	33	25	47	0%	27.3%	16%

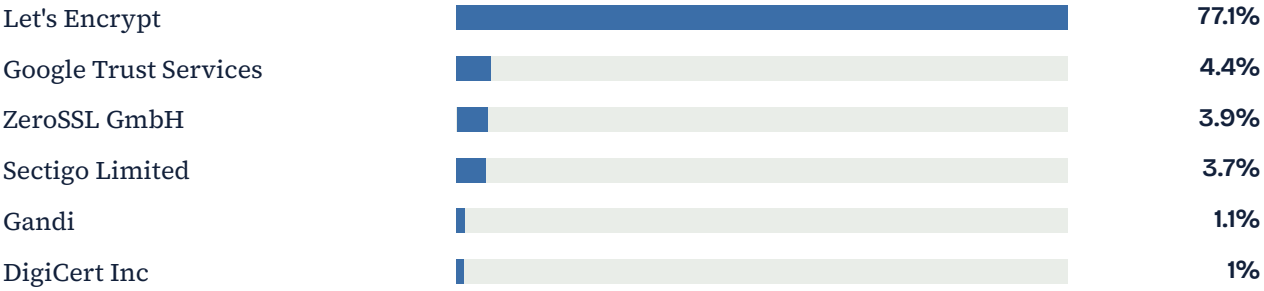
09

Behind the numbers

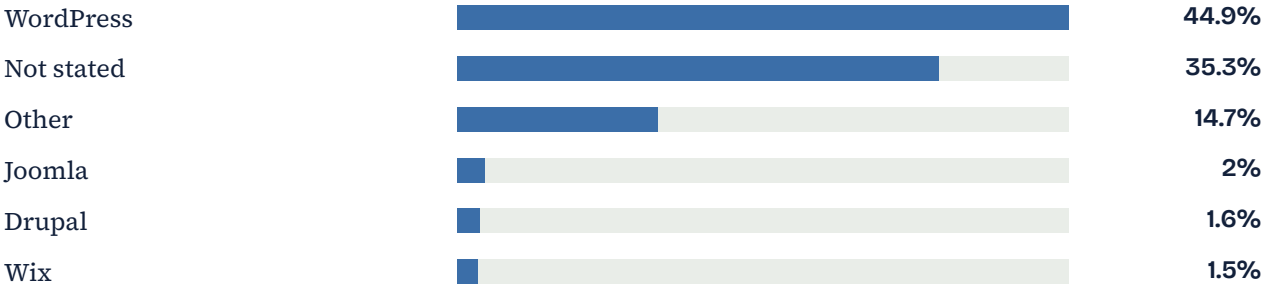
Consumer mailboxes used by town halls



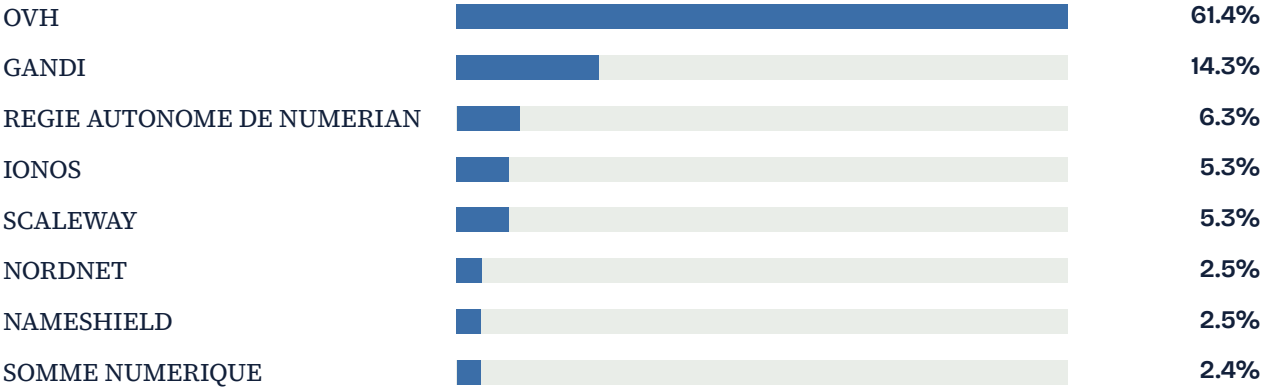
Who issues the certificates of the communes' own sites



What the communes' own sites run on



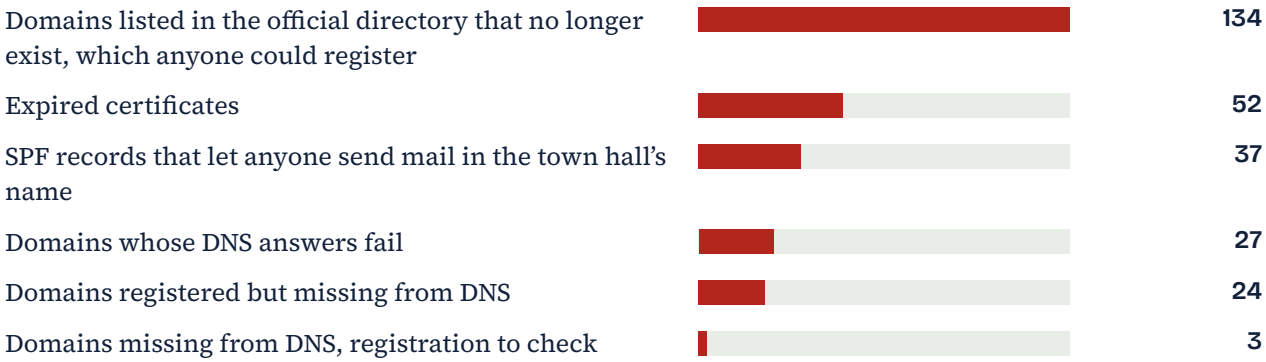
Registrars of the communes' domains



10

Serious issues

276 communes have a serious issue that could be used against them right away. They are not named in this report or anywhere else: we tell them first, quietly.



11

Recommendations for town halls

1 Use an address on your own domain

Move the town hall's e-mail from a consumer mailbox to an address on the commune's domain (or the shared domain of your intercommunality). Only then can you protect it.

2 Publish SPF and DMARC, then enforce DMARC

Start with p=none and a reporting address, read the reports for a few weeks, then move to quarantine and reject. This is what stops messages forged in your name.

3 Redirect to HTTPS and turn on HSTS

Every visit should land on the encrypted site; HSTS makes browsers remember it. Most hosts offer both in a single setting.

4 Sign the domain with DNSSEC and add a CAA record

Most French registrars offer DNSSEC with one click. A CAA record lists the authorities allowed to issue your certificates.

5 Keep the official directory up to date

The address and website listed on Service-Public.fr are what residents and other administrations use. A domain listed there and left to expire can be registered by anyone.

6 Watch it over time

Certificates expire, providers change, records get lost in a migration. A regular check catches it before residents do.

12

Methodology

Passive checks only

We read what any visitor or mail server can see: public DNS records, the domain registration (RDAP), the TLS certificate, one request for the home page over HTTP (its redirect is read, not followed), and the home page over HTTPS (following its redirects, as a browser would). Nothing else on the site is requested. When a domain publishes an MTA-STS policy, its policy file is read too, as mail servers do.

No port scanning, no subdomain discovery, no login attempts, no forms, no testing for vulnerabilities. The robot is slow on purpose and spreads its requests over several hours.

The robot

It identifies itself as PerimetryResearch/1.0 (+https://perimetry.cloud/research/methodology/). If you run a site it visited and would rather it did not, write to hello@perimetry.cloud and we will leave the domain out of the next editions.

The French communes study

Population: every current commune in the State's geographic API, with its population and département. For each one, the main town hall in the official directory of the administration (Service-Public.fr, published by the DILA under the Licence Ouverte 2.0), its website and its e-mail address.

A domain is the commune's own when no other commune uses it. Sites on a website platform (a site builder, a shared portal, a hosting provider's address) are graded as platforms, not as communes; a page of a State site given as the commune's website does not count as its site; sites shared by several communes (an intercommunal site, for example) and pages on social networks are counted but not graded. An e-mail address at Orange, Wanadoo, Gmail, a local internet provider and similar providers counts as a consumer mailbox.

A certificate counts as valid when it is in date, issued for the site's name and not self-signed; an incomplete chain, which browsers complete themselves, is not held against the site. An answer we could not get (a site that does not answer at all, a DNS lookup that fails) is left out of the score rather than counted as a failure.

Each commune with a domain of its own gets a score out of 100: the share of the checks below that it passes, among those that apply to it. The website checks only apply when the site is on the commune's own domain; the e-mail checks are made on its own mail domain when it has one, on its website's domain otherwise. A commune needs at least three checks that apply to be graded. Grades: A from 90, B from 75, C from 60, D from 40, E from 20, F below.

Corrected on 8 November 2026. When a site's certificate could be read but not its home page (a timeout or a connection cut, often a site refusing robots), HSTS and the protective headers used to count as failed, though the rule above says an answer we could not get is left out. They are now left out (a redirect loop and a site without HTTPS still fail them). The November 2026 edition was recalculated: 137 communes are concerned; the national average stays at 47 out of 100; 31 communes move up a grade, 16 from D to C

and 15 from C to B (B: 1,172 -> 1,187, C: 6,033 -> 6,034, D: 9,864 -> 9,848); HSTS goes from 28.1% to 28.3% and the headers from 25.9% to 26.1% of the sites they apply to; the averages of the communes of 100,000 inhabitants or more (65 -> 66), under 1,000 (43 -> 44) and of nine départements gain a point. The honour roll and the best of each size band do not change.

Good performers only

We name the communes that do well (the honour roll and the best of each size band), never the ones that do badly, and never a commune with a serious issue, whatever its score. Everything else is published as aggregates: by size of commune and by département, where a département with fewer than ten graded communes shows no figures, so that none of them can be singled out.

Website platforms are graded on a sample of up to five communes' sites there: a check counts as passed when most of the sample passes it.

Serious issues are reported privately

Some findings could be used against a commune right away: a domain listed in the official directory that no longer exists (anyone could register it), a registration the registry is deleting, an expired certificate, an SPF record that lets anyone send mail in its name. These are never published. We tell the commune first, quietly, and count them in the study without naming anyone.

Limits

Each edition is a snapshot taken over a few hours. The directory can be out of date or wrong; we use it as published. DKIM keys are looked for on common selectors only, so they are not graded. A site behind a protection service may answer differently to a robot than to a visitor. Mail servers are not tested (STARTTLS needs port 25, which the study's infrastructure cannot reach).

Reuse

The figures of each edition can be downloaded as JSON from the study page. You may reuse them with a link to the study. The underlying directory remains under the Licence Ouverte 2.0 (source: Service-Public.fr, DILA).

13

About Perimetry

Perimetry is an open source tool that audits the outside of a domain the way anyone on the internet sees it: e-mail authentication, DNS, certificates, mail servers, websites. Perimetry Cloud is its hosted version, with continuous monitoring, alerts and reports, for organisations and the agencies that look after them.

Cite as: Perimetry Research, Security barometer of French town halls, November 2026. https://perimetry.cloud/research/french-communes/

You may reuse the figures of this report with a link to the study. The underlying directory remains under the Licence Ouverte 2.0 (source: Service-Public.fr, DILA).

Next edition: January 2027, then every quarter.

Contact: hello@perimetry.cloud

`https://perimetry.cloud/research/french-communes/`