

COMISIONES INTERCOMUNITARIAS EN INSPECCIÓN EDUCATIVA: ANÁLISIS COMPARADO

INTERREGIONAL SECONDMENTS IN EDUCATION INSPECTION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Resumen

En este artículo se analiza la movilidad intercomunitaria del Cuerpo de Inspectores de Educación mediante comisiones de servicio y el efecto del informe/autorización de la Administración de origen. La metodología empleada se basa en la revisión comparada de resoluciones e informes administrativos y

respuestas institucionales a solicitudes homogéneas de acceso a la información (2015–2025), distinguiendo salidas/entradas y barreras atribuibles al origen. Allí donde existen series comparables se observan diferencias territoriales en el bloqueo por origen (Asturias 25%, Murcia 12,5% y Castilla-La Mancha 10,6%) y un impacto adicional por ausencia de registros en varias administraciones. A tenor de los datos analizados, se aprecia que la autorización del origen opera como condición habilitante y puede generar desigualdad de oportunidades; se proponen medidas de bajo coste basadas en registro mínimo anual, publicación agregada reutilizable y motivación reforzada en denegaciones.

Palabras clave: *movilidad, comisiones de servicio, inspección educativa, transparencia, desigualdad territorial.*

Abstract

This article analyses interregional mobility within Spain's Education Inspectorate through temporary secondments (commissions of service) and the effect of the home administration's report/approval. The methodology is based on a comparative review of administrative decisions and reports, together with institutional responses to standardized access-to-information requests (2015–2025), distinguishing outgoing and incoming secondments and barriers attributable to the home authority. Where comparable time series are available, territorial differences are observed in home-authority blocking (Asturias 25%, Murcia 12.5%, and Castilla-La Mancha 10.6%), alongside an additional impact arising from the absence of registries in several administrations. In light of the data analysed, home-approval appears to operate as an enabling condition and may generate unequal opportunities; accordingly, low-cost measures are proposed, including a minimum annual registry, reusable aggregated publication, and strengthened reasoning requirements in refusals.

Keywords: *mobility, secondments, education inspection, transparency, territorial inequality.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The mobility of civil servants is an expression of the public administrations' power of self-organization and an essential instrument for the proper structuring and allocation of human resources, in accordance with Article 72 of the consolidated text of the Basic Statute of the Public Employee Act, approved by Real Decreto Legislativo 5/2015, de 30 de octubre (BOE núm. 261, de 31/10/2015).

In the field of education, that power applies to a particularly sensitive sector because of its direct connection with the guarantee of the right to education and with the organization of the public education service, within the basic framework laid down for the teaching civil service by Ley Orgánica 2/2006, de 3 de mayo, de Educación (BOE n.º 106, de 4 de mayo), modificada por Ley Orgánica 3/2020, de 29 de diciembre (BOE n.º 340, de 30 de diciembre).

In particular, the sixth additional provision of Organic Law 2/2006 defines the common basic framework governing the statutory regime of teachers, expressly including, among other aspects, mobility and the filling of posts through nationwide transfer competitions, and authorizing further regulatory development whenever necessary to ensure the system's consistency.

This regulatory architecture is especially relevant to the Corps of Education Inspectors because of the nature of its functions and the organizational impact that any temporary or permanent movement may have on planning and on the ordinary operation of education inspection services.

In that context, Real Decreto 1364/2010, de 29 de octubre, (BOE núm. 263, de 30/10/2010) regulates the nationwide transfer competition as the ordinary channel for filling posts and, alongside it, provides for secondment as an exceptional mechanism whereby posts under one education administration may be filled by

career civil servants employed by another, subject to prior authorization by the home administration and compliance with the requirements of the post.

The rule also provides a temporal framework linked to the school-year cycle, thereby underscoring the strictly functional and public-service purpose of this method of staffing and distinguishing it from ordinary mobility procedures with permanent effects.

In addition, and on a supplementary basis in matters not covered by education-specific legislation, Real Decreto 364/1995, de 10 de marzo, (BOE núm. 85, de 10/04/1995) provides the general framework of reference for secondments in the civil service, reinforcing their characterization as a temporary staffing technique linked to organizational needs and to workforce management logic.

2. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a comparative documentary-analysis design based on the systematic review of administrative documentation (decisions, reports, and annexes) provided by 14 education administrations in relation to interregional secondments affecting the Corps of Education Inspectors. The analysis distinguishes between outgoing and incoming secondments and, within each category, differentiates between effective grants and refusals or cases that did not take effect owing to the absence of a favourable report or authorization from the home Autonomous Community, given its relevance as an enabling condition for temporary movement.

In order to obtain homogeneous and comparable information, a request for access to public information was submitted through each Autonomous Community's transparency portal between 14 and 16 February 2026. The request was identical in all cases and was made under Ley 19/2013, de transparencia (BOE núm. 295, de 10/12/2013), as well as under the applicable regional legislation. The request sought,

where possible, year-by-year information for the period 2015–2025 on: the number of requests for interregional secondments to leave the Autonomous Community and to enter from another; the number of secondments granted and denied, explicitly distinguishing - among outgoing cases - those refused owing to the absence of a favourable report from the home authority; the criteria, internal instructions, procedures, and applicable rules; and, finally, supplementary information (specifically advertised vacancies, average duration, and competent authority), where available.

The responses and documents received were integrated into a variable-extraction matrix that recorded, for each territory, the availability of aggregated series and the procedure's basic metadata (competent authority, existence of instructions or specific regulations, and, where applicable, references to vacancies or duration). In line with data-protection requirements, any nominal data were handled exclusively through anonymized aggregation. Likewise, where the managing authority itself identified data-quality incidents (for example, erroneous records or duplicates), these were recorded as descriptive incidents and excluded from the calculation of barriers, with the aim of avoiding spurious interpretations and strengthening interterritorial comparability.

Finally, the study acknowledges as a methodological limitation the heterogeneity of formats and levels of disaggregation in the institutional responses, as well as the absence of reusable series in certain cases; accordingly, indicators are calculated only where sufficient and comparable data exist, while a cautious interpretation is maintained in low-information or partial-information scenarios.

3. TRANSPARENCY AND DATA AVAILABILITY

The possibility of systematically examining and comparing the potential discretionary use of this administrative mechanism depends, in practice, on the

existence and accessibility of aggregated data series; that is, on quantitative records that are sufficiently stable and comparable to allow year-on-year monitoring and longitudinal comparison. On that basis, the Autonomous Communities are classified on an operational 0–3 scale: 0 (no data), 2 (partial data), and 3 (reusable series/registry). In the present case file, no quantitative series are available for Aragon, Galicia, or the Basque Country; accordingly, these communities are classified as territories with no available series for analytical purposes.

Table 1. Transparency (0–3) and basic metadata by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	Transparency (0–3)	Procedure/management	Competent authority
Asturias	2	Case-by-case management; no interregional vacancies advertised	Directorate-General for Teaching Staff
Murcia	3	Regional legislation + instructions (Decreto 200/2018; Orden 8/03/2017)	Directorate-General for Human Resources, Educational Planning and Innovation
Castile-La Mancha (Castilla-La Mancha)	3	Annual instructions + service needs	Directorate-General for Human Resources (Ministry of Education)

Canary Islands (Islas Canarias)	2	Exceptional mechanism; based on the annual call; requires home-authority authorization	Directorate-General for Staff and Teacher Training
Cantabria	2	Criterion under Order 6/04/2004; no specific vacancies	Director-General for Teaching Staff
Valencian Community (Comunidad Valenciana)	2	No specific calls; individualized management	Appointments and Competitions Service
Castile and León (Castilla y León)	3	Series by school year; distinguishes outgoing cases to other Autonomous Communities and to the Ministry	Directorate-General for Human Resources (Ministry of Education)
Community of Madrid (Madrid)	2	Individualized assessment; no reserved vacancies or public objective criteria	Directorate-General for Human Resources
Navarre (Navarra)	2	Case-by-case management; reference to Real Decreto 1364/2010	Directorate-General for Staff and Infrastructure
Extremadura	3	Registry of granted secondments (reusable after anonymization)	General Secretariat for Education and Vocational Training

La Rioja	2	Annual instruction (2025/26) regulates secondments; for inspection, only the number of requests is available	Director-General for Educational Management
Andalusia (Andalucía)	2	Partial refusal on grounds of "re-elaboration"; provides a series of incoming cases not authorized by the home authority	Directorate-General for Teaching Staff and Human Resources Management
Catalonia (Cataluña)	0	Declares the absence of recorded interregional secondment requests (outgoing/incoming) in the SGIE archive for the period consulted; no year-by-year series provided	General Secretariat of the Department of Education and Vocational Training
Balearic Islands (Islas Baleares)	0	Declares that no regulations/data are available for the requested items	Ministry of Education and Universities (General Secretariat by delegation)
Aragon	0	No data in the case file (no documentary record)	—
Galicia	0	No data in the case file (no documentary record)	—

Basque Country (País Vasco)	0	No data in the case file (no documentary record)	—
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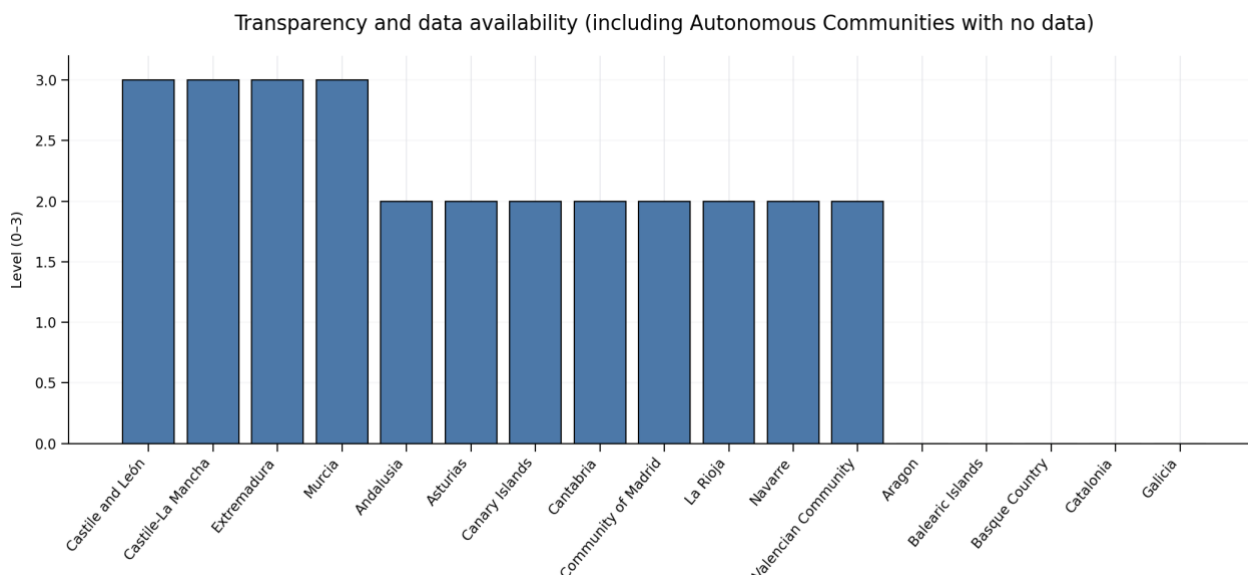


Figure 1. Transparency and data availability (including Autonomous Communities with no data).

3.1. JURISPRUDENTIAL SAFEGUARDS

Although secondment is exceptional as a temporary staffing technique, it must be applied subject to the principles of publicity, transparency, equality, and the prohibition of arbitrariness. In particular, when it is used to fill a vacancy for urgent and non-deferrable reasons, the Supreme Court has held that a public call is indispensable - without requiring the full formalities of an ordinary competition, but requiring at least a minimum degree of publicity and objective verification of requirements and suitability (STS 873/2019; ECLI:ES:TS:2019:2091).

In the teaching sector, interregional mobility through secondment requires the authorization or favourable report of the home administration (Article 3 of Real Decreto 1364/2010). When that authorization is refused or prevents a secondment already granted by the destination authority from taking effect, clear reasoning and traceability of the reasons become essential in order to control discretion and avoid territorial asymmetries.

Case law also emphasizes that a secondment may generate favourable effects for the person concerned and that its revocation/termination requires observance of procedural safeguards (STS 1316/2021; ECLI:ES:TS:2021:4102).

Operationally, these safeguards translate into: a minimum level of publicity for opportunities; strengthened and verifiable reasoning for refusals by the home authority; and reusable aggregated registries that enable ex post review of how this mechanism is applied.

4. RESULTS: OUTGOING SECONDMENTS AND THE “OUTGOING VETO”

For the purposes of this study, the “outgoing veto”—that is, blocking by the home authority in outgoing secondments - means the refusal or failure of an outgoing secondment to take effect where this occurs because of the absence of a favourable report and/or authorization from the home administration, according to the documentary evidence available for the period 2015–2025. The veto rate is calculated only for those territories where complete and comparable series exist, allowing the number of requests and the number of refusals/non-effective cases attributable to the home authority to be identified separately; accordingly, the indicators are limited to the Autonomous Communities with sufficient data for interterritorial comparison.

Table 2. Outgoing cases: requests, grants, and refusals attributable to the home authority

Autonomous Community	Requests	Granted	Refused by home authority	Veto rate
Asturias	8.0	6.0	2.0	0.250
Murcia	8.0	7.0	1.0	0.125
Castile-La Mancha	47.0	37.0	5.0	0.106
Canary Islands	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.000
Cantabria	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.000
Valencian Community	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.000
Castile and León	23.0	23.0	0.0	0.000
Community of Madrid	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.000
Navarre	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.000
Extremadura	—	11.0	0.0	—
La Rioja	2.0	—	—	—
Andalusia	—	—	—	—
Catalonia	—	—	—	—
Balearic Islands	—	—	—	—
Aragon	—	—	—	—
Galicia	—	—	—	—
Basque Country	—	—	—	—

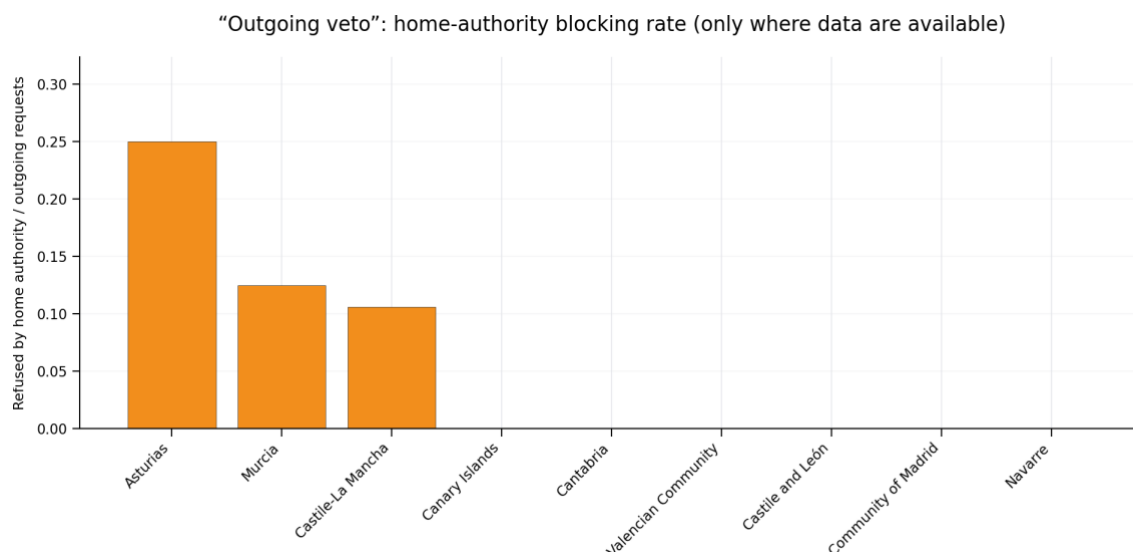


Figure 2. “Outgoing veto”: blocking by the home authority rate (only where data are available).

The available evidence places the highest risk of outgoing veto in Asturias, followed by Murcia and Castile-La Mancha. In several Autonomous Communities, the recorded rate is 0% for the period reported; this should be interpreted cautiously when the number of requests is low or the breakdown is incomplete.

5. RESULTS: INCOMING SECONDMENTS AND BLOCKING BY THE HOME AUTHORITY

For incoming secondments, blocking by the home authority refers to the same causal mechanism defined in the previous section for the “outgoing veto”, but viewed from the destination perspective: appointments initially granted that fail to materialise because the Autonomous Community of origin does not issue a favourable report and/or does not authorize the departure. This indicator is therefore calculated from cases in which the non-effectiveness of the incoming appointment is attributable to the home authority during the period 2015–2025, and it is interpreted cautiously where there are limitations or discontinuities in the series. In Asturias, the competent authority

itself states that two incoming requests refused in 2019/2020 were probably recorded in error; for analytical consistency, those cases are treated as a data-quality incident and not included in the count of entry barriers.

Table 3. Incoming cases: requests, grants, and refusals attributable to the home authority

Autonomous Community	Requests	Granted	Refused by home authority	Blocking rate
Asturias	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
Murcia	14.0	13.0	0.0	0.000
Castile-La Mancha	38.0	20.0	12.0	0.316
Canary Islands	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.000
Cantabria	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
Valencian Community	12.0	12.0	0.0	0.000
Castile and León	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.000
Community of Madrid	5.0	3.0	2.0	0.400
Navarre	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
Extremadura	—	8.0	0.0	—
La Rioja	4.0	—	—	—
Andalusia	—	—	29.0	—
Catalonia	—	—	—	—
Balearic Islands	—	—	—	—

Aragon	—	—	—	—
Galicia	—	—	—	—
Basque Country	—	—	—	—

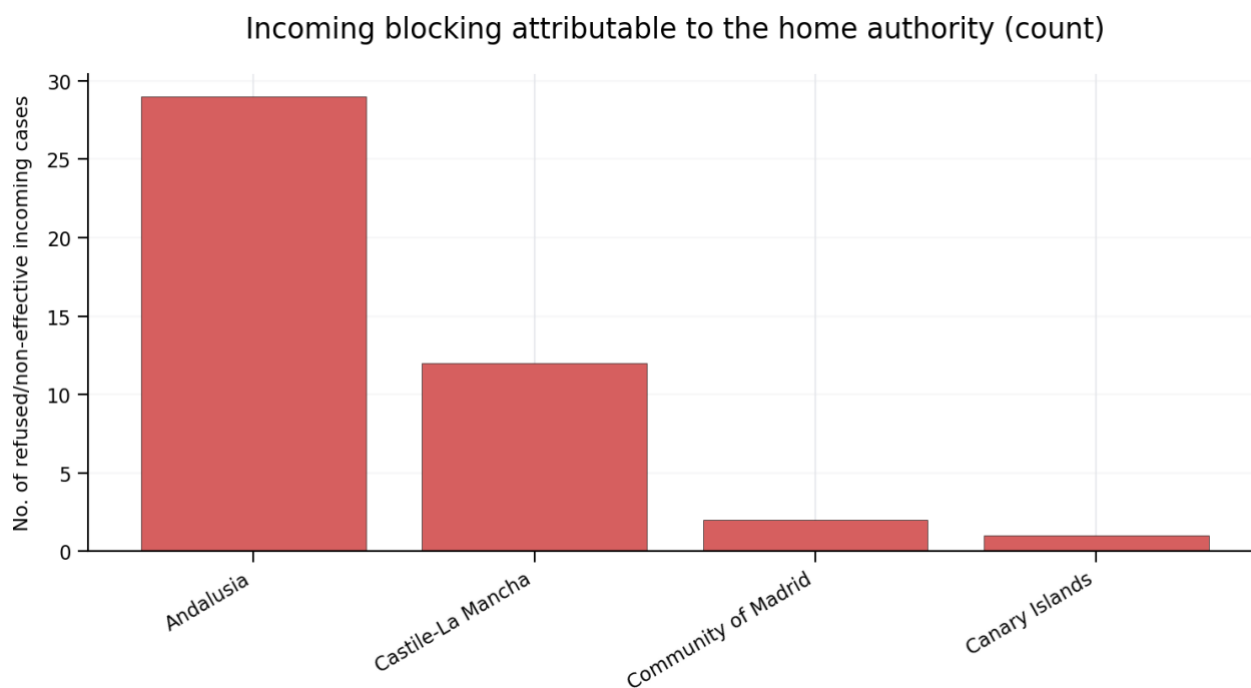


Figure 3. Incoming blocking attributable to the home authority (count).

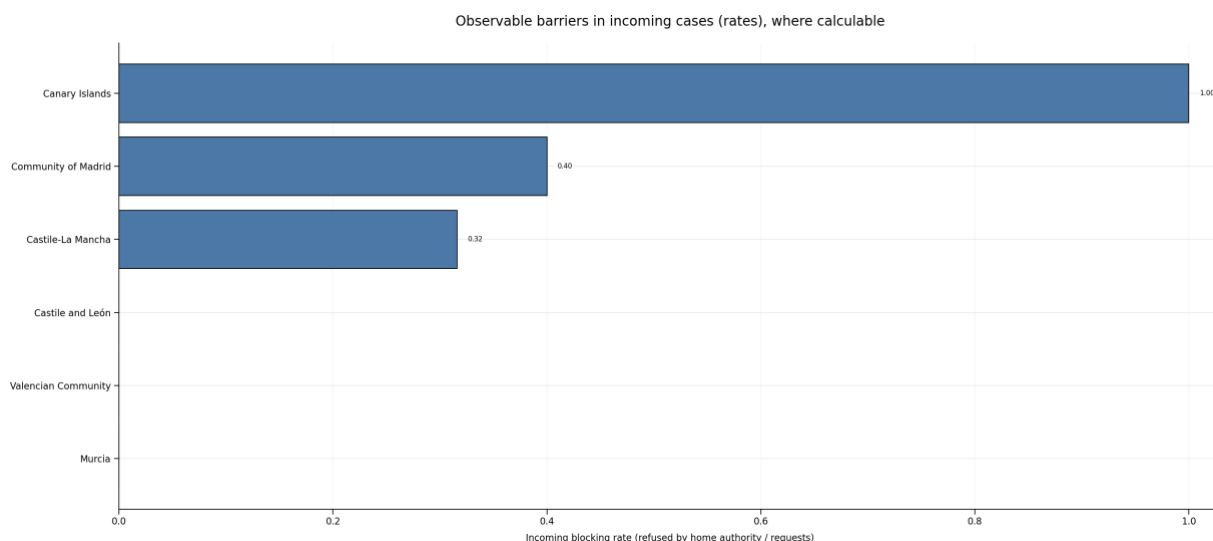


Figure 4. Observable barriers in incoming cases (rates), where calculable.

6. EMPIRICAL REFERENCE CASE: EXTREMADURA

Extremadura provides a structured registry of granted secondments that allows anonymized aggregation, time series, and duration analysis. It functions as a reference case demonstrating the technical feasibility of statistical transparency.

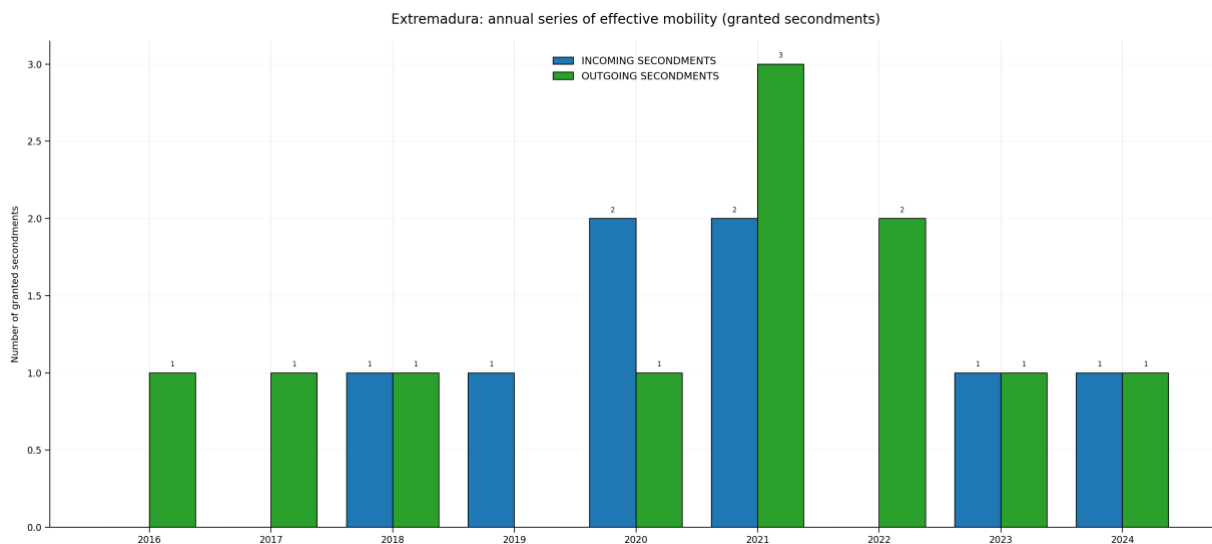


Figure 5. Extremadura: annual series of effective mobility (granted secondments).

Table 4. Extremadura: annual count of granted secondments (aggregated)

Year	INCOMING SECONDMENTS	OUTGOING SECONDMENTS
2016	0	1
2017	0	1
2018	1	1
2019	1	0
2020	2	1
2021	2	3
2022	0	2
2023	1	1
2024	1	1

Table 5. Extremadura: duration of secondments (days) - aggregated statistics

Type	N	Mean (days)	Median	Min	Max
Incoming	8	287.8	365.0	6	366
Outgoing	11	361.5	365.0	344	365

7. TERRITORIAL INEQUALITY

Inequality across Autonomous Communities is observed:

- I. By home authority (veto capacity)
- II. By destination (incoming appointments frustrated by third parties)
- III. By opacity (lack of data).

This third dimension is critical: without time series, there is no aggregated control of discretion.

Table 6. Operational risk matrix (based on the available evidence)

Autonomous Community	Transparency	Outgoing risk	veto	Incoming risk	blocking
Asturias	Medium	High		No data	
Murcia	High	Medium		Low	
Castile-La Mancha	High	Medium		Medium	
Canary Islands	Medium	Low		High	
Cantabria	Medium	Low		No data	
Valencian Community	Medium	Low		Low	

Castile and León	High	Low	Low
Community of Madrid	Medium	Low	Medium
Navarre	Medium	Low	No data
Extremadura	High	No data	No data
La Rioja	Medium	No data	No data
Andalusia	Medium	No data	No data
Catalonia	None	No data	No data
Balearic Islands	None	No data	No data
Aragon	None	No data	No data
Galicia	None	No data	No data
Basque Country	None	No data	No data

8. CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the available evidence suggests that interregional secondment in Education Inspection does not operate as a uniform mechanism of mobility, because the capacity of the home administration to authorize or refuse decisively conditions its effectiveness and produces asymmetric results across territories. This point is central because the favourable report/authorization of the home authority operates as an enabling condition, configuring a veto power that is not homogeneous and that, in practice, constitutes the main identifiable bottleneck: the same situation may be resolved differently depending on the authorization policy of the territory of origin. Hence, heterogeneity is empirically observable wherever comparable series exist, with different outgoing-veto rates across communities - for example, Asturias, Murcia, and Castile-La Mancha - which points to inequality of opportunity linked to origin. Moreover, this phenomenon generates a clear externality for destination

administrations: blocking by the home authority affects not only those who wish to leave, but also destination authorities that need to fill posts temporarily, since refusals may frustrate appointments that had already been granted initially; along the same lines, Andalusia reports a significant volume of incoming appointments not authorized by the home authority. This “decisional” inequality is compounded by an “institutional” inequality when data are lacking: the absence of information in Aragon, Galicia, and the Basque Country makes it impossible to compare and audit discretion, and the gap is amplified when, in addition, there are no series (Aragon, Galicia, Basque Country, and Catalonia) or the non-existence of data is declared (Balearic Islands), thereby weakening accountability and blocking any aggregated audit. By contrast, Extremadura shows that publishing aggregates is feasible without compromising personal data, while the 2019/20 incident in Asturias reinforces a complementary requirement: without interoperability and prior data cleansing, recording errors can distort the interpretation of results; accordingly, data quality (including incidents acknowledged by the authorities themselves, such as duplicates or erroneous records) justifies standardizing case-status categories and establishing controls before indicators are published. Ultimately, without verifiable criteria and comparable data, discretion may translate into persistent territorial inequality in real access to mobility. The measure with the greatest impact and lowest institutional cost is therefore to institutionalize a minimum annual interoperable registry and publish it in anonymized, reusable formats, so that decisions can be assessed with verifiable indicators and with guarantees of equal opportunity for inspection staff, avoiding arbitrariness.

9. REFERENCES NORMATIVE

- Ley Orgánica 2/2006, de 3 de mayo, de Educación (BOE n.º 106, de 4 de mayo), modificada por Ley Orgánica 3/2020, de 29 de diciembre (BOE n.º 340, de 30 de diciembre).
- Ley 19/2013, de 9 de diciembre, de transparencia, acceso a la información pública y buen gobierno (BOE núm. 295, de 10/12/2013).
- Real Decreto 1364/2010, de 29 de octubre, por el que se regula el concurso de traslados de ámbito estatal entre personal funcionario de los cuerpos docentes contemplados en la Ley Orgánica 2/2006, de 3 de mayo, de Educación y otros procedimientos de provisión de plazas a cubrir por los mismos (BOE núm. 263, de 30/10/2010)
- Real Decreto 677/2024, de 16 de julio, por el que se modifica el Real Decreto 1364/2010, de 29 de octubre, por el que se regula el concurso de traslados de ámbito estatal entre personal funcionario de los cuerpos docentes contemplados en la Ley Orgánica 2/2006, de 3 de mayo, de Educación, y otros procedimientos de provisión de plazas a cubrir por los mismos (BOE n° 172, de 17 de julio).
- Real Decreto 364/1995, de 10 de marzo, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento General de Ingreso del Personal al servicio de la Administración General del Estado y de Provisión de Puestos de Trabajo y Promoción Profesional de los Funcionarios Civiles de la Administración General del Estado (BOE núm. 85, de 10/04/1995)
- Real Decreto Legislativo 5/2015, de 30 de octubre, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley del Estatuto Básico del Empleado Público (BOE núm. 261, de 31/10/2015).

- Tribunal Supremo (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 4.^a). (2019, 24 de junio). Sentencia 873/2019 (rec. 1594/2017), ECLI:ES:TS:2019:2091.
- Tribunal Supremo (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 4.^a). (2021, 5 de noviembre). Sentencia 1316/2021 (rec. 1456/2020), ECLI:ES:TS:2021:4102.

10. ANNEX. PROFILES BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY

Profiles by Autonomous Community

ANDALUSIA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Partial refusal on grounds of "re-elaboration"; provides a series of incoming cases not authorized by the home authority.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Teaching Staff and Human Resources Management.
Regional legislation	Ley 1/2014; Decreto 302/2010; Orden 26/02/2008 (mod. Orden 20/02/2020); Orden 10/06/2020.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010; Real Decreto 364/1995.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Incoming cases blocked by the home authority: 29 cases (2020–2025)
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	Limitation on grounds of "re-elaboration" (Art. 18.1.c LTAIBG).

ARAGÓN

Field	Content
Procedure/management	No data provided in the case file.
Competent authority	—

Regional legislation	—
National/basic legislation	—
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Not assessable.
Transparency (0–3)	0
Notes	No documentary evidence in the material received.

ASTURIAS

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Case-by-case management; no interregional vacancies advertised.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Teaching Staff.
Regional legislation	Asturias Ley 2/2023; Decreto 22/1993.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010; Real Decreto 364/1995.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Outgoing cases refused by the home authority: 2 (2024/25 and 2025/26). Incident in 2019/20: erroneous records.
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	Partial access; provides the last 5 years.

CANARY ISLANDS

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Exceptional mechanism; requires home-authority authorization.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Staff and Teacher Training.
Regional legislation	Fourth clause of the annual destinations call (Inspectors).
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010 (Art. 3); Real Decreto 364/1995.

Evidence (veto/blocking)	Incoming case: 1 not authorized by the home authority; a refusal of authorization by the Principality of Asturias is mentioned (2024/25–2025/26).
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	No specific interregional vacancies.

CANTABRIA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Criterion under Order 6/04/2004; no specific vacancies.
Competent authority	Director-General for Teaching Staff.
Regional legislation	Orden 6/04/2004.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010; Real Decreto 364/1995.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	No refusals; no incoming cases.
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	Aggregated response.

CASTILE AND LEÓN

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Series by school year; distinguishes outgoing cases to Autonomous Communities and to the Ministry.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Human Resources (Ministry of Education).
Regional legislation	Ley 3/2015; Decreto 7/2016; Decreto 67/1999.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010; Basic Statute of the Public Employee (TREBEP).
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Refused by the home authority: 0; 1 incoming grant (2020/21).
Transparency (0–3)	3
Notes	Specific vacancies: 0.

CASTILE-LA MANCHA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Annual instructions + service needs; series include withdrawals/revocations.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Human Resources (Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports).
Regional legislation	Ley 4/2016; annual instructions (Education Portal).
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010; Real Decreto 364/1995.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Incoming cases refused by the home authority: 12; outgoing cases refused by the home authority: 5.
Transparency (0–3)	3
Notes	Includes revocations and withdrawals.

CATALONIA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Declares the absence of records of interregional requests (outgoing/incoming) in SGIE.
Competent authority	General Secretariat of the Department of Education and Vocational Training.
Regional legislation	Ley 19/2014; Decreto 8/2021.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Not assessable.
Transparency (0–3)	0
Notes	Full access but no useful records.

COMMUNITY OF MADRID

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Individualized assessment; no public objective criteria.

Competent authority	Directorate-General for Human Resources (Education).
Regional legislation	Ley 10/2019.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010; Real Decreto 364/1995; Basic Statute of the Public Employee (TREBEP)
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Incoming refusals: 2 (2024/25 and 2025/26).
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	Does not admit criteria/vacancies because they do not exist.

VALENCIAN COMMUNITY

Field	Content
Procedure/management	No specific annual calls; individualized management.
Competent authority	Appointments and Competitions Service.
Regional legislation	No specific regional regulation is cited in the report provided.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	100% grant rate; low volume.
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	Provides school-year series.

EXTREMADURA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Structured registry (Excel) of granted secondments.
Competent authority	General Secretariat for Education and Vocational Training.
Regional legislation	Ley 4/2013; Decretos 77/2023 and 237/2023.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Registry of INCOMING/OUTGOING SECONDMENTS since 2016.
Transparency (0–3)	3
Notes	Empirical reference case.

GALICIA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	No data provided in the case file.
Competent authority	—
Regional legislation	—
National/basic legislation	—
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Not assessable.
Transparency (0–3)	0
Notes	No documentary evidence in the material received.

BALEARIC ISLANDS

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Declares that neither regulations nor data are available.
Competent authority	Ministry of Education and Universities (General Secretariat by delegation).
Regional legislation	Decreto 31/2023; Delegation Resolution 23/07/2025.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Not assessable.
Transparency (0–3)	0
Notes	Provides a report of non-existence.

LA RIOJA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Annual Instruction 2025/26 regulates the procedure.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Educational Management.
Regional legislation	Directorate-General for Educational Management Instruction 1/04/2025.

National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013; Real Decreto 1364/2010 (mentioned).
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Inspection: outgoing 2; incoming 4 (according to the report).
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	No specific historical regulation; needs-based criterion.

MURCIA

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Regional legislation + instructions.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Human Resources, Educational Planning and Innovation.
Regional legislation	Decreto 200/2018; Orden 8/03/2017; Resolution 19/05/2025.
National/basic legislation	Ley 19/2013.
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Outgoing cases refused by the home authority: 1 (out of 8 requests).
Transparency (0–3)	3
Notes	No specific interregional vacancies are advertised.

NAVARRRE

Field	Content
Procedure/management	Case-by-case management; reports outgoing secondments; no incoming cases.
Competent authority	Directorate-General for Staff and Infrastructure.

Regional legislation	Does not cite specific regional regulations; refers to Real Decreto 1364/2010 (Art. 3).
National/basic legislation	Real Decreto 1364/2010 (Art. 3).
Evidence (veto/blocking)	3 outgoing secondments (Andalusia/Castile-La Mancha/Ministry); 0 incoming.
Transparency (0–3)	2
Notes	Includes a secondment to the Ministry.

BASQUE COUNTRY

Field	Content
Procedure/management	No data provided in the case file.
Competent authority	—
Regional legislation	—
National/basic legislation	—
Evidence (veto/blocking)	Not assessable.
Transparency (0–3)	0
Notes	No documentary evidence in the material received.