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THE HINDU Page 3

PENNAIYAR RIVER WATER DISPUTE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Governance)

SC gives Centre three months to form T.N.-Karnataka water disputes tribunal

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday gave the Centre three months to constitute an Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunal to resolve the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over constructions in Pennaiyar river.

Tamil Nadu had filed an original suit in 2018 against Karnataka's work on check dams and diversions' structures in the river.

Tamil Nadu told the Supreme Court that Karnataka had no right to utilise the waters of the Pennaiyar to the detriment of the people of Tamil Nadu. The flowing water of an Inter-State river was a national asset, and no single State can claim exclusive ownership of it, Tamil Nadu said.

In a previous hearing, the Centre had stated that Tamil Nadu's complaint was referred to a negotiation committee, and there was "no likelihood of settlement by negotiation".

The Centre had submitted that it was "likely to constitute a tribunal to resolve the dispute between the two States".

Tamil Nadu argued that a 1892 agreement over the river water was "valid and binding" on the party States. Tamil Nadu said that "Karnataka, without furnishing the details of its new diversions or new schemes or projects and obtaining the consent of the lower riparian State, should not suo motu proceed to construct check dams/pump directly from the river or from the tanks draining into the river, which would clearly amount to an infringement of the rights of the inhabitants of the Plaintiff State [Tamil Nadu]".



Context: The Supreme Court gave the Centre three months to constitute an Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunal to resolve the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over constructions in Pennaiyar river.

Pennaiyar River Water Dispute

- **About**: Karnataka is building a **dam across Markandeya river near Yargol village in Kolar district** to provide drinking water to villages in Kolar, Malur and Bangarpet taluks.
  - The state has obtained all permissions to build the dam at a cost of Rs 240 crore.
- **Tamil Nadu's Stand:** Tamil Nadu claims that:
  - **Markandeya river is a tributary of Pennaiyar,** construction of a dam by Karnataka will obstruct natural flow downstream.
  - Large number of people in the state **depend on Pennaiyar river for irrigation** as well as drinking water purpose, the dam and the diversion of water would hit them hard.
  - Building a reservoir to a tributary of Pennaiyar **violates the inter-state water disputes Act.**
- **Karnataka's stand:** The proposed dam diverts surplus waters of **Varthur tank.**
  - It is also **implementing a lift irrigation scheme** at Yellamallappa Chetty lake and is working on a scheme to supply the water from Pennariyar in Thattanur to 160 tanks.

Pennaiyar River

- **About**: This is the s**econd longest river in Tamil Nadu**, after the Kaveri.
  - It is also known as **Dakshina Pinakini (Karnataka) and Thenpennai/Ponnaiyar or Pennaiyar** (Tamil Nadu).
- **Origin**: The river **originates in the Nandi Hills** in the Chikkaballapura district of Karnataka and flows through Tamil Nadu before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.
- **Catchment area:** located in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states.
  - The **river is dry for the most part of the year,** fed by the south-west monsoon in catchment area and the northeast monsoon in Tamil Nadu.
- **Important cities on the banks of South Pennar river:** Bangalore, Hosur, Tiruvannamalai, and Cuddalore..
- **Dams**:
  - **Small dams** : Kelavarapalli(Hosur) and Krishnagiri(Krishnagiri).
  - **Larger dams:** Sathanur Dam (Tiruvannamalai).

BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 4

OFFER FOR SALE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Centre to raise up to ₹2,720 cr via IRCTC OFS

SHRIMI CHOUDHARY
New Delhi, 14 December

The central government will sell up to 5 per cent stake in the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) through an offer for sale (OFS) on the exchanges on Thursday and Friday.

The floor price for the share sale is set at ₹680 per share, which is 7.4 per cent lower than the company's closing price of ₹734 on Wednesday.

IRCTC is the tourism and catering arm of the Indian Railways. At present, the government owns 67.4 per cent stake in IRCTC.

The stake sale will mop up close to ₹2,720 crore, offering the government some cushioning as it chases to meet its disinvestment target of ₹65,000 crore for the current fiscal year (2022-23, or FY23) ending March.



THE STAKE SALE WILL MOP UP ₹2,720 CRORE; FLOOR PRICE AT ₹680/SHARE IS 7.4% LOWER THAN WEDNESDAY'S CLOSE

The proposed share sale will include up to 20 million equity shares of IRCTC, representing 2.5 per cent of the total issued and paid-up equity share capital, with the option to additionally sell 20 million shares (constituting 2.5 per cent paid-up share capital of the company in case of oversubscription), the company said in a regulatory filing on Wednesday.

A minimum of 25 per cent of the shares in OFS will be reserved for mutual funds and insurance companies; the rest 10 per cent will be set aside for retail investors.

The move is seen as a part of the Centre's plan to sell its stake in listed railway firms to raise money, particularly at a time when achieving the target looks thorny.

The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, which handles government disinvestment exercises, has so far raised ₹62,433 crore from stake sales and dividends. This includes disinvestment receipts of ₹28,382 crore.

The OFS will open for non-retail investors on Thursday. Retail investors can bid for shares on Friday.

"The offer shall take place on a separate window of the stock exchanges on December 15 (T-day) and December 16 (T+1 day), from 9.15 am to 3.30 pm on both days," IRCTC said in a statement. The number of shares being offered in the OFS is equivalent to up to 0.5 per cent of the total paid-up equity share capital of the firm. Axis Capital, Citigroup Global Markets, Goldman Sachs, and JM Financial are brokers for the OFS. IRCTC's profit after tax increased 42.54 per cent for the second quarter of FY23 at ₹226 crore, against ₹158.57 crore a year ago.

Context: The central government will sell up to 5 per cent stake in the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) through an **offer for sale (OFS)** on the exchanges.

Offer for sale (OFS)

- **About:** Offer for sale (OFS) is a **simpler method of share sale** through the exchange platform for listed companies.
- **Origin**: The mechanism was **first introduced by India's securities market regulator SEBI, in 2012**, to make it easier for promoters of publicly-traded companies to cut their holdings and comply with the minimum public shareholding norms by June 2013.
  - The method was l**argely adopted by listed companies,** both state-run and private, to adhere to the Sebi order.
  - Later, the **government started using** this route to divest its shareholding in public sector enterprises.
- **Mechanism**: In an OFS, promoters of a company dilute their stake by **selling their shares on an exchange platform.**
  - **Anyone** including retail investors, companies, Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) can bid on these shares.
- **Bidding**: In an OFS, a buyer has to provide **a bid in order to acquire the shares.**
  - The company sets a '**floor price.'** Buyers cannot bid at a price below the floor price.
  - Once the bids are placed, **shares are allocated to the different buyers.**
  - There is **no minimum limit** to participate in an OFS.
  - A buyer **can bid for even a single share** in the OFS process.
- **Eligibility**: As an individual investor, he c**an apply in the retail category of the OFS**.
  - In this category, his total bid value **should not exceed Rs 2 lakh rupees.** Otherwise, it **becomes ineligible.**
  - He also **require a demat account** and a trading account in order to participate in an OFS.
  - In case he is **an offline investor,** he can still place his bids through an assigned dealer.
- **Rules and regulations in an OFS**:
  - This facility is available only to the top 200 companies in the share market. The ranking is based on market capitalisation.
  - **Non-promoter shareholders** with more than 10% of share capital are also eligible to offer shares through an OFS.
  - The company has to i**nform the stock exchanges** at least two days before the OFS.
  - **SEBI has mandated that at least 25% of shares in an OFS** must be reserved for mutual fund and insurance companies.
  - In addition, a 10% reservation is made for retail buyers.
- **Different from FPO**: Unlike a follow-on public offering (FPO), where companies can raise funds by issuing fresh shares or promoters can sell their existing stakes, or both, the OFS mechanism is used only when existing shares are put on the block.
  - Only promoters or shareholders holding **more than 10 percent of the share capital** in a company can come up with such an issue.

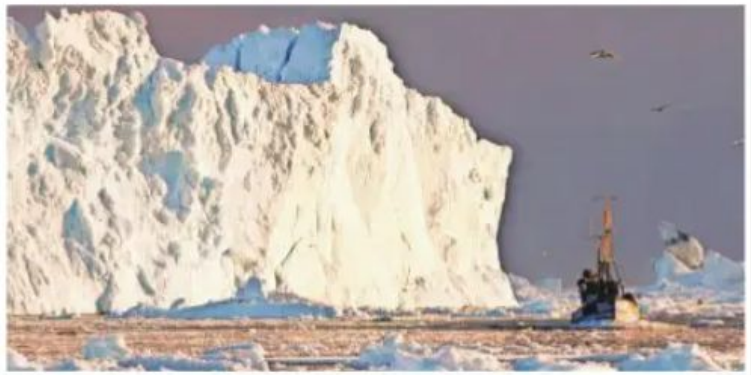
INDIAN EXPRESS

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

AS EARTH HEATS UP, ARCTIC FACES DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT: NOAA



The Greenland Ice Sheet experienced its 25th consecutive year of ice loss. *Reuters*

CLIMATE CHANGE has brought existential peril to the planet. The Arctic region is among the most affected, outpacing trends from the rest of the world and showing drastic transformation in its air, land and seas. These changes have had an especially profound impact for indigenous populations.

In its annual Arctic Report Card for 2022, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) highlighted some key trends in the Arctic.

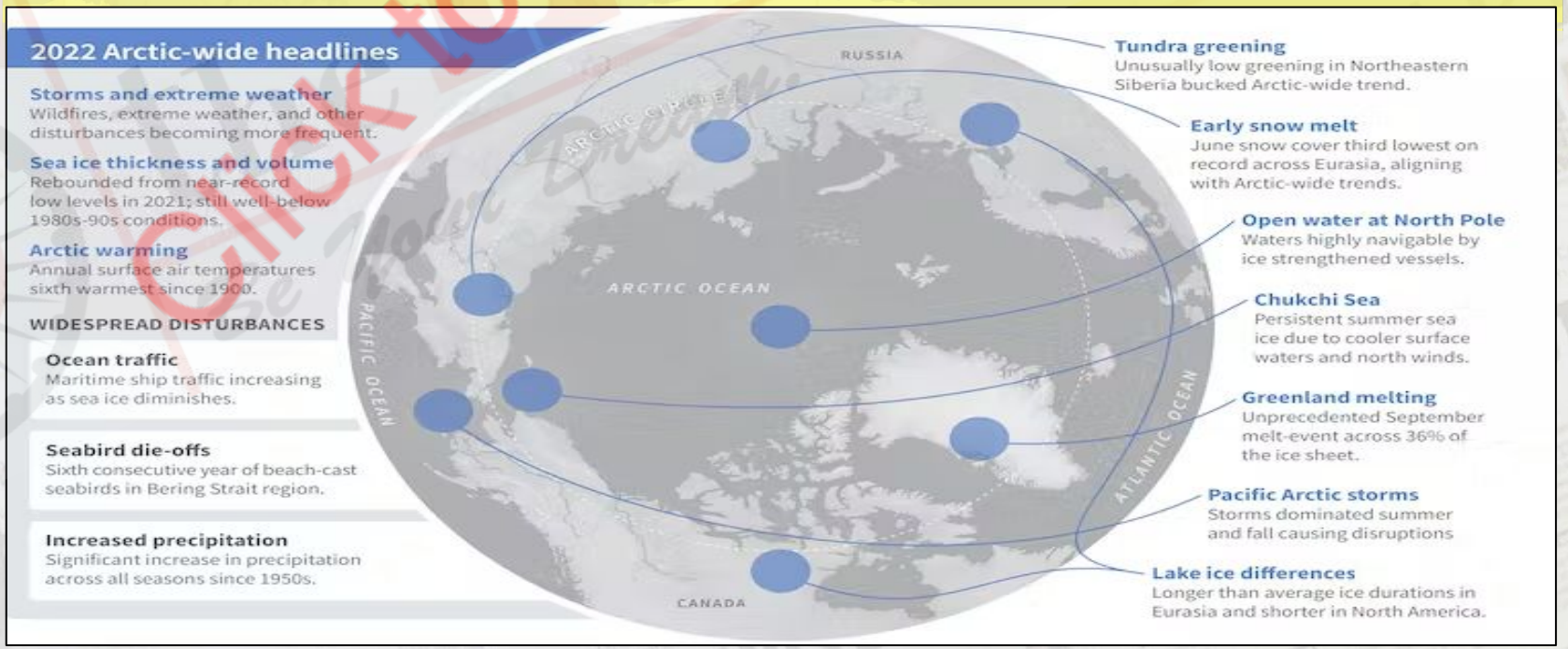
- The Arctic has been warming more than twice as fast as the rest of the world.
- Between October 2021 and September 2022, the region recorded its sixth highest annual air temperatures since 1900. The past seven years have been the warmest in that time.
- Overall, mean sea surface temperatures continued to show warming trends for 1982-2022. This warming has led to a boom in phytoplankton-driven production of organic matter in the oceans.
- June 2022 recorded unusually low terrestrial snow cover: second lowest in recorded history in North America and third lowest in Eurasia. Scientists attribute this to earlier than usual snow-melt.
- Precipitation has increased across all seasons since the 1950s. The period between October 2021 and September 2022, what was the 3rd wettest in the past 72 years.
- Greenland Ice Sheet experienced its 25th consecutive year of ice loss. Unprecedented late-season warming created ice-melt conditions in over 36 per cent of the ice sheet.
- Overall Tundra greening declined from its record high values of the previous years. The North American Arctic showed a lot of greening whereas there was unusually low productivity in Siberia. Wildfires, and extreme weather events could be behind the variability of Tundra greenness.

NOAA

Context: **Arctic Report Card 2022 by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** said that the Arctic is getting rainier, seasons are shifting, with broad disturbances for people, ecosystems.

National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration

- **About**: An American scientific and regulatory agency within the United States Department of Commerce.
- **Function**: **Forecasts weather, monitors oceanic and atmospheric conditions**, charts the seas, conducts deep sea exploration, and manages fishing and protection of marine mammals and endangered species in the U.S. exclusive economic zone.
- **Five fundamental activities are:**
  - Monitoring and observing Earth systems with instruments and data collection networks.
  - Understanding and describing Earth systems through research and analysis of data.
  - Assessing and predicting the changes in these systems over time.
  - Engaging, advising, and informing the public and partner organizations with relevant information.
  - Custodianship of environmental resources.



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Page 2

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

ADB keeps India's GDP growth unchanged at 7%

New Delhi: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has kept its outlook for India's economic growth unchanged at 7% for the current fiscal year while forecasting a weaker-than-expected pace for developing Asia. ADB's 7% growth projection for fiscal 22-23, unchanged from its September forecast, compares to 8.7% GDP growth in 2021-22. PTI





Context: The **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** has kept its outlook for India's economic growth unchanged at 7 per cent for the current fiscal year while forecasting a weaker-than-previously expected pace for developing Asia.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- **About**: A regional development bank **established on 19 December 1966,** which is headquartered in the Ortigas Center located in the city of **Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines.**
  - This bank was **modeled on the lines of the world bank.**
- **Objective**: To provide **prosperity, inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability** to Asia and Pacific along with eradication of poverty.
  - The bank also **maintains 31 field offices** around the world to promote social and economic development in Asia.
  - The bank admits the members of the **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP, formerly the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East or ECAFE)** and non-regional developed countries.
- **Members**: At the time of its establishment, the Asian Development Bank has 31 members but as of 2021, ADB has grown to encompass 68 members.
  - **India is a founding member.**
- **Shareholdings**: **Japan holds the largest share** in ADB with 15.677%, followed by U.S.A (15.567%), China (6.473%), and India (5.812%).
- **Strategy 2030 for ADB:** Strategy 2030 sets the course for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to respond effectively to the region's changing needs.
  - Under Strategy 2030, ADB will sustain its efforts to **eradicate extreme poverty** and expand its vision to achieve a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific.

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ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 7

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS TAG

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

GI Tag for Maha's White Onion, Assam's Gamosa

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The government has granted Geographical Indications (GI) tag to various products, including Gamosa of Assam, Tandur Redgram of Telangana, and an apricot variety of Ladakh.

The commerce and industry ministry said on Wednesday that the total number of GIs has now reached 432.

"Famous Gamosa of Assam, Tandur Redgram of Telangana, Raktsey Karpo Apricot of Ladakh, Alibag White Onion of Maharashtra have got their GI tags," it said.

The top five states holding maximum number of GIs are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala, it added.

Recently, the government supported the promotion of GIs by approving an expenditure of Rs 75 crore for three years for promotion at awareness programmes.

Context: The government has granted Geographical Indications (GI) tag to various products, including **Famous Gamosa of Assam, Tandur Redgram of Telangana, Raktsey Karpo Apricot of Ladakh and Alibag White Onion of Maharashtra.**

- With this the total number of GI Tags of India comes to 432.
- The **top 5 states holding maximum number of GIs** are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala.

Geographical Indications Tag

- **About**: A GI or Geographical Indication is a name or a sign given to certain products that **relate to a specific geographical location or origins like a region, town or country.**
  - GI Tag ensures that **none other than those registered as authorized users** are allowed to use the popular product name.
  - In order to function as a GI, a sign **must identify a product as originating in a given place.**
- **Regulation of Geographical Indications:** Geographical Indications are covered as a component of **intellectual property rights (IPRs) under the Paris Convention** for the Protection of Industrial Property.
  - At the International level, GI is governed by the World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Agreement on **Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).**
  - It was decided and also stated under **Articles 1 (2) and 10 of the Paris Convention** that the protection of industrial Property and Geographical Indication are elements of Intellectual Property.
  - In India, Geographical Indications registration is administered by the **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999** which came into force with effect from September 2003.
  - The first product in India to be accorded with **GI tag was Darjeeling tea** in the year 2004-05.
- **Validity**: For a period of **10 years** following which it can be renewed.
- **Benefits of GI Tags:**
  - Legal protection to the products.
  - Prevents unauthorised use of GI tag products by others.
  - It helps consumers to get quality products of desired traits and is assured of authenticity.
  - Promotes the economic prosperity of producers of GI tag goods by enhancing their demand in national and international markets.

TIMES OF INDIA

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NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Infrastructure)

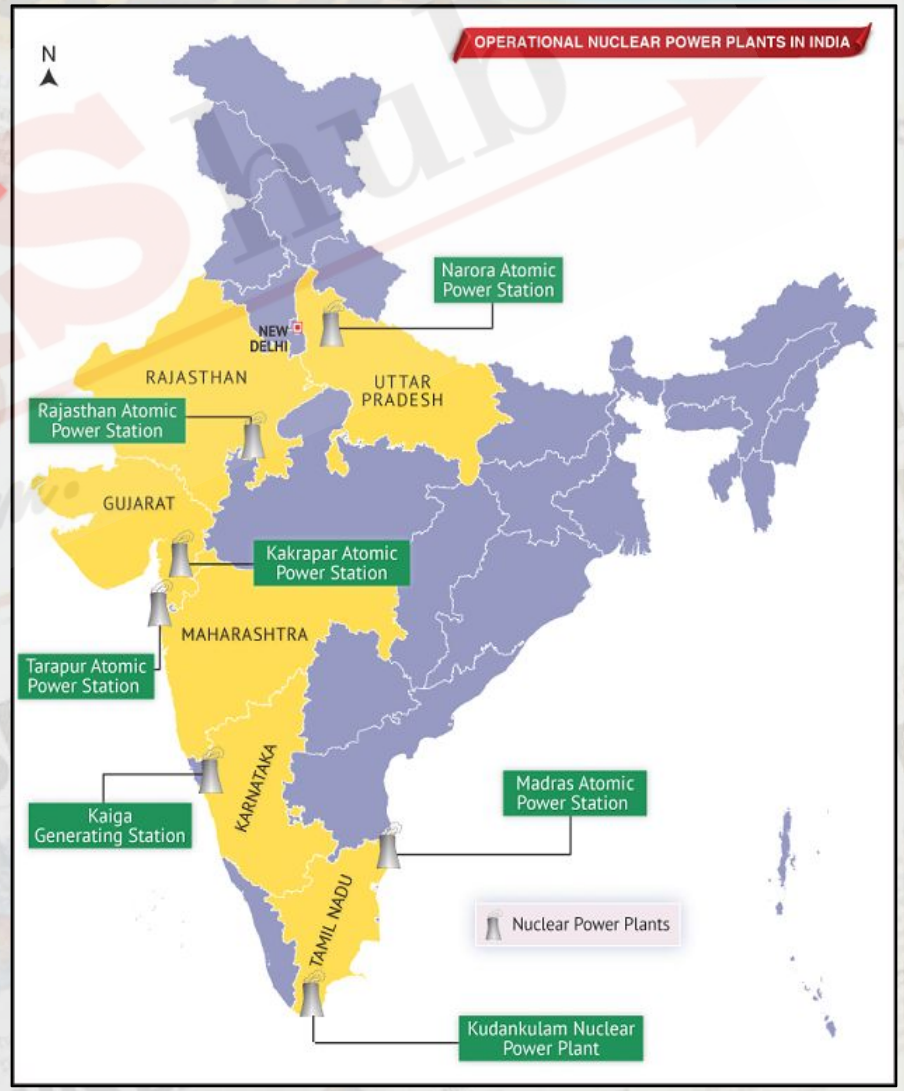
20 new N-plants to be commissioned by 2031: Mantri in LS

New Delhi: The country plans to commission 20 nuclear power plants by 2031 and will add nearly 15,000 MW to its power generating capacity, the Centre informed the Lok Sabha. The minister of the department of atomic energy Jitendra Singh, said the first two reactors of the 20 nuclear power plants, a 700 MW unit each, is expected to be commissioned next year in Gujarat's Kakrapar. TNN

Context: The country plans to commission 20 nuclear power plants by 2031 and will add nearly 15,000 MW to its power generating capacity, the Centre informed the Lok Sabha.

Nuclear Power Plants in India

- **About:** Nuclear power is the **fifth-largest source of electricity** in India after thermal, hydroelectric and renewable sources of electricity.
- **Current status:** Presently, **India has 22 nuclear power reactors operating in 7 states,** with an installed capacity of 6780 MegaWatt electric (MWe).
    - 18 reactors are Pressurised **Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs)** and 4 are **Light Water Reactors (LWRs).**
- **First Nuclear Power Plant in India:** The oldest nuclear facility in India is the **Tarapur Nuclear Reactor in Maharashtra**, Western India, which started conducting commercial operations in 1969.
- **Largest Nuclear Power Plant in India**: The largest Nuclear Power Plant in India is the **Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant** (also known as Kudankulam NPP or KKNPP), which is located in Kudankulam in the Tirunelveli district of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.
- **Nodal Agency**: **Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited -NPCIL** based in Mumbai is a government-owned corporation of India that is responsible for the generation of electricity through nuclear power.
    - NPCIL is administered by the **Department of Atomic Energy(under the Prime Minister's Office),** Government of India.



PIB

Dec 15

NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARDS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Sports & Awards)

PRESIDENT OF INDIA PRESENTS NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARDS ON THE NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION DAY

Context: The President of India presented the **National Energy Conservation Awards**, National Energy Efficiency Innovation Awards and National Painting Competition prizes in New Delhi on the occasion of National Energy Conservation Day.

- She also launched '**EV-Yatra Portal'** on the occasion.
- 'EV-Yatra Portal' has been developed by the **Bureau of Energy Efficiency** to facilitate in-vehicle navigation to the nearest public EV charger.

National Energy Conservation Awards (NECA)

- **About**: It was initiated by the **Bureau of Energy Efficiency** under the **Ministry of Power** for the first time on December 14 1991, which is celebrated as "National Energy Conservation Day" throughout the country.
- **Significance**: Every year on **14th December,** these Awards are given by eminent dignitaries of the Government of India to the energy-intensive units of various sectors of the Indian economy for their exceptional achievements in reducing specific energy consumption.
    - This scheme has m**otivated industries and other establishments** to adopt energy efficiency measures.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)

- **About**: It is a **statutory body** and was established on 1st March 2002 under the provision of the **Energy Conservation Act, 2001.**
    - The **Energy Conservation Act, 2001** was enacted to provide for efficient use of energy and its conservation and for matters connected therewith.
- **Functions**: It assist in developing policies and strategies with a thrust on **self-regulation and market principles** with the primary objective of reducing the energy intensity of the Indian economy within the overall framework of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

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Dec 15

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Agriculture)

Utility of PACS

Posted On: 14 DEC 2022 6:02PM by PIB Delhi

PACS constitute the lowest tier of the short-term cooperative credit structure in the country at panchayat/ village level. They serve as a crucial link in sustaining the rural economy of the country by providing short-term and medium-term credit and other input facilities such as fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, etc. to farmers. There are nearly 95,000 PACS in the country, with a member base of around 13 crores. These are refinanced by NABARD through 351 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and 34 State Cooperative Banks (StCBs). The StCBs and DCCBs together provide nearly ₹ 5 lakh crore rural credit annually, out of which ₹ 1.3 lakh crore is refinanced by NABARD.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

- **About**: A **village-level institution** that works directly with rural residents.
- **Origin**: The first Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) was formed in the year **1904**.
- **Objectives**: It encourages agriculturists to save, accepts deposits from them, makes l**oans to deserving borrowers, and collects repayments.**
- **Lowest unit in a three-tier structure**: The **other two tiers are** - State Cooperative Banks (StCB) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB).
- **Formation**: A primary agricultural credit society can be **formed by a group of ten or more people from a village.**
- **Governance**: The society's management is **overseen by an elected body.**
- **Membership**: The membership fee is low enough that **even the poorest agriculturist can join.**
  - Members of the society have **unlimited liability,** which means that each member assumes full responsibility for the society's entire loss in the event of its failure.
- **Working capital**: The primary credit societies' working capital is **derived from their own funds, deposits, borrowings, and other sources.**
  - Share capital, membership fees, and reserve funds are all part of the company's own funds.
  - Deposits are made by **both members and non-members.**
  - Borrowings are primarily made from central cooperative banks.
- **Current loan status**: PACS account for 41% (3.01 crore farmers) of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans given by all entities in the country, and 95% of these KCC loans (2.95 crore farmers) through PACS are to small and marginal farmers.
- **Recents step taken**: In 2022, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved to **digitise around 63,000 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS).**
  - The other two tiers - State Cooperative Banks (StCB) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB) - have already been automated by the NABARD and brought on the Common Banking Software (CBS).

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Dec 15

MICROPLASTICS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)





Context: As much as **74 tonnes of microplastics fell from the air and settled on rooftops, gardens and other surfaces** in Auckland, New Zealand in 2020, the study published December 12, 2022 in the journal Environmental Science & Technology found.

- These tiny pieces of plastic that are less than 5 millimetres in length have already invaded our food chains and have been found in veins, and this new mode of transmission is raising new health concerns.
- The smallest particles can **enter blood streams and collect in organs like the liver and brain.**

Microplastics

- **About**: Microplastics are **plastic debris smaller than 5mm in length**, or about the size of a sesame seed.
- **Sources**: They come from a variety of sources, one of them is when larger pieces of plastic degrade into smaller pieces, which are difficult to detect.
  - Microplastics are formed during making of plastic products and breaking down of large plastics due to weathering and ageing.
  - Plastics are added to the environment during washing of **synthetic clothes, fragments shed by car tyres and washed by rain into the ocean, bottles floating down rivers, among others**.
- **Classification**: Two Types:
  - **Primary Microplastics**: They are tiny particles designed for **commercial use** and microfibers shed from clothing and other textiles.
    - E.g. Microbeads found in personal care products, plastic pellets and plastic fibres.
  - **Secondary Microplastics**: They are formed from the **breakdown of larger plastics** such as water bottles.
    - This breakdown is caused by exposure to environmental factors, mainly the sun's radiation and ocean waves.

Efforts taken by India and the world

- India has pledged to ban **all single-use plastics by 2022.**
- All offices of central and state governments and major PSUs have been told to prohibit single-use plastic products.
- India has **banned imports of solid plastic waste.**
- India has passed the **Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016** and introduced the Extended Producer Responsibility.
- Global efforts like "**Beat Plastic Pollution**" to address plastic pollution.
- The **Plastics Pacts** are business-led initiatives to transform the plastics packaging value chain for all formats and products.

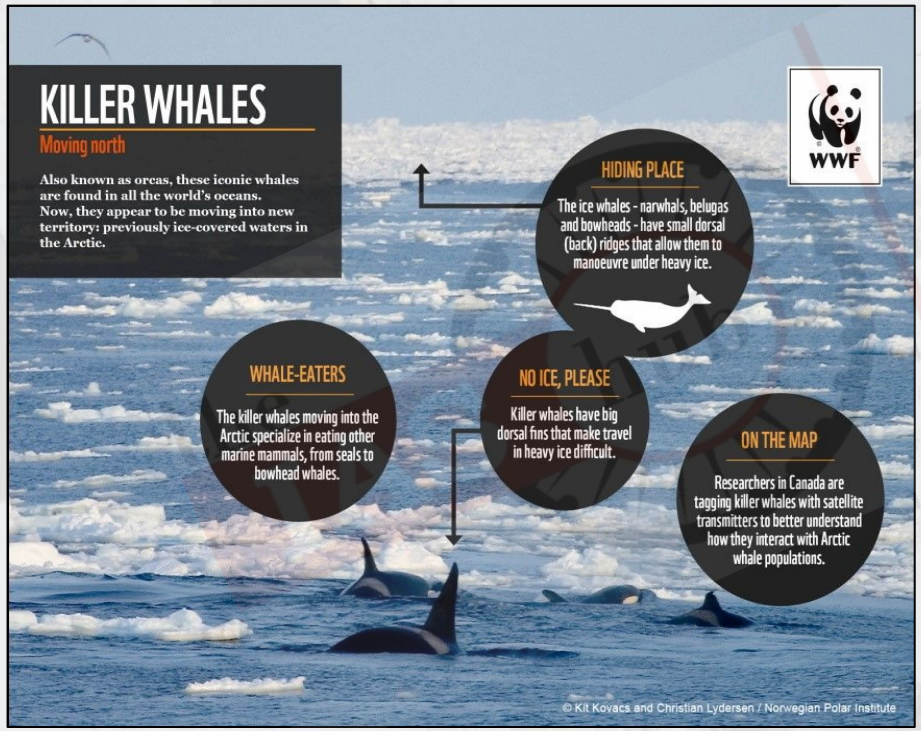
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Dec 15

ORCAS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)





Context: Two cities in United States' state of Washington have taken steps to formally declare their support for legal rights for a group of endangered orcas.

- **City of Port Townsend and City of Gig Harbor** in the Pacific Northwest have signed proclamations to secure the inherent rights of the Southern Resident Orcas.
- The Southern Resident Orcas are culturally, spiritually, and economically important to the people of Washington State and the world.

Orcas

- **About**: Orcas belong to a **highly evolved group of toothed whales** under the suborder Cetacean and dolphin family and are widely distributed in temperate and tropical waters.
  - Orcas are found across the world and are also known as "**killer whales**".
- **Distribution:** Orcas can be found in all of the world's oceans in a variety of marine environments, from **Arctic and Antarctic regions to tropical seas.**
  - While most killer whale populations in other regions show high site fidelity and residence rates, resident populations are **yet to be identified in the northern Indian Ocean**.
- **Key features:** They have **long life spans and are highly social**, feeding cooperatively, and with complex vocal behaviours.
  - Given their highly social and curious behaviour, orcas often a**pproach fishing vessels to assess** if there is any fish in the net, or just to observe people on the vessel.
  - In the wild, there are **no instances of killer whales fatally attacking humans.**
- **IUCN Status:** The International Union for Conservation of Nature assesses the orca's conservation status as **data deficient** because of the likelihood that two or more orca types are separate species.

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