The authors thank the referee for spending time and providing valuable and punctilious comments. Although most of the suggestions were applied in the revised paper, here are a few points to be mentioned:

The study presents an approach for a detailed assessment of two CAMS products, namely reanalysis (CAMSRA) and daily forecast (CAMSFC), over two parts, north and northwestern, Iran.

Please note that in this document, the tables and figures are referred upon their numbers in the revised article.

- That is right, the study is regional as (surface) ozone is a regional issue. Iran is a country with a complex topography and diverse meteorological systems. Exposure to the high concentration of air pollution, especially ozone, leads to premature deaths, in particular, those suffering from asthma disease. Iran is not an exception to that as hundreds of premature deaths are attributed to ozone in Tehran within a year. It has been shown that over Tehran the ozone levels are controlled by local emissions and several (given) synoptic systems. Air pollution is also one of the major environmental issues in Tabriz, a metropolitan area in northwestern Iran. Polluting industries such as thermal power plants and oil refineries in the west of the city are accounted for poor air quality over Tabriz. This city surrounds by mountains and is located in the vicinity of the eastern Mediterranean. Various factors in different timescales affect the ozone over these cities, which brings them to be a hot spot region to study ozone and show the performances of CAMSRA and CAMSFC in simulating ozone over these areas. That is a great idea to expand the study over different regions such as the Middle East or Europe. But one has to take into account limitations on the measured data availability, at least in the Iran neighborhoods. The study can be done in Europe, where more data are available. That has to be carried out in a separate study (either by us or other scientists) as ozone characteristics and their associations differ across regions. For instance, stratospheric-tropospheric intrusions play more role in tropospheric ozone variability over the eastern of the Mediterranean than the western part, where the lack of strong synoptic advection combined with the orographic characteristics and the sea-land breezes favor episodes of high ozone levels over this region. So, for the detailed assessments, it is preferable to carry the study per region.
- Various physical and chemical processes can affect ozone variabilities but at different timescales. The S variations, which are composed of intraday and diurnal motions, are more attributed to the local (photo)chemistry and daytime-nighttime chemistry. The process within the day or in short time scales (e.g., titration, vertical mixing, etc.) or diurnal variation of solar flux can affect the S variability. Concerning emissions or deposition, they can affect ozone on various time scales, i.e., short, seasonal, and longer time scales; For instance, deposition can act slowly due to the change in surface properties, such as lead area index, drought conditions, long-term erosions, harvesting, etc. Local source emissions influence short-scale

ozone variabilities. Stratospheric-tropospheric transfer can be considered as a seasonal event, as monsoon controls the seasonality of fold occurrence and its intensity over the whole region of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. That has little insight into S variability.

- Suggestion was great and details were provided accordingly in the revised paper.
- The MLR was applied for all three datasets. The results for the observation datasets are listed in a table, and the results of all datasets have been shown in Fig. 4 for easier comparison.
- That was not well written, as it was meant to be “bias of surface ozone is larger than free tropospheric ozone”.