

S U M M A R I E S

New United Nations' Institutional Mechanism for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – Establishment, Importance and Historical Mission

Danijela Spasić and Slađana Đurić

The paper analyzes the United Nations' system of entities founded with a purpose of protecting and improving the rights and position of women and of promoting the gender equality, putting special emphasis on their activities promoting the role and position of women in the security sector. It discusses models, principles, and standards of their functioning; points to practical problems, deficiencies and weaknesses over their several-decade existence; and interprets objective circumstances which led to the establishment of a new entity – *UN Women*, on 2 July 2010, as an institutional mechanism of the United Nations dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. This entity will connect four UN systems which have formerly addressed gender issues and position of women in different ways – *DAW (Division for the Advancement of Women)*, *INSTRAW (Institutional Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women)*, *OSAGI (Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues)*, and *UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women)* – and will focus its work exclusively towards achieving the goals of gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of their life and work. Functionally, this UN entity becomes operational on 1 January 2011. The paper analyzes legal documents regulating the establishment and functioning of this organization, in particular the provisions of the *Resolution A/64/L.56* related to the establishment of this entity.

Key words: United Nations, women, gender equality, UN WOMEN.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Miroslav Mladenović and Zoran Kilibarda

Shanghai Cooperation Organization was founded in 2001 under a Declaration signed by the leaders of five independent states from the territory of former Soviet Union and the President of the People's Republic of China. The Charter, adopted by the organization's member states as their basic document, emphasizes their commitment to strengthen their mutual trust and good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation; to keep and maintain the peace, stability and security of the region; as well as to fight together against all forms of terrorism, separatism and extremism.

Although there are significant differences between the member states in almost all matters of social and governmental organization, over its ten-year existence the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has proved its vitality and has become respectable entity not only of the regional but also of international cooperation on the whole. In recent years all main actors of contemporary international relations have tried to establish and develop the cooperation with this important intergovernmental association.

What the further development of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will be like and where the organization will be positioned within the future world order is difficult to be definitely determined. Apart from the role of the two leading states of this organization – Russia and China, its eventual position will be greatly influenced by other major international factors as well, which, in the era of unstable energy and other forms of security, find the area of Central Asia ever more significant and attractive.

Key words: organization, cooperation, partnership, security, terrorism, extremism, region.

Assessment of Challenges, Risks and Threats to the Security of the Republic of Serbia in Support of Planning the Use of the Army of Serbia

Dragan Tatomir

Contents, scope and probability of occurrence of challenges, risks and threats to the security and defense of the Republic of Serbia have a direct effect on determining the defense policy and on building the capabilities of the defense system and the Army of Serbia, as its vital part, aimed to protect the defense interests.

The Army of Serbia's assigned missions include also a possibility that future Army activities in its operation areas may occur simultaneously at a number of different points and in high tempo, which calls for clear and predictable planning of its use, with timely and objective assessment of challenges, risks and threats to the security and defense of the Republic of Serbia being a basis of such planning.

The topic of this paper is one view of the contents of the assessment of challenges, risks and threats to the security and defense in support of planning the use of the Army of Serbia.

Key words: challenges, risks, threats, security, defense planning, planning of use, the Army of Serbia.

Private Security in the Light of the Draft Law on Private Security in Serbia

Ivan Joksić

For the second time in the preceding decade, Serbia developed a Draft Law on Private Security for the purpose of legally regulating the area of private security. The proposed draft law was developed by the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and representatives of legal entities involved in business of providing private security services to legal and natural persons. Although it is useful to consider the Draft Law on Private Security from the standpoint of security and the possibility of its achievement in the present situation of the state and the society, one should not forget that this is primarily a legal document and deserves a detailed legal analysis. In this sense, the intention of the author of this paper is to provide a legal overview, a review, and an aspect of the proposed draft law in order to point to its specific legal features and possible deficiencies.

A part of the paper discusses legal regulation of private security in the neighboring countries, i.e. the former Yugoslavia's member republics. To this end, the presentation includes theoretical and practical aspects of private security, and/or the issues of applying the said laws in practice. At the same time, it points to the specifics of legal regulation of private security in some EU member states. In doing so, it examines legal requirements related to the establishment and operation of legal entities that provide private security services, as well as the prescribed competence and procedures required for monitoring their performance.

Key words: private security, public safety, physical protection, technical protection, license.

Crime of Genocide in Theory and Practice – International and National Criminal Law

Dragan Jovašević

After its long historical development, a new, youngest branch of criminal law – international criminal law, was finally instated in the second half of the 20th century, which by its legal nature and characteristics comes between national criminal law and international public law, preserving its uniqueness and independence. International criminal act clearly represents a basic and most important notion and institute of this law branch.

There is a number of different viewpoints on the notion and scope of an international criminal act, but it can nevertheless be concluded that this term means a socially dangerous, illegal act committed by a guilty person, which is qualified as a criminal act and certain punishment is prescribed for the doer thereof. So defined notion of an international criminal act comprises its basic elements, such as: 1) an act of a person (involving an action of a major, which may occur in three forms as doing, non-doing, and omission of due supervision), consequence, and relation of cause and effect, 2) threat to the society, 3) illegality, 4) definition of the act in regulations, and 5) guilt of the doer. There are two types of international criminal acts – in a narrow sense (true or clear), and in a broader sense (non-true or mixed). Clearly the most important are international criminal acts in a narrow sense directed to a violation or endangering of universal, general civilization values – international law and humanity – which in fact represents the protection object of these criminal acts.

Among these acts, the most serious act of the kind stands out for its nature, character and significance – the crime of genocide, by which the right of survival is denied to some national, racial, religious, or ethnic groups. Criminal legislation of some countries imposes for this crime the severest type and measure of punishment – long-term imprisonment. The basis of this incrimination is the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This criminal act may be committed in two ways: 1) by ordering it, and 2) by directly performing the activities taken with certain intention (genocidal intent), an intent to fully or partly destroy a national, racial, religious, or ethnic group. The paper examines the notion, elements and basic characteristics of the crime of genocide as the most serious criminal act of the present time.

Key words: international legal documents, criminal act, genocide, responsibility, court, sanction.

Inflation – Burning Problem of National Economies

Nikola Petrović, Slavoljub Vujović and Dragana Petrović

Inflation is a persistent, continuous increase in general level of prices. It equally occupies the attention of economists, businessmen, citizens, and the state. It has been a topic often examined, but never sufficiently explored, because there is no country worldwide which may boast of having permanently eradicated the causes of price increase. Governments and central banks are, almost with no exception, under a test of accountability to establish controlled inflation and sustainable economic growth and development, as crucial prerequisites of economic and overall stability.

Apart from the manifestation forms of inflation, the paper examines also the causes of inflation. The emphasis is put on the demand-pull inflation, within the scope of which the monetary theory of inflation, developed on the quantity theory of money, is analyzed. Further on, the paper points to the consequences of inflation, and then to programs of measures applied to combat the hyperinflation: an orthodox stabilization program, as the most favorable for curbing the standard hyperinflation, and a heterodox program that proved well in the countries with a newer-type hyperinflation.

Key words: inflation, deflator of gross domestic product, monetary theory, demand-pull inflation, cost-push inflation, combined inflation, orthodox stabilization program, heterodox stabilization program.

Gender Equality in the Army of Serbia – Between Dictates of the Past and Challenges of the Future

Jovanka Šaranović

Accepting the gender equality concept as one of its strategic commitments, the Army of Serbia has undertaken to make efforts, in line with its potentials, to reach the highest standards in this area, taking into consideration its own experience, specifics of the inherited conditions, and trends manifested in the countries that in this respect may serve as an example which is worth following and which can be followed. The implementation of this undoubtedly ambitious endeavor requires a synchronized action of a broad range of competent entities, which has from the very start brought up the gender equality implementation concept in a number of interconnected and mutually conditioned steps. With no intention to undervalue the initial steps in this path, it may be said that the largest and the most decisive step forward to higher standards of gender equality in the Army of Serbia has been made by intensifying the admission of women to professional military service and by enrollment of girls in the Military Academy. The recent adoption of the National Action Plan for implementation of the SC Resolution 1325 represents an added incentive to these efforts.

Key words: Army of Serbia, gender equality, women.

Defense System Integrity Building and Corruption Risk Combating – Experiences of NATO and Partnership for Peace Member Countries

Vanja Rokvić and Kristina Radojević

Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon, affecting the society on the whole. It undermines democratic institutions, decelerates the economic development, and contributes to the destabilization of the society. All spheres of the society may be affected by corruption, and numerous studies have showed that the defense and security sector is among the sectors which are the most susceptible to corruption. Fight against corruption is a true necessity of any democratic society and it is, at the same time, a prerequisite of reform changes, and building of transparent and accountable institutions. That is why the fight against corruption and the integrity building in the defense sector have found their place within NATO and partner countries. For these reasons, NATO partnership program has been developed, aiming to find optimal models of building the integrity and defense institutions, with reducing the corruption to minimum, and of maintaining or increasing the efficiency and the effectiveness of collective security.

Key words: corruption, integrity, defense sector, integrity building, fight against corruption, self-assessment questionnaire, the best practice manual.

Space Planning and Development for Defense Purposes Under the Republic of Serbia Spatial Plan and Protection of Military Complexes

Zoran Papić and Maja Krga

The Republic of Serbia Spatial Plan, a basic planning document referring to spatial planning and development, under its section of National Defense, covers space planning and development for defense purposes. A need is stated for measures to be taken of spatial and urban planning for purposes of developing the spatial defense infrastructure systems within military complexes. All planning documents are to be harmonized with the Republic of Serbia Spatial Plan. For the purpose of protecting the military complexes and providing the conditions required by a modern defense system, reliable functioning in security-threatened situation, and undisturbed functioning of military complexes and facilities of special importance for homeland defense, the planning documents (spatial and urban development plans) define the protection zones (zones of prohibited, restricted and controlled building). For building any type of structures in the defined zones, provision of an approval by the Defense Ministry for the Final Design is mandatory. Legalization of buildings, in compliance with the Law on Planning and Construction, involves subsequent issuance of a building permit. The structures constructed illegally within the protected zones around military complexes cannot be legalized without the consent of the Defense Ministry. Military complexes are endangered by illegal building, but also they endanger the environment, particularly in the areas of storages, firing ranges, airfields. This is a highly intricate problem. Accidents may occur in peacetime, and consequences may be severe. It is necessary to pass an appropriate by-law (a Rulebook), which would be binding for all entities in-

involved in the spatial and urban planning activities. Prior to adopting the Rulebook, it is necessary to make a new pyrotechnical-ballistic assessment of future storages, firing ranges, airfields and other military complexes, and identify the protection areas.

Key words: spatial plan, planning documents, military complex protection zones, legalization of buildings.

English Language Learning in the Context of Preparing the Army of Serbia Members to Take Part in Peace Support Operations

Marin Markoš

Once the contribution to peace support operations has been defined as another mission of the Army of Serbia, the issue of reaching a required interoperability level by its members has become topical. Since the linguistic interoperability is a requirement of any international-level action, proper attention need to be addressed to learning the English language as a basic medium of international communication. Former experiences in achieving the linguistic interoperability have produced significant results, but in the light of the rearrangement of priorities, they have also opened a question of a more precise definition of educational requirements and teaching subject-matter aimed to successful adaptation to the complex peace operations environment. To this end, it is necessary to define the target situations and translate the presupposed soldierly tasks involved into communication tasks, for the performance of which special knowledge and skills are to be mastered. This knowledge and skills represent either a part of general competences or of communication and language (linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic) competences. Developed competences enable the desired linguistic behavior, manifested through effective use of communication strategies and linguistic skills in limited operational context of language use. That is why the identification of priorities in the development of particular competences and specific linguistic micro-skills, and placing the language learning into reasonably expected context of peace operations, become integral parts of preparations for deployment to missions. Developing the linguistic skills through processes of education, advanced training and direct teaching is not an aim in itself, but this should prepare the Army of Serbia members to perform complex communication and linguistic tasks in a socio-culturally little known environment. Combining the professional military knowledge and skills with capabilities to communicate and use the language functionally is the key to success of the Army of Serbia members in future peace operations.

Key words: peace operations, English language, interoperability, analysis of requirements, competence, skill, communication-linguistic tasks, operational context, learning system

Impact of Human Resources Recruiting and Selection on Personnel as an Element of Functional Capability

Milan S. Kankaraš, Ranko L. Lojić and Nenad Đurić

Providing a sufficient number of qualified candidates (recruiting) and electing the best candidates (selection) make a starting base for achieving a goal – an efficient and effective professional unit, qualified to execute its assigned missions and tasks.

That is why the study of the impact of human resources recruiting and selection on the quantity, quality, psycho-physical readiness and moral-psychological preparedness of the Army of Serbia professional members, i.e. the level of personnel as an element of functional capability, is important due to the possibility to forecast the personnel element level and to further plan and develop the human resources.

Regression and correlation analyses provide an answer to the question as to what extent the human resources recruiting and selection affect the personnel and what level of personnel, as an element of functional capability, may be expected once the recruiting and selection processes are completed.

Key words: recruiting, selection, personnel.

Control and Assessment of Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations in the Army of Serbia

Dragomir Đurić

Control of the compliance with laws, rules and regulations in the Army of Serbia is an important part of the defense system reform, and in addition to the control of operational and functional capabilities, this involves all matters formerly comprised by the combat readiness inspection, but now adjusted to the new organization and needs of the Army of Serbia. The paper discusses the need for the control of the compliance with laws, rules and regulations, and analyzes the criteria and other provisions of the Army of Serbia Inspection Manual in reference to this control. The paper also points to the issues that should be resolved in the subsequent period through amendments to the Army of Serbia Inspection Manual, in order to help make the compliance control ever more useful, high-quality and objective.

Key words: military organization inspections, control of operational and functional capabilities, compliance control, criteria of the inspection in military organizations.

Self-control as a Form of Democratic Civilian Control of the Military

Srđan Starčević

The meaning of the democratic civilian control of the military is the harmonization of military activities with the ruling value system of the society, and so the matter of adopting the social values necessarily comes into the foreground immediately after the basic institutional mechanisms of the democratic civilian control of the military are established. According to some authors, the military is "a model of authoritarian organization". Authoritarian patterns, existing in the military exercising its role in a democratic society, cause certain confusions about the democratic civilian control of the military and make a "civil-military paradox".

Adoption of values is a long-lasting process, where existential links between the military and the society must not be underestimated. Aware of their social role, and respecting the civilization norms of the democratic government organization, the members of the military in a democratic world accept the subordination of the military to the elected civilian government. Only when this is consciously accepted, the system of the democratic civilian control of the military may be considered stable and reliable.

The democratic civilian control of the military rests on the power of certain beliefs, characteristic of democratic societies, which are adopted by overall military hierarchy. The members of the military, where self-control exists as a form of the democratic civilian control of the military, accept these beliefs and basic democratic values as a part of their own view of the world, and the political processes in it as a part of their relation towards the society.

Key words: democratic civilian control of the military, power, coercion, authoritarianism, organization, political culture, social values.

Communication Strategy for Manning the Army of Serbia with Professional Soldiers

Helena Milošević

The Republic of Serbia Defense Strategy classifies the professionalization of the Army of Serbia as one of the basic tasks of the defense policy. It has been done through gradual reduction of the number of soldiers doing their compulsory military service, and an increase in the number of professional soldiers from among whom adequate personnel has been recruited. The overall professionalization procedure has been supported by extremely serious PR campaign.

This paper deals with characteristics of communication strategy that was to make it possible for the public (internal and external) to get informed about the importance of professionalization, and then also to motivate the target group to respond positively.

Key words: communication strategy, professionalization of the Army of Serbia, key messages, public relations, PR campaign, media, target group.

Changing Physiognomy of War

Miloljub Sretenović

It is evident that during the former so-called post-Cold War period, lasting for almost two decades, much has changed in international relations. However, with disappearance of the bipolar world, a new order that would free the mankind from risks and threats to international peace and stability has not been created. On the contrary, armed conflicts and wars have continued to make a part of our reality. In recent military literature, one can often find an assertion that, after the Cold War period, the physiognomy of war has changed, and its nature in particular. The paper analyzes the changing physiognomy of war and presents views on the continuity of the nature of war and the volatility of its character.

Key words: war, physiognomy of war, post-modern war.

Comments on Provisions of the Law on Pension and Disability Insurance Referring to Professional Military Members

Miloš Miletić

The paper presents comments on pension and disability insurance of professional military members according to current normative solutions which are defined by the provisions of the Law on the Army of Yugoslavia and the Law on the Army of Serbia in reference to the future normative solutions defined by the Law on the Amendments of

the Law on Pension and Disability Insurance to be applied to professional military members as of 1 January 2012. Special emphasis is put on the manner of accounting the amount of pension according to the current and new normative regulations.

Key words: pension base, length of service for pension, gross annual earnings, gross earnings of the economy, personal coefficient, terminal gratuity, extended-duration service for insurance, general point value.

Organizational Change Management

Ranko L. Lojić and Nenad Đurić

Changes have become a style and a mode of living of almost all present day organizations, and thus the military one as well. Organizational changes reflect a process of altering, i.e. modifying the existing organization and its components. The most important role in comprehending the necessity of change and in defining the phases of the change process and their implementation, is played by the management of the organization. It is essential that the management acquire the abilities to manage the changes. The management must have enough of both knowledge and skills for managing the organizational changes.

The organizational change management process is not a simple act, but it is always a complex procedure involving a number of phases, as explained in this paper. The paper transparently presents the classification of organizational changes and analyzes the theories and prospects of changes.

Key words: changes, classification, process.

Stress and Consequences of Stress in the Workplace

Branko Babić

Stress is powerful, intensive, negative experience, any major change (positive or negative) in life, which disturbs the balance and imposes new demands for adjustment. It is manifested as a feeling of anxiety, and affects even the seemingly most composed people. Everyone experiences stress related to family, workplace, exams, sport competitions, fight with friends, and with those who are not friends. Why does it occur, and what causes this unpleasant feeling? Is there any use of it? What happens when things become disordered?

Key words: stress, stressors, consequences, work efficiency.

Risk Assessment in Protection of Persons, Property and Business Affairs – Risks of Illegal Behavior and Lack of Adequate Normative Regulations

Mladen Milošević and Zoran Keković

The article deals with legal dimensions of the process of identification, classification and assessment of risks in the domain of protection of persons, property and business affairs. The author provides various arguments in favor of introducing the normative

level into the risk analysis and assessment process, and highlights the significance and possibilities of using legal regulations as an instrument for achieving the risk management objectives. Special emphasis is put on the importance of internal organization regulations (so-called autonomous law) as an instrument of regulating the measures and procedures in the domain of private security and of establishing an integrated system of legal protection against risks for persons, property and business affairs of the organization. The author's analysis results in setting up the criteria for creating a unique classification of risks, which are predominantly of a legal character. Having established a legal risks typology, the author discusses the risks of illegal behavior of external and internal subjects and points to the possibilities of their identification and categorization. The paper also focuses on the importance of having the knowledge of legal regulations and their implementation in the risk assessment phase, and in particular addresses the issue of criminal liability of legal entities as a special kind of risk resulting from illegal acts of responsible persons and employees.

Key words: risk assessment; protection of persons, property and business affairs; legal aspects; regulation of measures and procedures in the protection of persons, property and business affairs; legal risks; risks of illegal behavior.

Methodology of Declaring An Organization as Terrorist

Radoslav Gaćinović

The most recent manifestation forms of contemporary terrorism give a completely new dimension to the present point of time of the society, due to essential differences in manifestation forms (resulting from scientific and technological developments), and differences in social, economic, political and historical origins. Any terrorist act is politically motivated and is a negation of democracy. That is why the author of this paper presents a methodology – a system of gradual establishing and declaring an organization as a terrorist one. This is very important because if the author's suggestions are followed by the lowest local levels up to the UN Organization, the possibilities of applying double standards will be removed as regards both the definition of terrorism and the declaration of an organization as a terrorist one. This will to a great extent facilitate the fight against contemporary terrorism locally and globally.

Key words: terrorism, guerilla, subversive activity, criminal activity, police, court, UN Organization.

Animal Rights Extremism

Marija Đorić

The paper analyzes the phenomenon of animal rights extremism (ARE), which is ever more present in developed western societies. A distinction is made between related phenomena such as animal well-being and animal rights, so that the ideology of these extremist groups could be correctly understood. Apart from the genesis of relations between the man and animals over the history, the most current extremist groups are observed, through relevant examples, which fight for animal rights protection and which often pose a threat to the state and the society. What makes ARE close to terrorist acts is

a similar modus operandi involving the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and improvised incendiary devices (IIDs). Special attention is addressed to a notional definition of animal rights extremism and terrorism, as well as to their respective differences.

Key words: *animal rights, human rights, terrorism, extremism, violence.*

State Sovereignty and State Security from the Westphalian System to Globalization

Mirjana Jovanović

The paper examines theoretical understanding of state sovereignty from the earliest days of the international community until nowadays and the developments in the international community by which it was influenced; the position of the state sovereignty today split between the necessity and the imperative of the state to protect itself and its security; and inevitable developments in relations between states, which leave it with ever less room for that.

Key words: *state sovereignty, international law, security, globalization.*

Civil War in Serbia and Montenegro from 1941 to 1945 in the Light of Religious Paradigm – Relation of Two Antifascist Movements, of Partisans and Chetniks, Towards Religion and Church

Jovan Gligorić

In contemplating the characteristics of 1941-1945 antifascist war in Yugoslavia, the author believes that, even 70 years after its beginning and 20 years of abandoning the atheistic concept of the Serbian society building, its “idealistic” – religious paradigm has not been clarified yet, without which it is not possible to fully understand its essence, in particular its most tragic fact – a dimension of mass civil fratricidal war, a phenomenon formerly unknown in the history of the Serbian nation. This view is based on two irrefutable truths of the history of wars from the earliest acceptance of the Christianity that “there is no greater and more dangerous fury than that coming from the faith, nor a more ominous assassin that the one carrying God’s torch ... “ (J. Dučić), and that nowhere people manifest such obstinacy and indifference in doing and judging the most brutal crimes as in defense of religion and the Savior. In this light, from the opposed relation of the two antifascist movements in Serbia and Montenegro towards dogma, i.e. the Church and its clergy, the author explains both sides’ emotional passionateness, vehemence and brutality in crimes committed by their members, as well as the reasons of their total split up and occasional collaboration with the occupation forces, with a conviction that the communism in the minds of the leading communist followers was the strongest religion as well.

Bringing to light some formerly less known facts about Draža Mihajlović’s Chetnik movement, as the one continuing the Serbian religious fighting tradition of former wars, the author shows that the antifascist movement organization and the first combat actions

in Serbia and other Serbian areas were marked by church activity and the leading role of the Serbian orthodox church clergy, which cannot be accepted for the partisan movement that was characterized by strong discontinuity as regards the Serbian religion and tradition in general.

The causes of seemingly different relation of the communists towards religion and the Church during the war are viewed by the author as vital needs of the partisan movement for the religion in its most critical period of war, on one side, and the nature of its atheistic orientation, on the other side. This ambivalent relation and deep secrecy of the party organization resulted in a specific communist religious *unicum* – a principle pointed to by the author: that religion and all about it during the war and post-war socialist period needs to be viewed as being completely contrary to what communists officially spoke and wrote about it. Namely, it is a fact that religion, as viewed formally and legally, was nowhere strictly denied and prohibited, although this was, according to some rules that could nowhere be seen or read, omnipresent. Even though some facts could lead to a conclusion that during one period of the war this relation underwent a significant positive change, the analysis of war sources and subject-matters shows that it essentially was, as demonstrated, always the same – extremely inconsistent and cynical, and can be explained and understood only in the light of the communist atheistic ideology within the framework of which the Communist Party of Yugoslavia organized and waged the war, under the cult of the communist leader and the servile loyalty of Serbian communists.

Key words: war, church, religion, priests, chetniks, communists, partisans.

Critical Review or “Condemnatory Engineering”

Andreja Savić

The paper represents a response to the critical review “On a Textbook of the National Security” by Predrag Ilić of the Law Faculty, Sinergija University of Bijeljina (Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina), published by *Vojno delo*, Belgrade (2010, Vol. 62, No. 3, pp. 232-242). Based on an analysis of methodological and technical observations given in the textbook review, the paper presents arguments in terms of relevance, competence and scientific foundation.

Key words: critical review, methodological structure, technical failures, criticism, reviewer, spinning, condemnatory engineering.