TUESDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 2026

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Inside Desk

MORNING EPAPER

AVAILABLE 06:30 CET · BERLIN

LEAD · POLITICS & INSTITUTIONS

Polls close between midnight and seven, Berlin time. The count takes weeks, by law

America votes today. By the time you read this nothing has been counted, and the most useful thing to know is not who is ahead but which clock each state runs on.

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America votes today and will count for days, and a slow count is the system doing its job, not failing at it.

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THE DAY IN ONE SENTENCE

America votes today and will count for days, and a slow count is the system doing its job, not failing at it.

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11 edition pieces · 11 desks · Available 06:30 CET, 3 November 2026

22 ePaper extras, added 06:30 CET, 3 November. They appear only in the ePaper and carry their own time.

The website edition

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06:30 Morning ePaper (website edition at 08:30)

17:30 Evening ePaper, updated live until 22:30 with an “Updated” time and a Latest page

Sun 10:00 The Sunday Magazine

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HOW TO READ IT

Swipe, use the arrow keys or the page strip. Tap any headline for the reading view. Press / to search, t for contents, + / - to zoom. Download the PDF.

POLITICS & INSTITUTIONS · LEAD · 4 MIN

Polls close between midnight and seven, Berlin time. The count takes weeks, by law

America votes today. By the time you read this nothing has been counted, and the most useful thing to know is not who is ahead but which clock each state runs on.

Today Americans vote for all 435 seats in the House, 35 Senate races and 36 governors, by the tally of poll-closing times kept by 270toWin[1]. When you open this at breakfast in Berlin, the polls on the East Coast have not even opened. Nothing has been counted, and for a few hours more nothing can be. That makes this the right morning to look at the machinery rather than the mood.

Start with the clock. US clocks went back on Sunday, so Eastern time is now six hours behind Berlin. The first polls close at 6 p.m. Eastern, in the eastern parts of Indiana and Kentucky. In Berlin that is midnight[1]. The last close at 1 a.m. Eastern in Alaska's far west, 07:00 CET on Wednesday, as you reach for the coffee again[1]. In between, the night comes in waves. The biggest is at 02:00 CET, when 161 House seats close, including Pennsylvania, Maine, most of Michigan and most of Texas[1].

Desk arithmetic: by 03:00 CET, polls will have closed for 352 of the 435 House seats (81%) and 31 of the 35 Senate races[1]. Then comes the West: California and Washington alone close 69 House seats at 05:00 CET[1]. If you go to bed at midnight and wake at seven, the shape of the night will be clear. Almost none of it will be official.

That is because there are two clocks, and only the first one is fast. The first is the media's: projections drawn from unofficial returns, made when a margin is wide enough. The second is the law's. Ballotpedia's survey of state rules shows that only four states have a state certification date within a week of the election; 25 certify between 11 and 30 November; 16 states and the District of Columbia certify in December; and five set no date in statute[3]. Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming come first, on 10 November[3]. California's secretary of state has until 11 December, and Mississippi's last declaration falls on 31 December[3]. Pennsylvania's counties must finish their computation by 19 November[3]. If a race is still "uncalled" on Thursday, the institutions are not late. They are on schedule.

The machinery has also had a busy weekend in court, and it held. On Monday the Supreme Court turned down the Justice Department's request to make California set aside mail ballots from about 20,000 people on a federal list of alleged non-citizens[2]. The order was one line, unsigned, with no noted dissents[2]. A district judge had already called the government's process "rife with uncertainty and errors", and a divided appeals court had refused the same request[2]. The 9th Circuit panel wrote that there was "no feasible way" to separate individual ballots "without potentially catastrophic effects on the entire system"[4]. More than 6 million mail ballots had already been returned across California[2]. On Sunday a federal judge in Anchorage dismissed a separate suit that sought to stop Alaska certifying its Senate result in certain circumstances[2,4]. On Friday a judge in California issued a temporary restraining order, sought by election workers' unions among others, that bars the Justice Department from threatening to prosecute election officials who do not follow its demands on alleged non-citizen voting[4].

INSIDE DESK · POLITICS & INSTITUTIONS

Most of the House is out of the polling booth by 03:00 Berlin time

US House seats by the latest scheduled poll-closing time for each race, 3–4 November 2026, Berlin time (CET); 435 seats



▶ Data table

Source: 270toWin, 2026 Election Poll Closing Times (latest scheduled closing per race, Eastern Standard Time), converted to CET by Inside Desk (ET + 6 hours); retrieved 3 Nov 2026 · CSV

You do not need a view on the politics to see what this means for the count. The ordinary procedure was challenged in court three times in four days. Each time, a court left it alone. Confirmed cases of non-citizen voting are rare, CBS notes, and it is already a federal crime[2]. The counting, in short, goes ahead under the same rules as before.

Then there are the ballots already in. Newsquawk, summarising the University of Florida tracker, put early ballots at 54.8 million on Monday, 56% of them cast in person[4]. …

Whole piece in reading view →

WHAT TO WATCH

- 02:00 CET Wednesday: polls close in Pennsylvania, Maine, most of Michigan and most of Texas, the hour with the most House seats (161).
- 07:00 CET Wednesday: the last polls close, in the western Aleutians of Alaska.
- 10 November: the earliest state certification dates, in Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming; Mississippi's runs to 31 December.

DESK COMMENT

A projection is a guess with good manners. A certificate is a signature with a deadline.

GEO-ECONOMICS · 2 MIN

Twenty-six days to 29 November, and the comment file is the map

Washington's intellectual-property probe of Vietnam has a deadline this month. The submissions show who would pay for a new tariff before anyone has proposed one.

There is a date on the calendar for Vietnam. The US administration has set 29 November as the deadline to conclude a trade probe, launched in May, into the country's alleged intellectual-property violations[1]. Vietnam has been designated a "priority foreign country", the first jurisdiction in 13 years to be put in that most serious category of the US watchlist[1]. Desk arithmetic: from today, that is 26 days.

Nobody has yet said what would follow. Reuters reports it is not clear whether any tariff tied to the probe would be general or aimed at particular sectors[1]. What is on paper already: a general 12.5% US tariff on Vietnamese goods, imposed in July after a forced-labour investigation, and the memory of the 20% "Liberation Day" rate that the Supreme Court struck down[1]. Many economists, Reuters notes, think the aim is to get back to at least that level[1]. That is their reading, not a published plan.

The more useful document is the comment file, because it shows who would pay. Tesla asked the Trade Representative to "take into account the supply chain needs of American manufacturers", saying some advanced components and precision equipment cannot be sourced in the US[1]. Samsung's US unit pointed out that Vietnam makes a large share of the phones and network gear it sells in America; the company is Vietnam's biggest foreign investor, with about $25 billion put in[1]. Retailers and makers of shoes, clothes, bicycles and games consoles also argued against new tariffs[1].

On the other side of the file sit US producers of steel, seafood, plywood, solar panels and wood products, who asked for tariffs, and the software, film and music industries, who want firm commitments on piracy rather than a duty[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

GEO-ECONOMICS · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Hundreds of signatures for a fee nobody is paying yet

The US port fees on China-linked ships are suspended to 9 January. The people who move the boxes have written to ask for 'permanently'.

Some of the most consequential trade policy is a fee that is not being charged. The US Section 301 port fees aimed at China-linked vessels, born of a probe into China's targeting of the maritime, logistics and shipbuilding sectors, are suspended until 9 January 2027 after the Trump–Xi summit[1].

A coalition of hundreds of stakeholders has now asked for more than a delay. In a 30 October letter to US Trade Representative Jamieson Greer, they welcomed the two-month extension and asked the administration to "permanently suspend the fees to provide certainty to the global supply chain"[1]. New fees, they wrote, "would create immediate and far-reaching consequences" for US firms that ship by sea[1].

The signatures are worth reading as a list of who carries the risk: the World Shipping Council, the International Chamber of Shipping, the US Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Retail Federation, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the American Association of Port Authorities[1]. Importers and exporters, farmers and port operators rarely sign the same page.

Their complaint is a ledger, not a slogan: higher costs for ocean freight, trucking, warehousing, insurance and inventory, shifting carrier capacity, equipment shortages and congested inland networks[1]. The letter also says strengthening US maritime capacity is "an important national objective"[1]. That is the constructive part. Nobody is arguing against shipyards; they are arguing about who pays for them, and when.

For you, the date to note is 9 January. A suspension that lapses is a fee that returns, and carriers price what they expect.

WHAT TO WATCH

- 29 November: the deadline the US administration set to conclude its probe into Vietnam's alleged intellectual-property failures.
- Whether any proposed tariff is general or sector-specific. Reuters says that is not yet clear.
- The separate US probe into alleged excess capacity in Vietnam, which is also under way.

DESK COMMENT

Before a tariff is a number, it is a stack of letters from the people who will pay it.

GEO-ECONOMICS · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

$115.3 billion out, and half of it was chips

South Korea shipped a record $115.3 billion of goods in October, up 93.7% on a year earlier; imports rose 36% to $72.78 billion, leaving a $42.5 billion surplus[1]. Semiconductors alone were $56.4 billion, up 259%[1]. Desk arithmetic: that is about 49% of everything the country sold abroad.

The geography is the point. Exports to China rose 133.6% to $26.98 billion; to the US, 185.8% to $24.9 billion[1]. Two rivals, one supplier, and roughly the same order size. The ministry expects annual exports could reach $1 trillion as early as November if the trend holds[1]. The minister still spoke of “rising protectionism” and difficulties for small firms[1]. A record month and a cautious minister are not a contradiction. They are a customs ledger read honestly.

MARKETS & MACRO · PODIUM VS PRINT · 2 MIN

Podium vs Print: "an incredible lineup" and 45% to 46%

Apple's new chief executive promised a holiday season to remember. His finance team printed the margin it expects to pay for it.

PODIUM

"Together with the all-new Siri AI, it's an incredible lineup to carry us into the holiday season."

John Ternus, Apple's chief executive, in the fourth-quarter results release, Monday 2 November 2026, after the US close

PRINT

45% to 46%

Expected gross margin for the holiday quarter, down from 47.9% in the September quarter, as memory chips get dearer.

Apple's own guidance for the December quarter, as reported by Reuters, Monday 2 November 2026, on the investor call

The podium. John Ternus has run Apple since September, and Monday was his first results day in charge[2]. He had a record to read out: revenue of $114.5 billion for the quarter to 26 September, up 12% on a year earlier, a September-quarter record for the iPhone and an all-time high for services[1]. Then he turned to the shop window: the iPhone Duo, "the most transformational iPhone since the original", new home hardware, touch on the Mac and "an incredible lineup to carry us into the holiday season"[1].

The print. On the investor call, the numbers for that holiday season were more sober. Apple expects a gross margin of 45% to 46% for the December quarter, down from 47.9% in the quarter just reported, because memory chips keep getting dearer, Reuters reported[2]. The finance chief, Kevan Parekh, said he expects memory costs to keep rising into next year[2]. The shares fell 4% during the call before paring the loss to about 2%[2]. They had already closed nearly 2% lower in regular trading[3].

The gap. The two statements are not in conflict; they describe two sides of the same invoice. The 47.9% already included a favourable effect of about one percentage point from tariff refunds, Apple said[1]. Desk arithmetic: without that, the September quarter was nearer 46.9%, so the new guidance is roughly one to two points below the underlying figure, not three. Apple has also raised iPhone 17 prices by $100 and some MacBook prices, and Ternus said "these price increases provided some offset"[2]. Its purchase commitments rose by $33 billion in the quarter, the operations chief said, as it works with memory suppliers[2].

What the speech left out. Demand is not the problem. Ternus told Reuters the Duo is "constrained as of today", with no date for supply to catch up, and that a "very small percentage" of units had come back for display problems[2]. The constraint is the supply chain and its prices. For you, the lesson is the usual one: the lineup is the headline, the purchase commitments are the story, and the margin guidance is the number that gets checked in three months. Nothing here is investment advice.

MARKETS & MACRO · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

The close was worse than the lunch: Nasdaq −1.07%, Dow +0.41%

Monday's settled figures are in. The paint shop and the DIY store carried the Dow; the chip trade did not.

Last night's evening update had to work with late-session figures. The settled close is now in, and it is weaker. The Nasdaq Composite fell 1.07% to 25,164.32 and the S&P 500 lost 0.51% to 7,541.40, CNBC reported[1]. Both had been up by as much as 1.4% and 1.1% during the day[1]. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 213.67 points, or 0.41%, to 51,983.98[1].

The split had names on it. Sherwin-Williams rose almost 6% and Home Depot 3.6%, and Honeywell, 3M and Boeing each gained more than 2%[1]. On the other side, Marvell fell almost 13% and Lumentum 18% on their $115 billion deal, and Oracle lost 8% after saying it would sell $10 billion of shares and $10 billion of bonds to fund its AI build-out[1]. IDEXX Laboratories, which sells tests to vets, jumped 20% after beating estimates[1].

The day's dullest number may matter most. US construction spending fell 1.9% in September, the biggest monthly drop since April 2020, against an expected rise of 0.4%[1]. Investors spent the day buying the shops that sell paint while the building sites were spending less.

Asia opened Tuesday on the tech side of that ledger, with Seoul's Kospi down a little over 3.5% at one point[2]. Nothing here is investment advice.

WHAT TO WATCH

- Whether Apple's iCloud+ price rise, announced in principle to offset AI costs, arrives with numbers attached.
- Apple's dividend of $0.27 a share, payable on 16 November to holders of record on 12 November.

DESK COMMENT

A launch is a promise to customers. A margin is a promise to the accountant, and the accountant reads the invoices first.

MARKETS & MACRO · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Seoul's prices cooled to 2.8%. Its chip shares did not wait for the good news

South Korea's consumer prices rose 2.8% in October from a year earlier, after 2.9% in September and 3.1% in August, Yonhap reported from official data[1]. Petrol and diesel did the pushing: petroleum products were up 14.9%, while apples, cabbages and cucumbers got cheaper[1].

The stock market had other things on its mind. By 09:16 Seoul time (01:16 CET) the Kospi was down 3.23% at 5,669.70, with Samsung Electronics down 4.3% and SK hynix 4.9%[2]. Foreign investors and institutions sold; individual investors were net buyers of about 1.16 trillion won[2]. A Kiwoom Securities researcher called the macro backdrop "favorable" and blamed the US correction in AI shares[2]. Nothing here is investment advice.

This desk's lead is on page 3: Polls close between midnight and seven, Berlin time. The count takes weeks, by law.

POLITICS & INSTITUTIONS · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Smallest first: Herzog turns the coalition queue upside down

Israel's president starts his consultations on Wednesday with the smallest party and ends with the largest. A change of order is not a change of law, but it is a signal.

While America votes, Israel moves into the slow, formal part of its own election. The results of the 27 October vote are due to be certified on Wednesday[2]. That afternoon, President Isaac Herzog begins meeting the 11 parties that won seats, and he will take them in an unusual order: smallest first, starting with Religious Zionism-Zehut at 16:00 CET, and ending with Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud at 19:30 CET on Thursday[1]. His office says the aim is to "encourage thinking outside the box"[1].

The arithmetic explains why. Netanyahu's bloc won 53 of the Knesset's 120 seats, and the opposition "Change" bloc of Gadi Eisenkot won 48. Neither reaches the 61 needed[2]. The Arab-led Joint List and Ra'am won a record 19 seats between them, and both say they will work with the opposition to replace the government. The Joint List says it would not join a cabinet but would vote with one[2]. Desk arithmetic: 48 plus 19 is 67.

The law leaves the president room. He is not bound to choose the candidate with the most recommendations, only the one most likely to form a government. That person then has 28 days, plus up to 14 more[1]. The consultations will be streamed live[1].

There is noise around the process: Netanyahu has alleged fraud without evidence, and protesters gathered outside Eisenkot's home[2]. The head of the Central Elections Committee answered on Sunday. Even if the suspicions were proved, he said, they "would not undermine the integrity of the electoral process or the election results as a whole"[2]. The members of the new Knesset are sworn in on 10 November, whatever the talks produce[2].

POLITICS & INSTITUTIONS · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

"Mr. Veto" and a plan drafted since April

"I guess I'll become Mr. Veto," President Trump told a New York Post podcast if Democrats win Congress, adding that "at some point, we'll probably make deals"[1]. Reuters, citing three sources, reports that aides have been working since April on executive measures on immigration, tariffs, housing costs and spending that need no new law[1]. The White House rejected suggestions of Republican losses[1].

The dull checks still apply. Courts can strike down actions that go beyond what a statute allows. A Senate majority can block nominees. And no administration can stop congressional oversight: hearings, subpoenas and document requests[1]. A veto stops a bill. It does not stop a question.

PSYCHOLOGY & BEHAVIOUR · 2 MIN

Two roads to breaking the rules, and they do not meet

A Belgrade study of 514 adults finds that dark personality traits and sloppy, overconfident reasoning both go with rule-breaking, but separately. That matters for what you try to fix.

There is a comfortable idea that bad behaviour is mostly bad thinking: people break rules because they jump to conclusions, and if they slowed down they would behave better. A study published in the International Journal of Psychology tests that idea and finds it only half right[1].

Janko Mededović and colleagues at the Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research in Belgrade tested 514 adults, most of them university students[1]. They measured the four "Dark Tetrad" traits: psychopathy, narcissism, Machiavellianism and sadism. They gave a logic test built to tempt people into quick wrong answers. They asked people how well they thought they had done, and how they compared with the average person on looks, intellect and morals. Then they asked about their own rule-breaking[1].

Both sets of factors mattered. Sadism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism predicted more self-reported rule-breaking; narcissism did not[1]. So did getting more logic questions wrong, and being overconfident about one's intellect, looks or test score[1]. One twist: people who were overconfident about their own morals reported less rule-breaking. People high in the three predictive traits had lower moral overconfidence, which the authors think may reflect some awareness that their values differ from the norm[1].

The finding that matters is the one that did not appear. The researchers expected the dark traits to work through poor reasoning. The path analysis showed no such link: the thinking habits tied to dark traits were mostly different from those tied to rule-breaking[1]. The two are, in the authors' framing, separate pathways[1].

That has a practical point for you, and for anyone who runs a school, a prison programme or a compliance department. Training in careful reasoning and realistic self-assessment may help people whose trouble starts with hasty decisions. It is unlikely to help much where the driver is the personality itself[1]. The limits are real: a student sample, one point in time, self-reported misdeeds[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

WHAT TO WATCH

- Whether the authors' suggested follow-up, using official criminal records or behavioural tasks instead of self-reports, is carried out.

DESK COMMENT

You can teach someone to check their sums. You cannot teach them to care by checking their sums.

PSYCHOLOGY & BEHAVIOUR · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Trees and parks, not just any grass: what helped children pay attention

Among about 12,000 American children, those living nearer tree canopy and parks did better on attention tests. Cleaner air seems to be part of the reason; running about did not.

If you have ever come back from a walk in the woods able to think again, psychologists have a name for it: attention restoration theory. A team at Washington University in St. Louis has tested it on children, and the result is published in Environment International[1].

They used the ABCD study, which follows roughly 12,000 American children with a median age of 10[1]. Their green-space measure was the average share of tree canopy and park cover in each child's census tract, so a verge of mown grass counts for little[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

PSYCHOLOGY & BEHAVIOUR · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Remembered after you are gone, and a little better now

Psychologists call it "symbolic immortality": the sense that part of you will live on through people, work or legacy. A Hebrew University team surveyed 2,912 Israeli adults in February 2025, in wartime[1]. Those who more strongly expected to be remembered reported fewer symptoms of depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress. They also reported less problematic drinking, gambling and social-media use[1]. The links were modest to small, but consistent[1]. Belief in an afterlife, by contrast, was not consistently linked with better mental health[1].

The authors caution that the direction may run the other way: poor mental health can make a legacy feel out of reach[1]. Still, the things that feed the feeling are ordinary ones. They are relationships, community and work that others rely on.

ENERGY & INDUSTRY · 2 MIN

316 gigawatt hours of gas on the day gas got cheaper, and €154.65 for next year

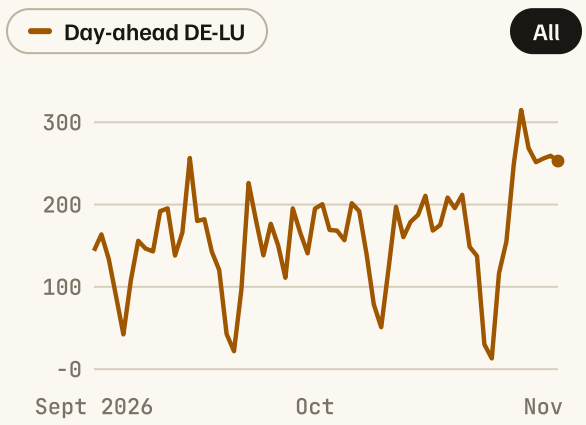
Monday's full ledger is in. Germany burnt more gas, not less, and paid above €250 for a sixth day running. The forward market is quoting a calmer 2027.

Tuesday's power is priced, and the streak holds. The day-ahead auction set an average of €252.85 per megawatt hour for Germany and Luxembourg on Tuesday 3 November, SMARD's figures show[1]. That is the sixth delivery day in a row above €250, after €314.85 on Thursday 29 October, the highest daily average of the year so far[1].

ENERGY · POWER

Six delivery days in a row above €250

Germany/Luxembourg day-ahead electricity price, daily average by delivery day, € per MWh



▶ Data table (latest values)

Source: Bundesnetzagentur | SMARD.de, day-ahead price DE-LU (filter 4169), delivery days 1 Sep to 3 Nov 2026, retrieved 3 Nov 2026 · CC BY 4.0 · CSV

Monday burnt more gas, not less. Yesterday European gas prices fell sharply as Washington signalled diplomacy with Iran and a cold snap dropped out of the forecasts, power2market reported[2]. The gas plants did not notice. SMARD's provisional figures for the whole of Monday show 316.3 gigawatt hours generated from natural gas, against 282.6 on Sunday[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

WHAT TO WATCH

- Today's day-ahead auction for Wednesday 4 November, whose results SMARD publishes in the early afternoon.
- Whether the German Cal 27 baseload contract holds the support near €154.50 that power2market's analyst named on Monday.

DESK COMMENT

A cheaper fuel does not mean less of it is burnt. The weather decides how much; the price only decides what it costs.

ENERGY & INDUSTRY · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Brent fell $8.66 on talk, then rose 48 cents on a report

Monday's oil price settled on diplomacy. Tuesday's opened on a strike near the Strait of Hormuz.

The settled figures for Monday are larger than the intraday ones. Brent crude futures closed $8.66, or 7.63%, lower at $104.77 a barrel, Reuters reported[1]. US WTI settled 7.36% lower at $96.46, according to CNBC[2]. The trigger was diplomacy: Tehran said contacts with Washington to end the war were continuing, and President Trump said a deal could happen[1].

Then came Tuesday. Brent rose 48 cents, or 0.5%, to $105.25 by 02:04 CET, and WTI was up 47 cents at $96.93, after the Wall Street Journal reported, citing US officials, that the United States had struck Iran's Qeshm Island[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

ENERGY & INDUSTRY · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

€44.84 across the border: Austria paid more for Tuesday's power

Monday's day-ahead auction priced Tuesday's power at €252.85 per megawatt hour in Germany and €297.69 in Austria, power2market reported[1]. That is €44.84 more for the Austrian baseload[1]. Austria's peak price reached €327.60, against €265.33 in Germany[1].

The spread inside the day was wider too. Austrian quarter-hour prices ranged from €232.00 to €345.42, a gap of €113.42; in Germany the range was €229.90 to €309.16, a gap of €79.26[1]. Slightly more wind at night, and a little more solar, helped the German side, the analysis said[1].

Prices differ across a border when the cables between two markets are full. A single European market is built auction by auction, and line by line. Nothing here is investment advice.

MONEY, FX & COMMITTEES · 2 MIN

$618 billion to borrow by Christmas, and a 30-year yield back where September began

Washington's quarterly shopping list arrived on the eve of the vote. The long end of the bond market had already cooled since October.

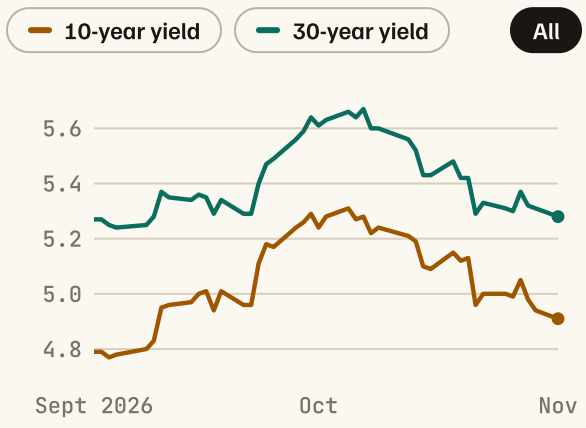
While the campaigns made their last speeches, the US Treasury published a table. It expects to borrow $618 billion in privately held net marketable debt in October to December, assuming it ends December with $850 billion in cash[1]. That is $10 billion less than it estimated in August[1]. For January to March it expects $800 billion[1].

The smaller number is not quite a saving. Treasury says the lower estimate comes mainly from starting the quarter with more cash than assumed: $984 billion instead of $950 billion[1]. Leave that out, and this quarter's borrowing estimate is $24 billion higher than in August[1]. Desk arithmetic: $618 billion plus $800 billion is $1.418 trillion of net new borrowing from the public in six months.

MONEY · RATES

The 30-year is back where September began

US 10-year and 30-year Treasury par yields, daily close, %



▶ Data table (latest values)

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Daily Treasury Par Yield Curve Rates, 10-year and 30-year, 1 Sep to 2 Nov 2026 (home.treasury.gov), retrieved 3 Nov 2026 · U.S. government data, public domain · CSV

The price of that borrowing has eased. The 10-year Treasury yield closed at 4.91% on Monday and the 30-year at 5.28%, according to Treasury's daily par yield curve[2]. …

Continue in reading view →

WHAT TO WATCH

- Treasury's financing details for the quarterly refunding, due at 08:30 US Eastern time (14:30 CET) on Wednesday 4 November.
- Treasury's own January–March estimate of $800 billion, which assumes a cash balance of $1.000 trillion at the end of March.

DESK COMMENT

Speeches decide what a government wants. The refunding table decides how it pays, a quarter at a time.

MONEY, FX & COMMITTEES · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

4.85%: Australia raises rates for the fifth time this year, six votes to three

The Reserve Bank moved again and said inflation will take about three quarters longer to come back than it thought in August.

The Reserve Bank of Australia raised its cash rate target by 0.25 percentage points to 4.85% on Tuesday[1]. It was the fifth increase of 2026, and the cash rate is now at its highest since late 2008, ABC News reported[2]. The board was split: six members voted to raise, three to hold at 4.60%[1].

The reason is in the bank's own forecasts. …

Continue in reading view →

MONEY, FX & COMMITTEES · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

–1.9% on the building sites, and the paint shops rallied anyway

US construction spending fell 1.9% in September, the Commerce Department reported on Monday, the biggest monthly drop since April 2020[1]. Economists polled by Dow Jones had expected a rise of 0.4%[1]. Compared with a year earlier, spending was down 2.7%[1].

Homes did the falling. Residential spending dropped 5.5%, more than offsetting a 0.6% rise in non-residential projects; private construction fell 2.4% and public spending 0.1%[1].

The same afternoon, Sherwin-Williams and Home Depot rose almost 6% and 3.6%[1]. A share price is a bet on next year; a construction survey is a receipt for last month. Both are information, and only one of them has already been paid. Nothing here is investment advice.

ORDINARY & INHERITED LIFE · 2 MIN

Ordinary Ledger: 15.2 cents back on petrol, 12.5 on diesel, from a 17-cent rebate

October's fuel bill fell after the tank rebate. The ADAC's monthly review shows how much of the tax cut reached your receipt, and where it got stuck.

The ADAC has added up October at the pump, and for once the line on the household ledger went the right way. A litre of Super E10 cost an average of €2.114, about 15.2 cents less than in September; diesel averaged €2.261, down 12.5 cents[1]. The main reason, the club says, is the tank rebate (Tankrabatt) that started on 1 October and runs to the end of the year[1].

The ledger. - Super E10, October average: €2.114 per litre, down 15.2 cents[1]. - Diesel, October average: €2.261 per litre, down 12.5 cents[1]. - Tank rebate, as the ADAC calculates it: about 17 cents per litre[1]. - Dearest E10 day: 13 October, €2.151. Cheapest: 30 October, €2.068[1]. - Dearest diesel day: 27 October, €2.289. Cheapest: 7 October, €2.226[1].

Where the cut went. The ADAC's reading is that most of the roughly 17 cents reached drivers of petrol cars, while for diesel the relief "only partly" arrived[1]. It wants the rebate passed on in full, and says prices remain too high and "not fully understandable"[1]. Desk arithmetic: the monthly fall equals about nine-tenths of the rebate for E10 and about three-quarters for diesel. Other costs moved in October too, so treat that as a rough guide, not a verdict on any one station.

At your tank. Desk arithmetic: at October's averages, 50 litres of E10 cost €105.70, about €7.60 less than at September's level; 50 litres of diesel cost €113.05, about €6.25 less. Diesel ended the month 14.7 cents a litre dearer than E10 on average.

The cheapest variable is still the day. Between the dearest and cheapest E10 days the gap was 8.3 cents, or about €4.15 on a 50-litre fill (desk arithmetic)[1]. The ADAC points to its "ADAC Drive" app, which compares prices at more than 14,000 stations around the clock[1]. Any of the official price-comparison apps will do the same job. You do not need to chase pennies across town. You need to avoid filling up on the dear evening because you forgot in the cheap morning.

The rebate ends on 31 December[1]. That is a date for your calendar, not a reason to hoard fuel in jerrycans. Nothing here is investment advice.

WHAT TO WATCH

- 31 December: the tank rebate, introduced on 1 October, runs to the end of the year.
- Whether diesel prices close the gap the ADAC says the tax cut left open.

DESK COMMENT

A tax cut is a promise to the till. The receipt is where you check it was kept.

ORDINARY & INHERITED LIFE · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

A directive called 'PDS3' and a 24-hour deadline: how the fake letter gives itself away

Consumer advisers warn of Commerzbank phishing emails dressed up as EU law. The tell is not the logo. It is the hurry.

Real rules arrive with real dates, and fraudsters know it. The Verbraucherzentrale is warning about a new wave of fake emails in the name of Commerzbank[1]. They claim that under a European payments directive "PDS3", payment providers have since "31.10.026" been obliged to use stronger two-factor authentication, so your 3D-Secure card security must be renewed[1]. Spelling as in the original.

Then comes the deadline: 24 hours, or your credit card and your whole account will be blocked[1].

The consumer advisers list the signs: an odd sender address, an impersonal greeting, and above all the enormous pressure to act now[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

ORDINARY & INHERITED LIFE · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

€1.15 for butter, while the milk is getting dearer

On Friday 30 October Lidl cut its 250g own-brand German butter by 4 cents to €1.15, or €4.60 a kilo; Norma, Aldi Nord and Aldi Süd followed on Saturday[1]. The farm side moved the other way: the Kiel raw-milk value rose 9.2% in October to 46.5 cents a kilo, and many dairies raised what they pay farmers in September and again in October[1].

agrarheute's own arithmetic leaves the shops about €4.30 a kilo after VAT, below the bottom of the Kempten wholesale quote for packed butter of €4.35 to €5.00[1]. Butter is a price customers compare shops by, so rivals match every move[1]. For your trolley: enjoy the four cents, and do not read them as a forecast for cheese or milk.

TECH & COMPUTE · 2 MIN

The Annex: Apple's warehouse holds $14.5 billion, two and a half times last year's

On the call, Ternus spoke of memory prices 'unprecedented' and of 'the benefit of carrying inventory'. The balance sheet in the press release shows how much inventory that is.

The document. Apple's results for the fiscal quarter to 26 September came out on Monday at 22:30 our time: revenue of $114.5 billion, up 12% on a year earlier, and earnings per share of $2.10[1]. The press release has the quotes. The three pages of condensed statements attached to it have the more useful lines[2].

The line. Inventories stood at $14.54 billion on 26 September, against $5.72 billion a year earlier[2]. Desk arithmetic: that is about 2.5 times as much, an extra $8.8 billion of components and finished goods. On the call, chief executive John Ternus said memory pricing was "unprecedented"[4], and told CNBC that higher memory costs were "partly offset by the benefit of carrying inventory and lower costs on non-memory components"[3]. Apple does not say in these pages what the warehouse holds. The two statements fit together, and we leave it there.

The lines around it. Spending on research and development was $11.73 billion in the quarter, against $8.87 billion a year earlier[2]. Desk arithmetic: up 32%, much faster than revenue. Capital expenditure was $2.24 billion, below the $3.33 billion analysts had expected, CNBC reports, a long way from the hyperscalers' bills[3]. Greater China sales rose to $17.54 billion from $14.49 billion, up 21%, even though they came in below analysts' estimates[2,3,4]. Services grew to $31.57 billion; desk arithmetic: up 9.8%, which CNBC calls the slowest growth since 2022[2,3].

What it means for the next quarter. Gross margin was 47.9%, including about one point from tariff refunds[1]. For the December quarter, Apple guided to a margin of 45% to 46% and revenue growth of 7% to 10%[3]. The shares fell about 3% in extended trading[3]. Prices had already risen: Apple raised them across the board in June, iPhones by $100[3].

Continue in reading view →

WHAT TO WATCH

- Apple's annual report on Form 10-K, usually filed in the weeks after the fourth-quarter release, which explains the balance-sheet lines in more detail.
- Whether the December-quarter gross margin lands in the 45% to 46% range Apple guided to.

DESK COMMENT

The cheapest chip is the one you bought before the price went up.

TECH & COMPUTE · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Eighteen measures, 2030 targets, and a line saying none of it is funded yet

Germany's AI task force wants the state to be an 'anchor customer' and 80% of large firms using AI by 2030. The budget is for later.

Germany should be a "sovereign AI nation" by 2030, according to a report from the federal government's AI task force, which POLITICO obtained and which was due to be presented on Monday to the National Security Council and at an AI summit in Berlin[1]. "The next 12 to 18 months will therefore be decisive in setting the course," it says[1].

The plan has 18 measures[1]. They include expanding AI computing infrastructure and linking it into a European network, strengthening the semiconductor value chain, and working with France and Canada, and with Mistral, to secure "sovereign access" to leading models[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

TECH & COMPUTE · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

$7 billion in shares became $5.7 billion in cash

Onsemi, the American power-chip maker, reported third-quarter revenue of $1.72 billion after Monday's close and announced two deals[1]. It will buy Ferric, which makes integrated voltage regulators, the parts that feed power to processors, for $600 million in cash plus up to $175 million if revenue milestones are met[1]. With it, onsemi raised its 2030 target for AI data-centre revenue to more than $3 billion[1]. "The rapid growth of AI is reshaping the requirements for power delivery," said chief executive Hassane El-Khoury[1].

The second deal is a re-cut. Onsemi's planned purchase of Synaptics now runs at about $5.7 billion in cash, against $7 billion in stock under the earlier agreement[1]. The shares fell 4.6% in extended trading[1]. AI needs chips, and the chips need power delivered to them, which has a price of its own. Nothing here is investment advice.

HEALTH & CARE · 2 MIN

3.25% gone on 31 October, and three in four hospitals plan a hiring freeze

A one-year surcharge on hospital bills has expired. A snap survey shows what clinics say they will cut first, and a smaller replacement is still only a plan.

Hospitals in Germany lost a line on their invoices this weekend. The one-year "Sofort-Transformationskosten" surcharge of 3.25% on hospital bills expired on 31 October 2026[1]. It cost €4 billion and was paid out of the federal special fund (Sondervermögen)[1]. The government is planning a new surcharge, worth €450 million a year[1]. Desk arithmetic: that is about one-ninth of the old one.

The German Hospital Institute (DKI) asked clinics what that means for them. In a snap survey of 267 general hospitals between 22 and 27 October, 76% said they expect a very heavy financial burden; among hospitals in thinly populated rural districts the figure was 85%[1]. Seventy per cent do not think they can make up the loss on their own, and 26% think they can partly[1].

What they say they will cut. - Hiring freezes or leaving posts empty: 76%[1]. - Postponing or cancelling investment: 65%[1]. - Reducing staff: one in two[1]. - Restricting or dropping services: about one in three[1]. - Many also plan to cut spending on materials[1].

Read the survey for what it is. The DKI says it is not representative, and an expiring payment is exactly the moment when a sector's own institute asks its members how much it hurts[1]. Intentions in a survey are not decisions in a board meeting. But the direction is plain, and it falls hardest outside the cities, where the nearest alternative hospital is furthest away.

The constructive part is that this is now a question of budgets and dates, not of slogans. A surcharge is a number in a law; so is its replacement. The €450 million plan can be argued over line by line, and the gap between it and €4 billion is the honest size of the argument[1]. If your local hospital matters to you, the place to watch is not the speech about hospital reform but the next set of board minutes and the district council budget.

WHAT TO WATCH

- The federal government's planned new hospital surcharge of €450 million a year, and when it reaches the statute book.
- Your own hospital's notices on clinics, wards or services; a third of surveyed hospitals say they may restrict or drop services.

DESK COMMENT

A temporary payment ends on a date. The jobs it paid for do not.

HEALTH & CARE · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

76% say yes to their records helping research, 10% plan to say no

From January, pseudonymised data from the electronic patient record is due to flow to a research centre. A large survey finds broad acceptance, with one clear limit.

The electronic patient record (ePA) is about to do a second job. From January 2027, pseudonymised ePA data is due to be passed to the Research Data Centre at the BfArM in Bonn, for research in the public interest[1]. At first only the electronic medication list will be sent; discharge letters, lab results and medication plans are planned for later years[1].

A forsa survey for the AOK, of 8,583 adults between 7 and 30 September, asked people what they think[1]. 76% said it was very good or fairly good that ePA data will be used this way[1]. Among people with statutory insurance, 79% found it acceptable if the data carried no name, date of birth or other direct identifiers[1]. 64% trust that the data will be protected from unauthorised access; 19% are sceptical[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

HEALTH & CARE · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

A reserve of doctors, and stockpiles longer than six weeks

Health ministry state secretary Katja Kohfeld gave a first look on Monday at the long-awaited health-security bill (GeSiG)[1]. Three parts: a "Personalreserve Gesundheit" that could bring retired doctors and other staff back in a crisis and train helpers; larger stockpiles of medicines and devices, since today's reserves mostly cover two to six weeks; and a central health situation picture shared across the system[1].

The KBV's Stephan Hofmeister welcomed the data sharing but rejected obliging practices to take part: "We do not believe that is a good instrument"[1]. He said outpatient care handles 97% of statutory treatment cases, more than 586 million a year, including 61.7 million check-ups and screenings, which could be paused in an emergency[1]. Preparedness is mostly lists, rotas and storerooms. That is good news: those can be built in peacetime.

SECURITY & ORDER · 2 MIN

Election night in America, ballistic missiles in Kharkiv, and 200 patients moved before dawn

Kyiv had warned that Moscow would use the US vote as cover for a heavy strike. Overnight the strike came, and the first count is of windows, wards and evacuations.

On Monday evening President Volodymyr Zelensky said Ukrainian intelligence knew Russia was preparing "a new massive strike", mainly on energy and logistics[2]. He suggested the Kremlin was counting on the world's attention being on Tuesday's US elections[2]. Overnight, the strike came.

The worst-documented damage so far is in Kharkiv, Ukraine's second city, about 30 kilometres from the Russian border[1]. Mayor Ihor Terekhov said the city was hit with ballistic missiles and guided aerial bombs. One strike landed on a medical facility in the Nemyshlianskyi district, in a section linking its buildings[1]. By early morning 46 people were reported injured, up from four in the first reports[1,2]. More than 1,000 windows were broken across the facility and nearby flats, and about 200 patients were being moved to other hospitals[1].

Elsewhere, the regional head in Dnipropetrovsk, Oleksandr Hanzha, reported strikes on critical infrastructure in Dnipro and the Kryvyi Rih district at about 03:10 CET[2]. Explosions were heard in Vinnytsia region at about 02:15 CET[2]. Focus.ua said the targets again appeared to include the energy plants that heat millions of homes[2]. It also passed on monitoring-channel reports of Iskander-M, North Korean-made KN-23 and Zircon missiles, and was careful to say that these counts "need confirmation by official sources"[2]. This desk holds to the same rule. The verified facts this morning are a damaged hospital, injured people and an evacuation.

Continue in reading view →

WHAT TO WATCH

- Ukraine's Air Force morning tally of what was launched and what was intercepted; the early weapon counts come from monitoring channels and are unconfirmed.
- Final casualty figures in Kharkiv; the number rose from four in the first reports to 46 by early morning.

DESK COMMENT

A warning is only useful if somebody has already written the evacuation plan.

SECURITY & ORDER · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Latvia's interceptor blew itself up rather than cross the border

A drone entered Latvian airspace for 17 minutes on Sunday evening. The most telling decision of the night was the one not to follow it.

At 17:59 CET on Sunday, an unidentified drone crossed into Latvian airspace. An orange alert went out in the eastern districts of Krāslava and Ludza[2]. The military launched a BLAZE interceptor drone[1,2]. At 18:16 CET the object left Latvia across the Russian border[1]. Three minutes later, near that border, Latvia set off the interceptor's self-destruct mechanism "to prevent a possible risk of violating the state border", the armed forces said (our translation). People heard the explosion[1]. The alert was lifted at 18:30 CET[1].

Desk arithmetic: the incursion lasted 17 minutes, and the alert in the two districts about half an hour.

You could read this as a failure, since nothing was shot down. Read it the other way. …

Continue in reading view →

SECURITY & ORDER · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

96 bomb threats on file, and gloves in the post room

CISA, the US cyber and infrastructure agency, has tracked 107 election-related incidents reported in open sources between January 2022 and its plan's publication in September 2026. Of these, 96 were bomb threats, five involved suspected explosive devices that functioned, five were suspicious packages, and one involved bomb-making materials found on site[1]. From 2022 to August 2026 it supported 58 exercises and carried out more than 2,100 physical-security assessments[1].

In late October the FBI and Postal Inspection Service warned that letters with suspicious substances had been mailed to election offices around the country[2]. To date, they say, no hazardous material has been identified, though testing goes on[2]. Their advice is plain: gloves and masks for whoever opens the mail, call 911, close the door, and leave the powder where it is[2].

CLIMATE & WEATHER · 2 MIN

Corn 74%, soybeans 88%: the harvest report that came back

Last autumn a funding lapse cancelled six weeks of America's crop counts. This year the Monday sheet arrived on time, and it reads like a dry autumn: the beans are early, the corn and sorghum a little late, the soil short of water.

Every Monday from April to the end of November, the US Department of Agriculture publishes a few pages on how far the country's farms have got. Last autumn, the pages stopped: because of a lapse in federal funding, the reports for the weeks ending 5 October to 9 November 2025 were cancelled, and this year's sheet still says so in a special note at the top[1]. So the "previous year" column reads "NA", and the five-year averages fill the 2025 gap with imputed estimates[1]. A missing number is a cost too, and farmers, grain buyers and insurers paid it last year.

This year's report for the week to 1 November arrived on schedule on Monday evening[1]. Corn was 74% harvested across the 18 main states, up from 60% a week earlier and behind the 2021–2025 average of 77%[1]. Soybeans were 88% in, ahead of the 84% average[1]. Cotton is ahead, sorghum and peanuts behind[1].

Continue in reading view →

WHAT TO WATCH

- Next Monday's Crop Progress report, which USDA says will again carry harvest, winter wheat and soil moisture tables.
- Whether the share of US topsoil rated short or very short, 38% for a second week, starts to fall.

DESK COMMENT

A crop count is only dull until the week it doesn't arrive.

CLIMATE & WEATHER · SHORT ITEM · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Fifteen hailstorms or one big hurricane: the cover is built for the wrong one

Marsh Re says North American insurers still buy reinsurance for the rare catastrophe, while their losses increasingly come from repeated, mid-sized weather.

The weather that costs insurers most is no longer the weather their protection is designed for. That is the argument of a new report from Marsh Re, the reinsurance arm of the broker Marsh[1]. Hail, wildfire, winter storms and floods, the "secondary perils", have become a major part of insured catastrophe claims in North America, it says, while many reinsurance programmes still mainly protect against the rare, very large disaster[1].

The numbers it cites are plain. US insured losses from severe convective storms have stayed above $30 billion a year since 2020, and four of those years topped $40 billion[1]. Its comparison is starker still: 15 medium-sized hailstorms could hit an insurer's annual earnings harder than a hurricane expected once in 100 years[1]. Since the market reset of 2023, insurers have also had to keep a bigger share of each loss before their reinsurance pays out[1].

Marsh Re's remedies sound like bookkeeping: check the models against your own claims history, record roof age and construction, and buy cover that responds to the sum of many events, such as annual aggregate or second-event layers[1]. That kind of cover is still hard to buy at acceptable prices, it says[1]. …

Continue in reading view →

CLIMATE & WEATHER · BRIEF · EPAPER EXTRA, ADDED 06:30 CET

Yellow dust on Monday, frost on Tuesday: Seoul's autumn turns in a day

Dust lifted from the Inner Mongolian Plateau on Saturday reached Seoul on Monday, the season's first yellow dust, the Korea Meteorological Administration said[1]. At 13:00 local time the hourly PM10 average in Seoul was 149 micrograms per cubic metre, one below the "very bad" band, which starts at 151[1]. More dust was expected over western areas on Tuesday night[1].

The cold comes behind it. Tuesday's morning temperatures were forecast 5 to 8 degrees lower than Monday's, with 3 degrees in Seoul, 0 in parts of Gyeonggi and Incheon, and frost inland[1]. Weekend morning lows of between minus 2 and 4 degrees are below the seasonal average[1]. The forecasters asked people to "take care of your health"[1]. Read plainly: a mask on Monday, a coat on Tuesday.

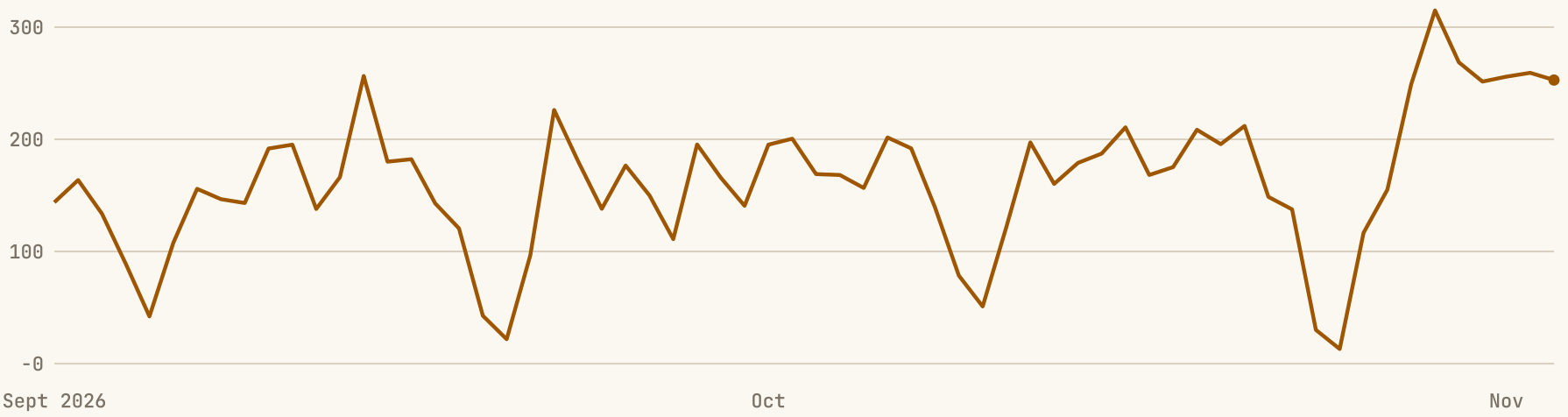
Charts and data

ENERGY · POWER

Six delivery days in a row above €250

Germany/Luxembourg day-ahead electricity price, daily average by delivery day, € per MWh

Day-ahead DE-LU · All



▶ Data table (latest values)

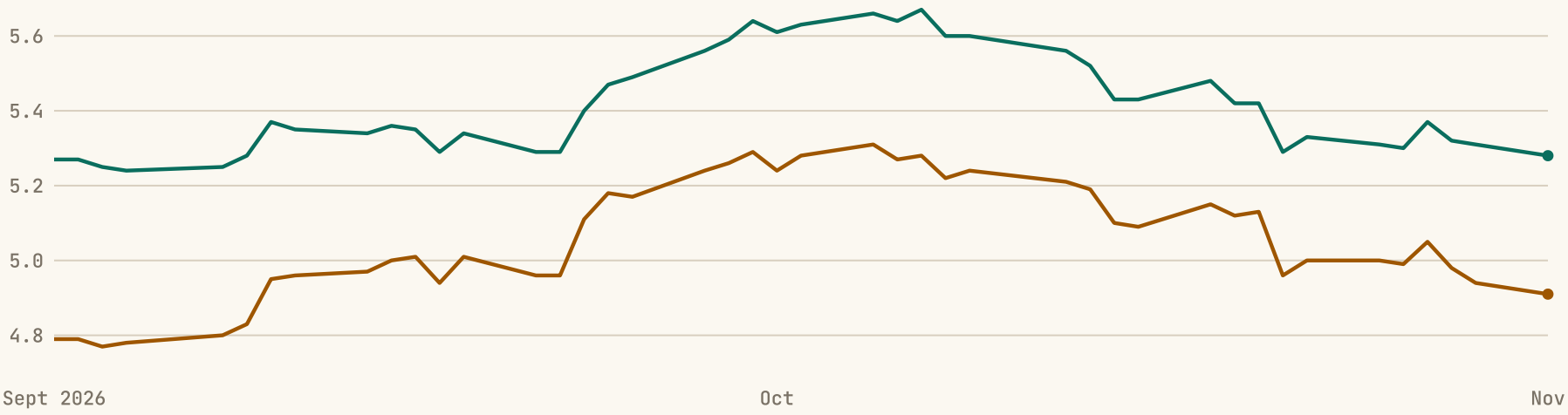
Source: Bundesnetzagentur | SMARD.de, day-ahead price DE-LU (filter 4169), delivery days 1 Sep to 3 Nov 2026, retrieved 3 Nov 2026 · CC BY 4.0 · CSV

MONEY · RATES

The 30-year is back where September began

US 10-year and 30-year Treasury par yields, daily close, %

10-year yield · 30-year yield · All



▶ Data table (latest values)

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Daily Treasury Par Yield Curve Rates, 10-year and 30-year, 1 Sep to 2 Nov 2026 (home.treasury.gov), retrieved 3 Nov 2026 · U.S. government data, public domain · CSV

Latest values

SERIES	VALUE	DATE	CHART
Day-ahead DE-LU	252.85	3 Nov 2026	Six delivery days in a row above €250
10-year yield	4.91%	2 Nov 2026	The 30-year is back where September began
30-year yield	5.28%	2 Nov 2026	The 30-year is back where September began

Last data point of each series in the charts above, from the Inside Desk data archive. Sources under each chart.

Before you close the tab

THE DAY IN ONE SENTENCE

America votes today and will count for days, and a slow count is the system doing its job, not failing at it.

ONE THING YOU CAN DO THIS WEEK

Decide now when you will look at the American results: once, tomorrow morning, with a coffee, rather than every hour tonight. Polls close across the evening and the counting runs on for days in some states; a refresh at 2 a.m. adds worry, not ballots.

A habit, not advice.

WHAT WENT RIGHT

Germany's solar panels fed 5.1 billion kilowatt hours into the grid in October, 40.4% more than a year earlier, according to an IWR analysis of grid operators' data published on Monday [1]. October was the eighth month in a row with more sunshine than the long-term average, the German Weather Service's provisional figures show [1], but the bigger reason is plainer: more panels on more roofs. From January to October renewables supplied 63.4% of the electricity fed into the grid, up from 62.5% a year earlier, and they accounted for about 79% of this year's growth in supply [1]. Wind had a weaker October, down 12.6% [1]; the ledger has two columns, and the good one grew.

IN EUROS AT HOME

A litre of Super E10 cost €2.022 on the German average at 05:19 this morning and diesel €2.238, across stations reporting to the federal fuel price register [2]. In October, the motoring club ADAC says, E10 averaged €2.114 and diesel €2.261, both lower than in September, mainly because of the temporary fuel tax cut, which runs to the end of the year [3]. Desk arithmetic: a 50-litre tank of E10 at this morning's average comes to about €101.10, some €4.60 less than at October's average; for diesel the difference is about €1.15. Early-morning averages are snapshots, and prices move through the day.

Desk arithmetic on the cited averages. Prices differ by station, region and hour. Nothing here is advice.

SMALL WORDS

Certification

The official, signed confirmation of an election result, made by a state body after the counting and checks are done [4]. It is different from a projection, which is a news organisation's estimate made from unofficial returns. In America each state sets its own date in law: this year the earliest fall on 10 November, the latest on 31 December [4]. Slow by design, and dull on purpose.

1. 40 Prozent mehr Solarstrom im Oktober - EE-Anteil seit Jahresbeginn bei über 63 Prozent — IWR, 02 Nov 2026, 13:56 CET
2. Spritpreise heute (03.11.2026): Durchschnitt E5, E10 und Diesel in Deutschland (source: MTS-K) — kraftstoffbilliger.de, as of 03 Nov 2026, 05:19 CET
3. Spritpreis-Entwicklung: Benzin- und Dieselpreise seit 1950 — ADAC, 02 Nov 2026, 12:00 CET
4. Election results certification dates, 2026 — Ballotpedia, retrieved 03 Nov 2026, 05:27 CET

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