

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Los Angeles • New York

Hedge Fund Operations Due Diligence Report

Davidson Kempner Partners, L.P.

Davidson Kempner Institutional Partners, L.P.

Davidson Kempner International, Ltd.

Davidson Kempner Long-Term Distressed Opportunities Fund, L.P.

Davidson Kempner Long-Term Distressed Opportunities Intl, L.P.

June 2011

Investment Due Diligence Report provided under separate cover.

Hedge Fund Operations Due Diligence Report

Firm Name:	Davidson Kempner Advisers, Inc.									
Fund Name:	Davidson Kempner Partners, L.P.									
	Davidson Kempner Institutional Partners, L.P.									
	Davidson Kempner International, Ltd.									
	Davidson Kempner Long-Term Distressed Opportunities Fund, L.P.									
	Davidson Kempner Long-Term Distressed Opportunities International, L.P.									
Style:	Event Driven Location: New York, NY									
Review Date:	June 10, 2011		Reviewer:							

Operations Score:									
Business Management		4. Valuation							
2. Trading and Investment Operations		5. Risk Management							
Financing and Counterparty Risk		Investor Related Practices							

Summary

Davidson Kempner's team and processes have been stable since Cliffwater's last operational review visit in May 2010. The firm has made the following operational improvements and organizational changes:

- the fund administrator, will maintain the official books and records of the onshore funds beginning in September 2011 as opposed to self-administration. currently maintains the official books and records of all the offshore funds and performs monthly price verification and asset validation for all the onshore funds.
- The manager has strengthened compliance policies and procedures
- Davidson Kempner hired Jose Echaniz to manage the pricing valuation group. Previously, he held a similar position at DE Shaw.
- will perform a mock SEC audit in 2011.

Davidson Kempner's overall Operational Score was consistent to prior year. Davidson Kempner has seen an increase in AUM from in to \$17.1b in May 2011. The manager has institutional quality middle and back office team processes. Davidson Kempner's team of 100 non-investment professionals led by Tim Levart, COO, who has over 20 years of industry experience, effectively manages all trading and business operations and meets nearly all industry operational best practices.

Section 1: Business Management

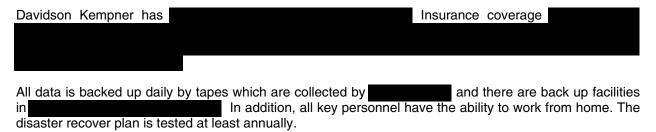
Score:	

Davidson Kempner meets all business management best practices which assess firm organization, compliance, investor protections and disaster recovery.

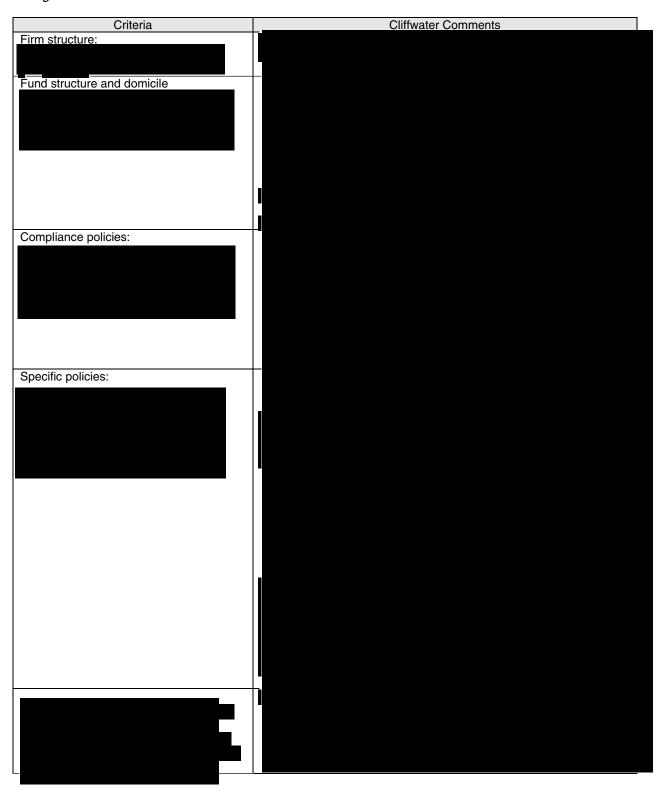
James Gange is the Chief Compliance Officer. The investment advisor is registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and an affiliated entity is registered with the Financial Services Authority in the United Kingdom. Pursuant to SEC requirements, the fund has document retention policies, soft dollar procedures, and anti-money laundering screenings in place to protect investors. In addition, all personal accounts must be held with and the compliance team reviews quarterly statements and a daily trade report. The compliance team also monitors position

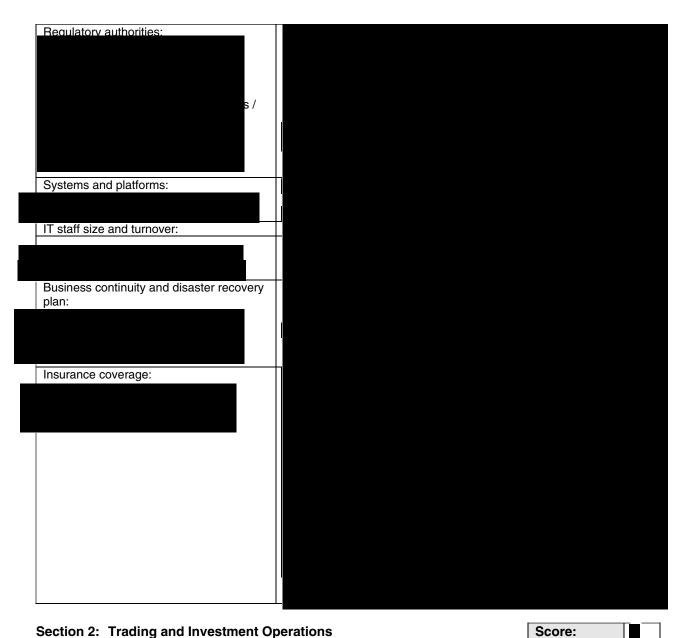
This report reflects information only through the date hereof. Our reporting relies upon the accuracy and completeness of financial and other information publicly available or provided to us by the fund manager, its professional staff, and through other references we have contacted. We have not conducted an independent verification of the information provided other than as described in this report. Our conclusions do not reflect an audit of the investment nor should they be construed as providing legal advice. Past performance does not guarantee future performance. The information contained herein is confidential commercial or financial information, the disclosure of which would cause substantial competitive harm to you, Cliffwater LLC, or the person or entity from whom the information was obtained, and may be protected from disclosure by applicable law.

sizing to ensure it meets all regulatory filing requirements, conducts annual compliance training sessions, and imposes disciplinary action when needed.



Organization and Governance	Yes	No
3		
4		
Compliance		
5 6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
Investor Protections		
15 16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22 23		
24		
Disaster Recovery		
25		
26		
27		

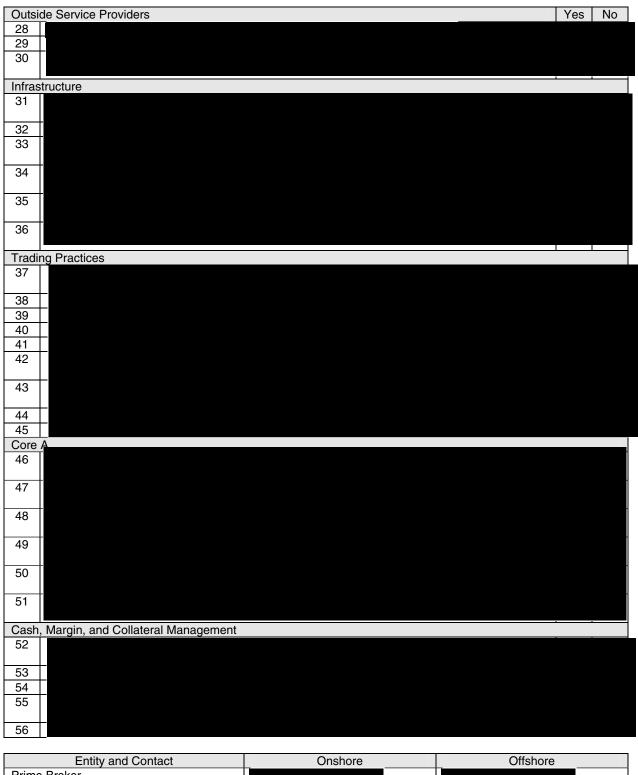




Section 2: Trading and Investment Operations

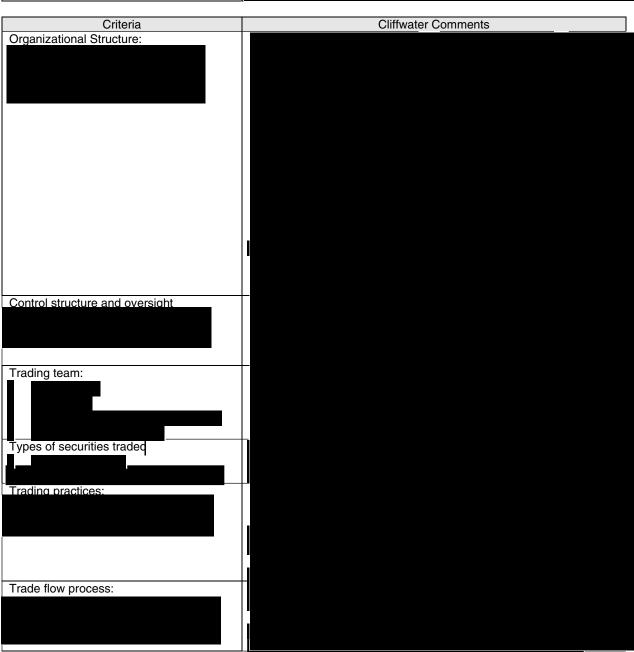
Davidson	Kempner	meets all t	rading an	d in	vestment	operations	best	practices	which	asses	s ou	ıtside
service p	roviders, i	nfrastructure	, trading	and	accountin	g processe	s, co	unterparty	monite	oring, a	and	cash
managem	nent.											

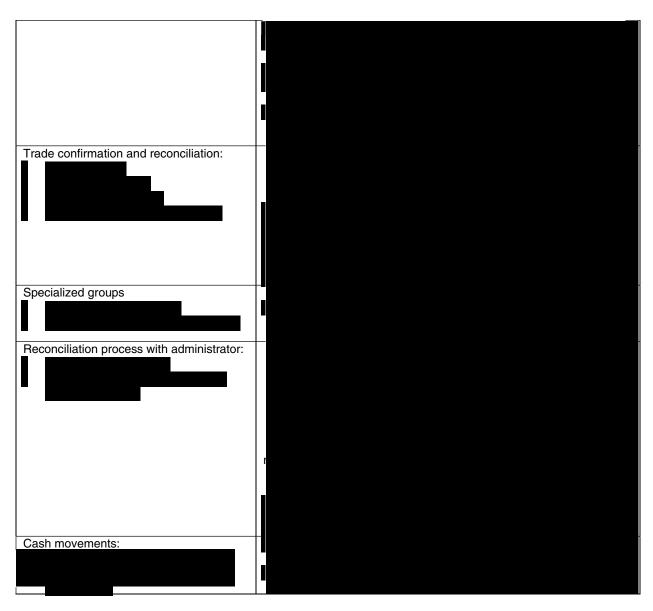
The firm executed	trades a day on average	
Davidso	on Kempner maintains an appro	oved prime brokerage and counterparty list and
all new relationships must be	be approved by the compliance	team.
		Ilon Alternative Investment Services Ltd as its
administrator. The US coul	nsel,	and Cayman Islands counsel,
retained to advise the mana	iger as needed. The manager us	as its accounting ledger system in
conjunction with	the firm's partnership allocati	tion system.



Entity and Contact	Onshore	Offshore
Prime Broker		

Entity and Contact	Onshore	Offshore
Administrator		
Audit		
Legal		
Tax		
Other (including custodian if not PB)		
Changes in providers (3 yrs)		
Any issues encountered in audit of firm or		
its products?		





Section 3: Financing and Counterparty Risk

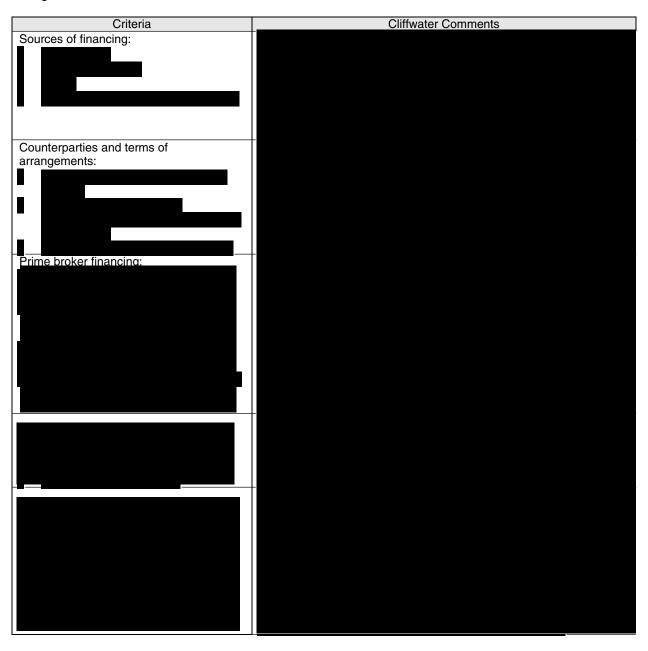
Score:

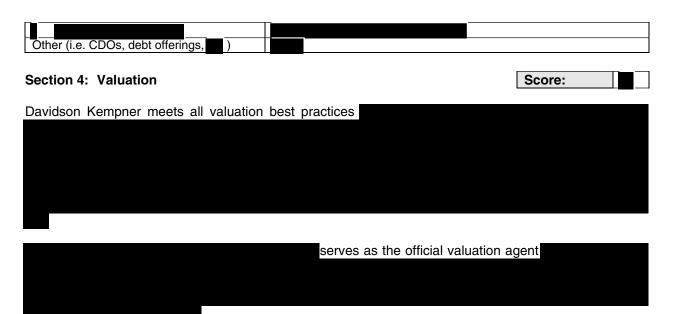
Davidson Kempner meets all financing and counterparty monitoring best practices which assess how the manager finances its portfolio and manages its cash.



Finar	Financing and Counterparty Risk						
57							
58							

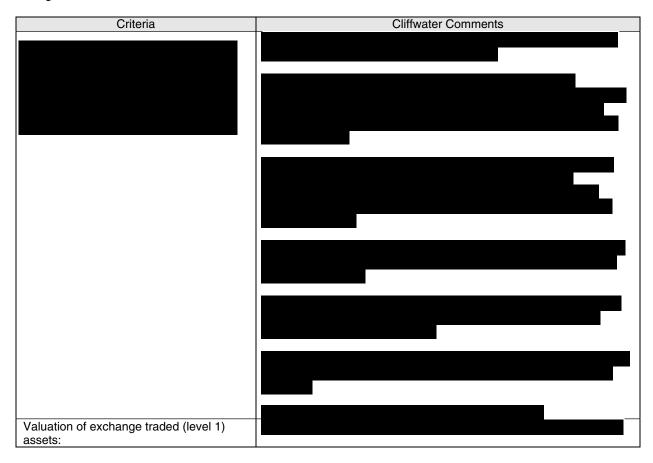


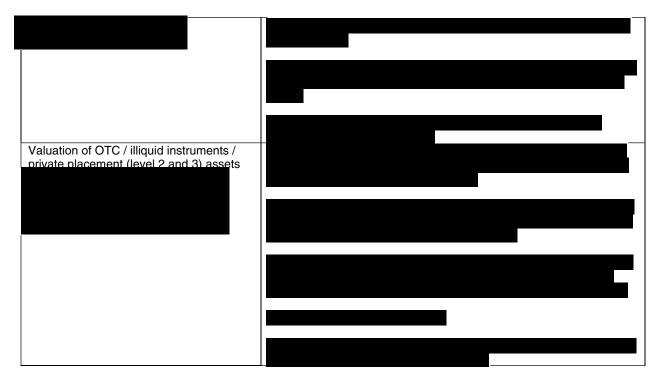




Section Policy Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value Policy Policy	Valua	at .	
Valuation Policy	66		
Valuation Policy	67		
68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value		ation Policy	
69 70 71 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	68		
71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	69		
72 73 74 75 76 77 78 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 9 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Prositions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	70		
73 74 75 76 77 78 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value			
75 76 77 78 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	72		
75 76 77 78 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	73		
76 77 78 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	74		
77 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	75		
77 Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	76		
Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	77		
Pricing Sources and FAS 157 Companies 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value			
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	78		
80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	Pricin	ng Sources and FAS 157 Companies	
81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	79		
82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	80		
82 83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	01		
83 84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	01		
84 85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	83		
85 86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	84		
86 87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	85		
87 88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value			
88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	86		
88 Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	97		
Positions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value			
80	Positi	ions with No Readily Ascertainable Market Value	
	89	The state of the s	







Section 5: Risk Management

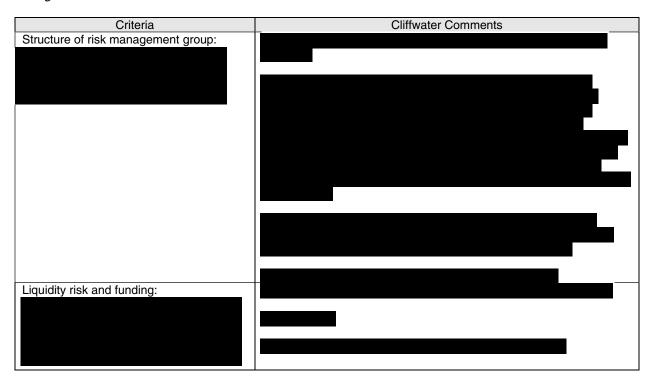


Davidson Kempner meets all risk management best practices. Each of the strategies has its own Risk committee that supervises the risk management of that strategy. Scott E. Davidson heads the Distressed, Merger Arbitrage and European Risk Committees. Thomas L. Kempner, Jr. heads the Event Driven and Long/Short Equities and the Convertible and Volatility Arbitrage Risk Committees. Each Risk committee is comprised of investment professionals, traders, and other investment professionals that are not involved in the management of the strategy.









Section 6: Investor Related Practices

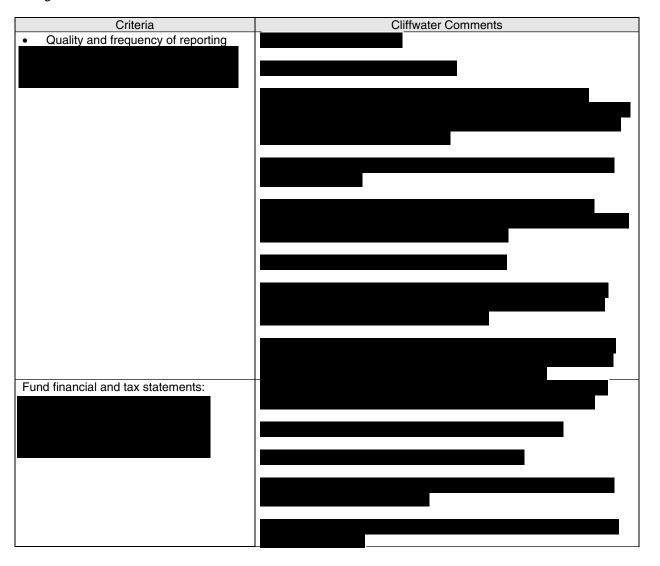
Score:	
Score:	

Davidson Kempner meets all disclosure and investor terms best practices. The PPM details the investment terms, fees, and conditions. The fees are calculated based on the audited financial statements and based on the dollar of value added. The lock-up and gate provisions protect the fund from having to liquidate the portfolio at a discount to meet investors redemptions.

The client	servi	ce team	of	profe	essionals	has	very	strong	knowledge	of	strategies	and t	he	portfolio
managers	are	availabl	e to	meet a	s neces	sary.								
)K p	provides
investors v	vith q	uarterly	letters	6										
			_											
Davidson														audited
financial st	atem	ents and	d Sche	edule K	1s are s	ent to	o inve	stors w	ithin 120 ca	aler	idar days c	of year	end	d, which
is in line w	ith th	e indust	ry sta	ndard.	Cliffwate	r has	revie	wed th	e most rece	ent	audited fin	ancial	sta	tements
and noted	no is	sues.												

Initial Disclosures	Yes No	_
137		
138		
139		
140		
141		
142		
143		
144		
145		
Fees and Expenses		
146		
147		
148		
149		
150		
151		
Ongoing Information Provided to Investors		
152		
153		
154		
155		
156		
157		





Criteria	Cliffwater Comments	

Meeting History

Date	Location	Cliffwater Attendees	Manager Attendees
Nov 11, 2005	New York, NY		
July 30, 2008	New York, NY		
February 24, 2009	Marina Del Rey, CA		
June 5, 2009	New York, NY		
May 27, 2010	New York, NY		
June 9, 2011	New York, NY		

Appendix: Glossary

Administrator	A service provider such as Citco or International Fund Services that handles administrative responsibilities such as calculating the fund's NAV on a monthly basis, sending the investors performance reports, and maintaining the official books and records of the fund.
Fair Value (FAS 157)	FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("FAS 157"), defines fair value as "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." Cliffwater reviews valuations according to the Fair Value hierarchy established by FAS 157, the three levels of which are described below.
Level 1 assets	Liquid assets with readily observable prices, and therefore a reliable market value. Level 1 assets typically include stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and any other assets that have a regular "mark to market" pricing mechanism.
Level 2 assets	Assets with a value based on market inputs that are not directly observable on a central exchange. These assets are often priced via quotations from dealers. An example of a level 2 asset is a credit default swap which is typically priced via indicative quotations from broker dealers.
Level 3 assets	Illiquid assets with a value that cannot be determined by observable measures. The fair value of a level 3 asset can only be estimated by using significant assumptions as inputs to the valuation model. Mortgage-backed securities are an example of this type of asset.
Leverage	The use of explicit debt (i.e. borrowing) or implicit debt (i.e. derivatives) to achieve investment positions that exceed invested capital (NAV), thereby amplifying return but also increasing risk. A common leverage calculation is the ratio of gross notional exposure to invested capital. For example, a \$100 investment in BP stock coupled with a \$100 short sale of Exxon stock yields gross notional exposure of \$200. Leverage in this example can be described in at least two ways: a. The portfolio has 200% gross exposure (equal to \$200 gross notional exposure divided by \$100 NAV) b. The portfolio is one time (1x) levered (equal to \$100 in debt divided by \$100 NAV) As illustrated in the example, the \$200 gross notional exposure equals the absolute value total of both \$100 long ("gross long") and \$100 short ("gross short") asset exposures. The measurement of gross notional exposure varies by asset class: • Equities – the market value of long and short positions • Corporate Debt and Municipal Bonds – the market value of long and short positions • US Treasuries (and other highly rated government debt) – the market value of long
	and short positions, adjusted to a 10 year bond equivalent maturity (approximate 9

	year duration), so that a \$100 exposure to a 2 year duration bond is recognized as a lower risk compared to a \$100 20 year duration bond. The \$100 3 year duration bond is said to have a \$33 10 year bond equivalent exposure (\$100 times 3, divided by 9) while the \$100 20 year duration bond is said to have a \$222 10 year bond equivalent exposure (\$100 times 20, divided by 9) • Options – the delta adjusted exposure rather than the total notional value of the underlying reference asset. Delta adjusted exposure represents the implied shares/holdings necessary to hedge the options position • Credit Default Swaps – total notional exposure of the underlying reference credit • Interest Rate Swaps – total notional exposure (expressed as 10-year bond equivalent, per the duration adjustment process described above) to reference security or index • Futures/Forwards – total notional exposure to reference security or index
Net Asset Value (NAV)	A fund's total assets less total liabilities.
Notional Exposure	The total dollar exposure represented by a position. Due to leverage, this amount may be greater than the equity in the position. For example, a CDS contract offering \$1 million of protection has a notional value of \$1 million even though the cost of the contract itself is likely to be a small fraction of that amount.
Gross Long	The total notional exposure of all long positions in a portfolio. Long positions benefit from increases in securities prices.
Gross Short	The total notional exposure of all short positions in a portfolio. Short positions benefit from decreases in securities prices.
Net	The difference between a portfolio's gross long and gross short exposures. A net long position indicates a higher portion of long positions in the portfolio, and that the portfolio should generally benefit from an increase in asset prices. A net short position indicates the opposite.
Total Gross	The sum of a portfolio's gross long and gross short exposures.
Operations Score	A measure of how well the firm meets best practice standards on a scale of A (meets all best practice standards) to F (does not meet several best practice standards). A rating of "C" or lower indicates Cliffwater believes the firm's departure from best practices could hurt returns or lead to the misappropriation of firm assets.
Prime Broker	A prime broker custodies assets, provides settlement services, facilitates the borrowing of securities for short positions, and may provide performance reporting for hedge funds. JPMorgan, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and UBS are large prime brokers.
Side Pocket	A segregated portion of a portfolio that may be used to hold illiquid, less frequently priced securities. Once a holding is placed in a side pocket, only current investors participate in its performance. Subsequent investors do not share in the gains/losses associated with assets previously placed in side pockets. Performance fees are paid when side pocket investments are realized. Assets placed into side pockets are not available for withdrawal until the investments are realized.
Soft Dollars Unencumbered Cash	Commission credits from trading securities that can be used to pay for research or other services that brokers provide to hedge funds and that are intended for the benefit of investors. Most funds operate under the SEC 28e safe harbor rules that restrict soft dollar use to research only. Unencumbered cash is equal to cash holdings less margin requirements.
Onencumbered CaSII	Onencumbered cash is equal to cash notuings less margin requirements.