Advices	Reviesed information
Some aspects related to editorial presentation and clarity of exposition could be improved to enhance readability. In addition, careful attention should be paid to the correct and consistent application of MDPI formatting and stylistic standards.	We have made the necessary modifications.
There is a typographical error in the title, where an extraneous “T” appears and should be corrected.	We have made the necessary modifications.
In the abstract, the first part does not clearly correspond to a standard “Background” section and could be better aligned with conventional structure.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have restructured the Abstract into a structured format with Background, Methods, Results, and Conclusions sections. Accordingly, the Background section has been revised. The revised text now reads as follows: In the Abstract, the Background section has been replaced with: “Rifle shooting performance depends on precise postural control, rifle stability, and coordinated upper-limb force production. Although previous studies have examined postural balance and aiming stability in rifle shooters, the role of upper-limb inter-limb strength asymmetry across different shooting positions remains unclear. This study explored the association between joint-specific upper-limb strength asymmetry and rifle shooting performance in elite athletes across prone, kneeling, and standing positions.”
The introduction is clearly structured and easy to follow, with a logical progression connecting postural stability, upper-limb neuromuscular control, and rifle shooting performance in precision sports. However, some concepts are repeated across sections, and a more concise presentation would improve	We have condensed and reorganized the Introduction to improve its logic and reduce repetitive statements regarding postural stability, upper-limb control, and shooting performance. The revised Introduction now follows a clearer sequence: postural stability → upper-limb neuromuscular control → inter-limb asymmetry → study gap and aims, which strengthens the central narrative. We have also retained and emphasized the following key

readability and help the main message emerge more clearly.	sentences: “However, most rifle shooting studies have focused on postural balance, aiming trajectory, or absolute strength characteristics. Whether side-to-side strength imbalance of the upper limbs is associated with shooting performance, and whether this association differs across prone, kneeling, and standing positions, remains insufficiently examined.”
The research gap is generally well identified and appropriately framed. Nevertheless, it could be made more explicit and compelling. In particular, inter-limb upper-limb asymmetry appears somewhat gradually, whereas it would benefit from being introduced earlier and more directly as the central unresolved issue, thereby strengthening the perceived novelty and motivation of the study.	We highlighted the core issue of inter-limb asymmetry earlier in the Introduction. The following statements were added or strengthened: “However, most rifle shooting studies have focused on postural balance, aiming trajectory, or absolute strength characteristics. Whether side-to-side strength imbalance of the upper limbs is associated with shooting performance, and whether this association differs across prone, kneeling, and standing positions, remains insufficiently examined.” Further clarification of the research gap was added later in the Introduction: “To date, however, few studies have systematically examined how upper-limb inter-limb strength asymmetry at different joints relates to shooting performance across prone, kneeling and standing positions, or how these relationships contribute to high-precision outcomes such as good-10 hits.”
The Methods section does not follow a fully standardised structure. While all necessary information is provided, the presentation is somewhat fragmented, with short subsections and a list-like format. Although this is not a methodological flaw per se, a more integrated structure would improve readability. A flowchart could further help readers better understand the study design.	We reorganized the Methods section according to standard research-reporting structure, including: Study design, Setting, Participants, Shooting performance assessment, Outcome measure testing, Isokinetic strength testing, Handgrip strength testing, Inter-limb strength asymmetry, Statistical analysis, and Ethics Statement. In addition, we incorporated STROBE-compliant wording: “This study was a cross-sectional observational study conducted to examine the associations between upper-limb inter-limb strength asymmetry and shooting performance in elite rifle shooters. The methods were reported in accordance with the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement.”

The same issue is present in the Results section. Although the organisation into thematic subsections is appropriate, the rationale behind the structure could be clarified more explicitly.	We added a brief statement at the beginning of the Results section to clarify the presentation logic: “The results are presented according to the analytic sequence of the study: first, participant characteristics and inter-limb asymmetry profiles; second, exploratory correlations between asymmetry indices and shooting performance; and third, exploratory regression models for selected associations.”
In addition, figures and tables appear at times to lack refinement; for example, Tables 2 and 3 could be improved in clarity and presentation.	We revised Table 3 by adding an FDRq column and incorporating the results after multiple-comparison correction. The table was updated from its original format, which included only correlation coefficients and p-values, to a structure that now presents Performance, Asymmetry index, ρ, p, and FDRq. The table title remains unchanged: “Table 3. Spearman correlations (ρ) between performance scores and selected asymmetry indices.”
Moreover, the manuscript relies heavily on figures and tables, while the accompanying narrative analysis is relatively limited. Expanding the textual interpretation of the results would strengthen the scientific depth and overall impact of the study.	We added several explanatory paragraphs to the Results section. In the Inter-limb strength asymmetry subsection, we included the following explanation: “Overall, the asymmetry values indicated that the athletes were not highly asymmetric in absolute terms, with most mean asymmetry indices remaining below 10%. However, even within this relatively narrow range, shoulder- and wrist-related asymmetry showed meaningful variability across athletes. The largest mean asymmetry values were observed for handgrip, wrist flexion, shoulder internal rotation, shoulder external rotation, and discipline-specific shoulder abduction. This pattern suggests that strength imbalance in rifle athletes may be more evident in joint actions directly involved in rifle stabilization and upper-limb positioning than in elbow flexion or extension.” In the Correlations subsection, we added: “Spearman correlation analysis showed several large exploratory associations between upper-limb asymmetry and shooting performance. However, given the small sample size and the number of tested associations, these results should be interpreted cautiously as preliminary patterns rather than confirmatory evidence.”

	We further expanded the interpretation with: “The correlation pattern also showed that not all asymmetry indices were uniformly associated with performance across positions. Elbow-related asymmetry showed limited associations with shooting outcomes, whereas shoulder-related indices appeared more position-specific. Shoulder adduction asymmetry was most relevant to prone score, shoulder extension asymmetry was most relevant to kneeling score, and shoulder flexion asymmetry showed the strongest association with standing score. This position-specific pattern is important because it suggests that upper-limb asymmetry should not be interpreted as a single general characteristic. Instead, the relevance of asymmetry may depend on the mechanical demands of each shooting posture.”