Strenghts	Weakness
The proposal asks for 12.5 h of DOLORES and 5h of NICS to: i) identify and follow-up all the short GRBs readily visible from the TNG; ii) confirm the redshift of high-redshift expected bursts, investigating their environment and using them as probes of the early Universe; iii) photometrically and spectroscopically study GRBs at low redshift in order to discover and monitor the evolution of any supernova possibly associated to these events; iv) confirm redshifts and characterize the properties of a carefully selected and unbiased sample of bright events. The proposal is good and well written, the investigation of the SGRB progenitors is very interesting and the observational strategy is explained in detail.	The weakness is the absence of a detailed description of the sample selection and a strongly motivated reason to observe 18 GRBs. How will the sample size affect the final results?
The aims of the proposal are clear and of high scientific impact. The requested observations are timely, given that they are based on triggers from Swift.	Although it is known that the triggers for GRBs are rare events, the proposal would have benefit for a more precise quantification of the rate of these events. In this way, it would be clearer why observing 6 GRBs (of different kinds) over a semester would help in increasing the statistics, especially for the scientific case of "A complete sample of bright Swift GRBs". Moreover, the results shown in the second and third panel of Figure 2 are not well explained, and thus they do not help to strengthen the proposal.
Excellent project about GRBs, timeless in view of the relation between short GRBs and GW sources. Excellent team with large experienced knowledge about TNG instrumentation. A long time already devolved to this projected, but this time was very productive in terms of published papers and the team well describe the role of TNG in their study of GRBs.	It would be nice that the team would involve and form new young people (PhD students in Point 9a.)
This proposal aims to address four broad science questions related to GRBs, however the ultimate goals would have a larger impact. Part A of the proposal is particularly timely, as it relates to GW physics and compact binary merger involving at least one NS (kilonova explosion). The Italian GRB community involved in the project is well assorted (observational and theoretical skills are both available). The proposal makes a good use of the capability of TNG.	The proposal is a bit too technical sometime and it could be shortened without lack of clarity highlighting only the most important aspect (and steps) of each of the four main sections.

The proposal aims at performing optical/nIR spectroscopic and photometric follow-ups of selected GRB types at the reach of TNG within the timeframe of Swift operations approved so far until 2019. The proposal well adresses the need to characterise the optical afterglow of SGRBs to disentangle the nature of SGRB progenitors, especially given the low number of expected triggers, as well as the completion of bright GRBs redshift determination.	The proposal tackles with different types of GRBs among which one associated with a SN by means of photometric monitoring. In this case the the synergy and complementarity of the proposed observations with other facilities could have been discussed in more details. Furthermore the proposal could have provided magnitude estimates for a high-z GRB to make the case for the TNG. Additional goal is the study of the GRB environment but this aspect is not discussed.
Good proposal, focusing on four goals, highly relevant to further our understanding of GRBs. Extension of a similar, successful, ongoing program.	The proposers aim at extending existing samples of peculiar events. Impact of such extension is not always well explained. For instance, one of their goals is extending a complete sample of bright long GRBs -- their original sample (dating back to 2011) includes 58 GRBs with a completeness of 96.5% in redshift. With more recent observations, 79 more GRBs are found, satisfying the same selection criteria, but redshift could only be measured for 45 of them. In view of such a lower completeness, how well can they set "unbiased" constraints on rest frame properties? How much can they learn by adding a few more events with a measured redshift?
The proposal focuses on special classes of GRBs: short GRBs, high-redshift GRBs, and nearby GRBs associated with supernovae. These events are quite rare but hold a good potential for high-impact results. The proposed program, in combination with observations from larger aperture telescopes, could help achieving some new and major finding in the field. The proposing team is experienced and likely to successfully carry out the proposed observations.	The proposal does not convincingly justify the need for an expanded sample of bright GRBs with redshift. This part of the program leads to a slow incremental improvement of well-established results, and its impact or usefulness are unclear. More emphasis could have been given to the discussion of polarimetric observations, briefly mentioned in section 14b, and their scientific potential.