p. 12, l. 12, "injectivity of the middle arrow": the argument given to prove the injectivity of the map $H^2(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T}) \to H^2(K^h_v, T)$ is not clear. It is better to argue as follows. First of all, we observe that for every positive $i > 0$, the groups $H^i(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T})$ and $H^i(K^h_v, T)$ are torsion (the latter is a Galois cohomology group and since $\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}$ is Henselian, the former is isomorphic to the Galois cohomology group $H^i(\kappa(v), \widetilde{T})$, where $\kappa(v)$ is the residue field of $\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}$ and $\widetilde{T}$ is the fibre of $\mathcal{T}$ at v).

For every $n > 0$, let ${}_nT$ be the n-torsion of T. Kummer exact sequence

$$0 \to {}_n T \to T \xrightarrow{.n} T \to 0$$

and the similar exact sequence for $\mathcal{T}$ yield exact sequences

$$0 \to H^1(K^h_v, T)/n \to H^2(K^h_v, {}_n T) \to {}_n H^2(K^h_v, T) \to 0.$$

$$0 \to H^1(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T})/n \to H^2(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, {}_n \mathcal{T}) \to {}_n H^2(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T}) \to 0.$$

Taking direct limit over n, we obtain isomorphisms

$$\varinjlim_n H^2(K^h_v, {}_n T) \simeq H^2(K^h_v, T)$$

and

$$\varinjlim_n H^2(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, {}_n \mathcal{T}) \simeq H^2(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T})$$

because $H^2(K^h_v, T)$ and $H^2(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T})$ are torsion, as well as $H^1(K^h_v, T)$ and $H^1(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T})$ (which implies that $H^1(K^h_v, T) \otimes \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$ and $H^1(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{T}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$ are zero).

It is therefore sufficient to prove that for every finite étale group scheme $\mathcal{F}$ over U (with generic fibre F over K), the map $u : H^i(\mathcal{O}^h_{U,v}, \mathcal{F}) \to H^i(K^h_v, F)$ is injective for all positive integers i. With the notation as in the article, set $M = F(\overline{K}) = F(\overline{K})^I$ (the equality follows from the fact that $\mathcal{F}$ is étale over U). Then the map u identifies with the restriction map $H^i(G/I, M) \to H^i(G, M)$, which is injective because the canonical surjection $G \to G/I$ has a section (cf. [33], Part II, Appendix).