The paper is devoted to the development of the new technique for the detection of fog/low stratus in 1 km resolution from MSG SEVIRI data. The material of the paper is quite interesting and well-contained. I recommend publication of this paper in AMT taking into account some minor remarks:

The introduction should be expanded. It is advisable to mention other approaches based on the expansion of use of METEOSAT SEVIRI data by combining low-resolution color multispectral images with a high-resolution panchromatic image (e.g., Downscaling of METEOSAT SEVIRI 0.6 and 0.8µm channel radiances utilizing the high-resolution visible channel by H. M. Deneke and R. A. Roebeling, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 10, 9761–9772, 2010)

p. 4413, line 4 - Give the reference(s), where "entities of cloud" is determined

p. 4413, line 10; p.4415, line 7; Fig. 5e - Most likely solar component was excluded in the calculation of BBT in the channel 3.9 µm. How was it done?

p. 4420, line 15 – clarify what does it mean " interpolated channels";

p. 4421, line 4 - Why as a typical cloud thickness of 200 m is chosen?

p. 4421, lines 9-10 - Does it follow that the definition of FLS presense using this technique is only possible in the absence of the middle and high clouds?

p.4425, line 7 - clarify what does it mean DEM;

Fig. 2 - I'm not sure that it is appropriate to compare the radiances in HRV and 10.8 µm channels due to significant differences in the range of variation. It may be better to use the BBT for spectral channel 10.8 µm;

Fig. 2, Fig.5 - The authors use a very small font.