We are grateful to the referee for their careful reading and their comments and suggestions. We have implemented all of their requests.

We are grateful to the referee for their careful reading and their comments and suggestions. We have implemented most of their requests. For the remaining few, our answers are below.

(1) I don't understand this comment. If the question is about the uniqueness of Shelstad's first construction of the transfer factor, then the answer is that it is unique up to multiplication by -1, i.e. the pair of functions $\Delta, -\Delta$ is unique.

(2) No. $\bar{z}_\sigma$ denotes the value of the 1-cocycle $\bar{z}$ at σ, which is what is needed.

(6) I do not understand this comment. The claim is that there is a natural bijection between two sets – the set of $\widehat{T}$-conjugacy classes of L-homomorphisms $W_\mathbb{R} \to {}^L T_\pm$, and the set of genuine characters of $T(\mathbb{R})_\pm$.

(23) The explanation is just about the notation. The proof of the formula is not given there. I have provided references for the proof.

(25) Provisos is correct.

(30) The constructions do not follow from [Kos78] or [Vog78]. They are just constructions that are used in various parts of the literature, and we are collecting and relating them to help readers navigate the literature.

(36) This is done 7 lines above the definition.

(41) I do not see the notation $G_x(\mathbb{R})$ anywhere.

We are grateful to the referee for their careful reading and their comments and suggestions. We have implemented most of their requests. For the remaining few, our answers are below.

(15) D was defined in the second paragraph of 2.5

(23) I don't understand the suggested correction, because it is the same as what is written now. Perhaps a copy-past mistake?

(24) This is the notation used in [Kal16b]. It is meant to suggest taking the preimage in $\widehat{\bar{H}}$ or $\widehat{\bar{G}}$ of a set of Galois-fixed points. For this we think of S_φ as Galois-fixed points in $\widehat{G}$ for the Galois action given by φ.

(32) The Lie group $N(\mathbb{R})$ is a nilpotent group, a condition which is used in the cited theorem.

(38) I guess it's a matter of taste. I'm allowing an arbitrary fourth root of unity.

(44) A contains elements outside of $\widehat{G}$, while B lies in $\widehat{G}$, so B never equals A.