Second-order self-force calculations: a status report

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Extreme-mass-ratio inspirals, in which a stellar-mass compact object slowly spirals into a supermassive black hole over the course of $\sim 10^5$ highly intricate orbits, will be a key source for the planned gravitational-wave detector LISA. Accurately modelling these systems requires going to second perturbative order in gravitational self-force theory. In this talk, I describe the most recent results of second-order calculations.