Kessenich et al., 2023 is cited in the context of the large and long-lasting ozone holes during 2020-2023. However, in the context of the work presented in the manuscript, this publication should be cited for its finding of negative daily ozone trends in October.

Figure 4 in this manuscript, for example, appears to replicate Figure 3 from Kessenich et al., but now with TOMCAT data rather than MLS/Aura observations. The TOMCAT results appear to closely agree with the MLS results presented in Kessenich et al, but this is not mentioned.

Good scientific practise requires that appropriate credit should be given when an analysis is adapted or extended. As such, please add appropriate citation to the work of Kessenich et al. 2023.

Thank for your suggestion. We think that Kessenich et al. (2023) will be helpful for us to analyze the ozone trend. The corresponding reference has been added.

"In the Antarctic region specifically, while a sustained recovery has been observed since 2000, the period between 2020 and 2023 was characterized by exceptionally large and long-lasting ozone holes (Kessenich et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2025)." (L55-56)

"Kessenich et al. (2023) effectively analyzed the daily variations of ozone concentration in the polar regions during spring and winter based on MLS/Aura data." (L238-239)

"Kessenich, H. E., Seppala, A., and Rodger, C. J.: Potential drivers of the recent large Antarctic ozone holes, Nat. Commun., 14, 7259, https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-42637-0, 2023." (L466-467)

Thank you.