Strenghts	Weakness
The proposal is well written and the scientific goal is clear. The target is a rare system on which it is possible to measure obliquities of cool stars and warm Jupiters to constrain models of planet formation. The instrument(s) are well suited for the sciantific aim.	It is questionable that a single system can provide fundamental constraints in this field. Anyway, the weakest point of the proposal is that the project heavily depends on the success of SUBARU observations that have not yet been approved. It should be considered to negotiate with the SUBARU observatory a joint evaluation of the overall project.
The observations proposed have the potential of unveil a system in which the planet's orbit is highly inclined with respect to the rotation axis of the star. There are a handful of system giving such opportunity. The scientific goal may provide important information for our knowledge on planet formation scenarios and planet/planet and planet/star interaction.	This is a one shot attempt. Observations must be carried out on a particular date and both telescopes, TNG and SUBARU, must be available at the same time. This makes the proposal a high risk/ high gain one.
Experienced team proposing a clear and well explained science. Exciting case that could experimentally confirm or disprove basic theories of planet formation.	Not clear if Subaru time is already granted, or what happens to the science case if it's not. The RV precision of GIANO-B has not been fully described nor simulated, and therefore claims of chromatic RM measurements remain unsupported. It would have been informative to see a sentence describing preliminary results from previous HARPS-N data.
Well written proposal with a well-defined goal. Understanding the misaligned exoplanet orbits is of fundamental importance for planet formation theories and measuring the spin orbit of warm jupiters is indeed important. The system they propose to observe is particularly important because it is in a multiple system. The proposed instrument is up to the task, and I particularly liked that the authors did simulations to show that the R-M effect can actually be measured. Few proposals do such important "homework". The team is very capable.	I have to concerns: 1) Yes, obliquity of warm jupiters is important, but there will be relatively few such systems where you can measure this. You thus have small number statistics. Maybe this will not be a problem as more of these are discovered. 2) My main concern is that the R-M effect lasts longer than an observing night so that data from two telescopes will be combined. There will be zero point offsets between the data sets and these will be hard to combine unless there is significant overlap in the data sets. Figure 3 hints that there is considerable overlap, with each covering more than 3/4 of a transit. yYet the text says one telescope will observe the first half, and the other the second half. This implies not so much overlap. The text should have been clearer on this point. If you only observe different halves of a transit from two telescopes, an improper zero point offset between the two data sets may end up looking like an oblique system when it is not.

The proposal is a new project and applies for 12 hours; the driver is the observing time for 1 target. The proposal is part of a PhD thesis and aims to measure the stellar obliquity of an exoplanetary system. The project will make use of HARPS-N instrument for radial velocity measurements and GIANO-B. The project is addressing an interesting scientific topic, and it really contributes significantly to its solution. It makes an optimal use of the TNG instrumentation and S/N requirements are met. The team is equipped to exploit the data and to deliver the expected results. The requested time is well justified, and a complete list of targets is presented. The applicants have observational background.	None
The proposed observations, together with those proposed at Subaru, is the first attempt to conduct sequential observations of a transit. The target planetay system is rare but important to understand the formation and evolution of hot Jupiters.	The authors claim that it is crucial to combine HARPS-N and HDS data to reach the goal of their analysis. However, Subaru application is pending. The authors do not discuss how HARPS-N data can be scientifically exploited if no Subaru data will be available (e.g., what would be the uncertainty on the estimated obliquity, as done in Fig. 4).