**LOW-ENERGY M1 STATES IN DEFORMED NUCLEI:**

**SPIN SCISSORS OR SPIN-FLIP?**

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A low-energy magnetic dipole (*M*1) spin-scissors resonance (SSR) located just below the orbital scissors resonance (OSR) was predicted in deformed nuclei within the Wigner function moments (WFM) approach, see [1,2] and references therein. We analyze this prediction for 160,162,164Dy and 232Th using fully self-consistent Skyrme quasiparticle random phase approximation (QRPA) method [3]. Accuracy of our calculations is confirmed by a good description of *M*1 spin-flip giant resonance in these nuclei. It is shown that Dy isotopes indeed have at 1.5–2.4 MeV 1+ states with a large *M*1 spin strength. These states are almost fully exhausted by a few 2qp low-orbital (*l* = 2*,* 3) spin-flip configurations. In contrast to WFM deformation-induced spin-scissors picture, our calculations show that deformation is not the origin of the low-energy spin *M*1 states but only a factor affecting their features. This conclusion is illustrated by simple arguments in terms of mean-field spectra and nuclear current distributions.

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