

ABERDEEN ASIA-PACIFIC INCOME FUND INC
Form N-2
May 10, 2013

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 10, 2013

Securities Act File No. 333-

Investment Company Act File No. 811-04611

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form N 2

Registration Statement Under the Securities Act of 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No.

Post-Effective Amendment No.

and/or

Registration Statement under the Investment Company Act of 1940

Amendment No. 46

Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Fund, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Address of Principal Executive Offices

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: **(800) 522-5465**

Lucia Sitar, Esq.

c/o Aberdeen Asset Management Inc.

1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Name and Address of Agent For Service

Copies to:

**Rose F. DiMartino, Esq.
Willkie Farr & Gallagher**

787 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10019

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: **From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.**

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If any of the securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box. x

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

x when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(2)	Amount of Registration Fee
Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share		\$	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 13,640]

-
- (1) There are being registered hereunder a presently indeterminate number of shares of preferred stock to be offered on an immediate, continuous or delayed basis.
 - (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933. In no event will the aggregate initial offering price of all securities offered from time to time pursuant to a Prospectus Supplement and this Registration Statement exceed \$100,000,000.

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT THAT SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(a) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR UNTIL THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SECTION 8(a), MAY DETERMINE.

The information in this Prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The Fund may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion Dated May 10, 2013

BASE PROSPECTUS

\$100,000,000

ABERDEEN ASIA-PACIFIC INCOME FUND, INC.

Shares of Preferred Stock

Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Fund, Inc. (the Fund) is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with a leveraged capital structure that commenced operations on April 24, 1986. The Fund's principal investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund may also achieve incidental capital appreciation.

The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, including through rights offerings, its shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share (Shares). Shares may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more supplements to this Prospectus (each, a Prospectus Supplement). You should read this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement carefully before you invest in the Shares.

The Shares may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by the Fund, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of the Shares, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. The Prospectus Supplement relating to any sale of Shares will set forth the liquidation preference and information about the dividend period, dividend rate, any call protection or non-call period and other matters. The Fund may not sell any Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a Prospectus Supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering of the Shares.

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The Fund's outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$0.01, are listed on the NYSE MKT LLC (NYSE MKT) under the symbol FAX. The Shares may or may not be listed on a stock exchange.

Investment in the Shares involves certain risks and special considerations. For a discussion of these and other risks, see Risks and Special Considerations.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. If the Shares trade at a discount to their net asset value, the risk of loss may increase for purchasers in a public offering. See Risks and Special Considerations-Net Asset Value Discount.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This Prospectus, together with any Prospectus Supplement, sets forth concisely the information about the Fund that a prospective investor should know before investing. You should read this Prospectus and applicable Prospectus Supplement, which contain important information, before deciding whether to invest in the Shares. You should

retain the Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information (SAI), dated [], containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. The Table of Contents for the SAI is on page [] of this Prospectus. You may call 1-800-522-5465, email InvestorRelations@aberdeen-asset.com or write to the Fund at 1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 to obtain, free of charge, copies of the SAI and the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, as well as to obtain other information about the Fund and to make shareholder inquiries. The Fund's SAI, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, are also available on the Fund's website at www.aberdeenfx.com. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains the SAI, material incorporated by reference into the Fund's registration statement and additional information about the Fund. The references to these websites do not incorporate their content into this Prospectus.

The Shares do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

Prospectus dated []

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You should rely only on the information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this Prospectus and any related Prospectus Supplement in making your investment decisions. The Fund has not authorized any person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not making an offer to sell the Shares in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this Prospectus and any Prospectus Supplement is accurate only as of the dates on their covers. The Fund's business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since the date of its description in this Prospectus or the date of its description in any Prospectus Supplement.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following information is only a summary. You should consider the more detailed information contained in the Prospectus and in any related Prospectus Supplement and in the SAI before purchasing Shares, especially the information under Risks and Special Considerations on page [] of the Prospectus.

The Fund	<p>The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company organized as a Maryland corporation. See The Fund.</p> <p>The Fund's outstanding shares of common stock are listed for trading on the NYSE MKT under the symbol FAX. As of [date], the net assets of the Fund attributable to its shares of common stock were \$[] and the Fund had outstanding [] shares of common stock. The Shares may or may not be listed on a stock exchange. See Description of the Capital Stock.</p>
The Offering	<p>The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, including through rights offerings, up to \$100,000,000 of Shares on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Shares may either be fixed rate preferred shares or variable rate preferred shares. The Shares may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more Prospectus Supplements. You should read this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement carefully before you invest in the Shares. The Shares may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by the Fund, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of the Shares, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See Plan of DistributionThe Prospectus Supplement relating to any sale of Shares will set forth the liquidation preference and information about the dividend period, dividend rate, any call protection or non-call period and other matters. The Fund may not sell any Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a Prospectus Supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering of the Shares.</p>
Preferred Stock	<p>Currently, 100,000,000 shares of the Fund's capital stock, which includes the preferred stock being registered with this registration statement, have been classified by the Fund's Board of Directors (the Board of Directors or the Board) and duly authorized committee thereof, as preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. The Fund's Board may reclassify authorized and unissued shares of the Fund, previously classified as common stock, as preferred stock prior to the completion of any offering. The terms of each series of preferred stock may be fixed by the Board and may materially limit and/or qualify the rights of holders of the Fund's common stock. If the Fund's Board determines that it may be advantageous to the holders of the Fund's common stock for the Fund to utilize additional leverage, the Fund may issue additional series of fixed rate preferred stock (Fixed Rate Preferred Stock) or additional series of variable rate preferred stock (Variable Rate Preferred Stock). Any Fixed Rate Preferred Stock or Variable Rate Preferred Stock issued by the Fund will pay, as applicable, distributions at a fixed rate or at rates that will be reset frequently based on short-term interest rates. Leverage creates a greater risk of loss as well as a potential for more gains for the common shares than if leverage were not used. See Risk Factors and Special Considerations Leverage Risk.</p>
Use of Proceeds	<p>Proceeds from the sale of the Shares may be used (i) to make new portfolio</p>

investments, increasing the Fund's use of leverage, (ii) to pay down a portion of the Fund's current leverage and thereby reduce the Fund's interest rate exposure, or (iii) for general corporate purposes. See Use of Proceeds.

Investment Objectives

The Fund's principal investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund may also achieve incidental capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved. The Fund's investment objectives are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities. See Investment Objectives.

Investment Policies

To achieve its investment objectives, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Asian debt securities, Australian debt securities and New Zealand debt securities, as defined below. This 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The investment policies of the Fund under the section below entitled Fundamental Investment Policies are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. The remainder of the Fund's investment policies are non-fundamental (applies to all policies except the policies under the Fundamental Investment Policies section) and may be changed with Board approval.

Fundamental Investment Policies

The Fund may invest up to 80% of its total assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Asian debt securities, which include: (1) debt securities of Asian Country (as defined below) issuers, including securities issued by Asian Country governmental entities, as well as by banks, companies and other entities which are located in Asian Countries, whether or not denominated in an Asian Country currency; (2) debt securities of other issuers denominated in, or linked to, the currency of an Asian Country, including securities issued by supranational issuers, such as The World Bank and derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the currency of an Asian Country; (3) debt securities issued by entities which, although not located in an Asian Country, derive at least 50% of their revenues from Asian Countries or have at least 50% of their assets located in Asian Countries; and (4) debt securities issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of an entity located in an Asian Country, provided that the debt securities are guaranteed by the parent entity located in the Asian Country. With reference to items (3) and (4) above, Asian debt securities may be denominated in an Asian Country currency or in Australian, New Zealand or U.S. dollars. The maximum country exposure to any one Asian Country (other than Korea) is limited to 20% of the Fund's total assets and the maximum currency exposure to any one Asian Country currency (other than Korea) is limited to 10% of the Fund's total assets. The maximum country exposure for Korea is limited to 40% of the Fund's total assets, and the maximum currency exposure for Korea is limited to 25% of the Fund's total assets.

Asian Countries (each, an Asian Country) include China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan and Mongolia, and such other countries on the Asian continent approved for investment by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of Aberdeen Asset Management Asia

Limited, the Fund's investment manager (AAMAL or the Investment Manager).

At least 20% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in Australian debt securities, which include: (1) debt securities of Australian issuers, including securities issued by Australian governmental entities, as well as by banks, companies and other entities which are located in Australia, whether or not denominated in the Australian dollar; (2) debt securities of other issuers denominated in, or linked to, the Australian dollar, including securities issued by supranational issuers, such as The World Bank and derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the Australian dollar; (3) debt securities issued by entities which, although not located in Australia, derive at least 50% of their revenues from Australia or have at least 50% of their assets located in Australia; and (4) debt securities issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of an entity located in Australia, provided that the debt securities are guaranteed by the parent entity located in Australia. With reference to items (3) and (4) above, Australian debt securities may be denominated in Australian, New Zealand or U.S. dollars.

The Fund may also invest in New Zealand debt securities, which include: (1) debt securities of New Zealand issuers, including securities issued by New Zealand governmental entities, as well as by banks, companies and other entities which are located in New Zealand, whether or not denominated in the New Zealand dollar; (2) debt securities of other issuers, denominated in, or linked to, the New Zealand dollar, including securities issued by supranational issuers, such as The World Bank and derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the New Zealand dollar; (3) debt securities issued by entities which, although not located in New Zealand, derive at least 50% of their revenues from New Zealand or have at least 50% of their assets located in New Zealand; and (4) debt securities issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of an entity located in New Zealand, provided that the debt securities are guaranteed by the parent entity located in New Zealand. With reference to items (3) and (4) above, New Zealand debt securities may be denominated in Australian, New Zealand or U.S. dollars. The maximum country exposure for New Zealand is limited to 35% of the Fund's total assets, and the maximum currency exposure for New Zealand is limited to 35% of the Fund's total assets.

During periods when, in the Investment Manager's, Aberdeen Asset Management Limited's, the Fund's investment adviser (the Investment Adviser), or Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited's, the Fund's sub-adviser (the Sub-Adviser) (collectively, the Advisers) judgment, economic conditions warrant a temporary defensive investment policy, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its assets in U.S. debt securities.

In order to accommodate investment in Asian markets, the Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in Asian debt securities rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (S&P) or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. (Moody's) (also known as junk bonds), or judged by the Advisers to be below investment grade at the time of investment, provided that, with the approval of the Board of Directors, the ratings of other recognized rating services may be used. The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in Asian debt securities that may be deemed to be illiquid.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities rated by S&P or Moody's, or judged by the Advisers to be, below B- at the time of investment, provided that, with the approval of the Board of Directors, the ratings of other recognized ratings services may be used.

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers pursuant to which the Fund may acquire a security for a relatively short period (usually no more than a week) subject to the obligations of the seller to repurchase and the Fund to resell such security at a fixed time and price. The Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with parties who meet creditworthiness standards approved by the Board of Directors, i.e., banks or broker-dealers which have been determined by the Advisers to present no serious risk of becoming involved in bankruptcy proceedings within the period contemplated by the repurchase transaction.

Non-Fundamental Investment Policies

A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets in Asian debt securities can be denominated in any combination of Yen, Euro and British pounds.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in secondary market bank loans, up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in convertible securities and other hybrid securities, and up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in asset-backed securities.

The Fund currently utilizes and in the future expects to continue to utilize leverage through borrowings (including through the issuance of debt securities) or through other transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, which have the effect of leverage. The Fund may also utilize leverage through the issuance of preferred stock, as discussed in this Prospectus. The Fund may use leverage up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount obtained through leverage). The Fund generally will not utilize leverage if it anticipates that the Fund's leveraged capital structure would result in a lower return to common shareholders than that obtainable over time with an unleveraged capital structure.

Consistent with its investment objectives, the Fund may invest in a broad array of financial instruments and securities in which the value of the instrument or security is derived from the performance of an underlying asset or a benchmark such as a security index, an interest rate or a foreign currency (derivatives). The Fund may use derivatives to manage currency, interest rate and credit risk and as a substitute for physical securities. The Fund may use interest rate swaps to hedge the Fund's liability with respect to its leverage. The Fund has adopted a policy to limit the amount of interest rate swap transactions that may be entered into by the Fund. Derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the currency of a particular country will be counted toward the limitations applicable with respect to issuers in that country. The Fund may invest in over-the-counter or exchange traded derivatives. The Fund may invest in derivatives up to the limits allowed under the 1940 Act. The following guidelines apply with respect to the Fund's derivative investments:

- (a) The Fund will only use counterparty institutions rated A- or better by recognized international rating agencies, except with respect to Korean futures. In Korea, brokerage houses with Korean futures exchanges require deposits into margin accounts, and in many cases, these accounts are with unrated entities.
- (b) A maximum of 7.5% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in a derivative transaction with any single counterparty.

- (c) A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to currency-linked notes.
- (d) A maximum of 10% of the Fund's total assets may be at risk to any single counterparty (aggregate interest rate, currency and credit derivatives).
- (e) Exchange-traded derivatives may only be traded on regulated derivative exchanges and a maximum of 35% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to exchange-traded derivatives.
- (f) The Fund's maximum gross exposure (long plus short positions) to derivatives traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange is 20% of its total assets and the maximum net exposure (long positions minus short positions) to derivatives traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange is 15% of the Fund's total assets.
- (g) A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to derivatives traded on the Chicago Board of Trade.
- (h) A maximum of 7% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to derivatives traded on any one Asian Futures Exchanges.

See "Derivatives" in the "Portfolio Securities" section for further information.

The Fund may invest in securities issued by investment companies registered as such under the 1940 Act and unregistered, private funds (each, an "acquired company"), subject to the limitations below (which are to be applied immediately after the acquisition of such securities).

The Fund may not acquire securities issued by an acquired company:

- if the value of such securities exceeds 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired company;
- if the aggregate value of such securities would exceed 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or
- if the aggregate value of such securities, together with all other acquired company securities in the Fund's portfolio, would exceed 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund.

As a non-diversified company, there is no investment restriction on the percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested at any time in the securities of any single issuer. However, the Fund intends to limit its investments in the securities of any single issuer, except for securities issued or guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Australian, New Zealand or Asian Country governmental entities, to 5% of its total assets at the time of purchase. The Fund may invest without limitation in securities of Australian governmental entities and intends to invest at least 25% of its assets in securities of Australian governmental entities. The Fund may, at the time of purchase, invest up to 24.9% of its total assets in New Zealand governmental securities and Korea governmental securities. The Fund also may, at the time of purchase, invest up to 15% of its total assets in governmental securities of any one Asian Country (other than Korea). The Fund intends to invest in a variety of debt securities, with differing issuers, maturities and interest rates, and to comply with the

diversification and other requirements of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), applicable to regulated investment companies so that the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on its net investment income. The average U.S. dollar weighted maturity of the Fund's portfolio is not expected to exceed 10 years.

Investment Restrictions

In addition to the Fund's fundamental investment policies set out above, the Fund has certain investment restrictions that may not be changed without approval by a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. These restrictions concern issuance of senior securities, borrowing, lending, concentration, underwriting and real estate. See Investment Restrictions.

Use of Leverage

As noted above, the Fund currently utilizes leverage as part of its investment strategy. The Fund, as of [], is leveraged through borrowings from a revolving credit facility in the amount of \$600,000,000 or []% of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds of such leverage). The Fund's asset coverage ratio as of [] was []%. See Description of the Capital Stock Credit Facility for a brief description of the Fund's credit agreement with a syndicate of banks led by Bank of America, N.A.

The Fund intends to continue to use leverage through borrowings from banks, and expects to use leverage through the issuance of shares of preferred stock, as described in this Prospectus. The Fund may also use leverage through the issuance of debt securities.

The Fund may engage in leverage through the issuance of preferred stock and/or notes or other forms of indebtedness. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred stock unless immediately after such issuance the Fund will have an asset coverage of at least 200%. In general, the term asset coverage for this purpose means the ratio the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund plus the aggregate of the involuntary liquidation preference of the preferred stock. The involuntary liquidation preference refers to the amount to which the preferred stock would be entitled on the involuntary liquidation of the Fund in preference to a security junior to it. The Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness, including through the issuance of debt securities, unless immediately thereafter the Fund will have an asset coverage of at least 300%. In general, the term asset coverage for this purpose means the ratio which the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund. In addition, the Fund may be limited in its ability to declare any cash distribution on its capital stock or purchase its capital stock unless (including its preferred stock), at the time of such declaration or purchase, the Fund has an asset coverage (on its indebtedness) of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase price, as applicable. The 1940 Act contains an exception, however, that permits dividends to be declared upon any preferred stock issued by the Fund if the Fund's indebtedness has an asset coverage of at least 200% at the time of declaration after deducting the amount of the dividend. In addition, if the Fund issues non-public indebtedness (for example, if it enters into a loan agreement in a privately arranged transaction with a bank), it may be able to continue to pay dividends on its capital stock even if the asset coverage ratio on its indebtedness falls below 300%. Under the 1940 Act, certain short-term borrowings (such as for cash management purposes) are not subject to these limitations if (i) repaid within 60 days, (ii) not extended or renewed and

(iii) not in excess of 5% of the total assets of the Fund.

The Fund may also enter into certain transactions that create leverage, such as reverse repurchase agreements, which are not subject to the asset coverage requirements set out above so long as the Fund establishes in a segregated account cash or other liquid securities equal to the Fund's obligations in respect of such transactions or enters into other transactions offsetting the Fund's obligations in respect to such transactions.

Risks (See generally Risks and Special Considerations for more information on these and other risks)

Risk is inherent in all investing. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the following risks.

Risks of Investing in the Shares

The principal risks of investing in the Shares include:

Failure to Pay Distributions. The Fund's investments are subject to a high degree of risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., junk bonds) or in other asset classes that may be considered speculative. If the value of the Fund's investments were to decline suddenly and substantially, the Fund may not be able to make timely payments of distributions or pay the full liquidation preference of the Shares. In addition, the Fund may not meet the asset coverage requirements or earn sufficient income from its investments to make distributions on the Shares.

Subordination Risk. Shares will be junior in liquidation and with respect to distribution rights to any outstanding debt securities and other borrowings of the Fund. Senior securities representing indebtedness may constitute a substantial lien on the Fund's assets and pose substantial risks to the holders of Shares by reason of their prior claim against the Fund's income and against the Fund's net assets in liquidation. The Fund may not be permitted to declare distributions with respect to any series of Shares unless at such time it meets applicable asset coverage requirements and the payment of principal or interest is not in default with respect to the Fund's debt securities, if any, and other borrowings.

Ratings Risk. Shares may be rated by a rating agency. There can be no assurance that the Shares will receive any particular rating from any of Moody's, S&P or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch) (each, a Rating Agency), or that any such ratings will be maintained at the level originally assigned through the term of the Shares. Ratings do not eliminate or mitigate the risks of investing in Shares. A rating issued by a Rating Agency is only the opinion of the entity issuing the rating at that time, and is not a guarantee as to quality, or an assurance of the future performance, of the rated security (in this case, the Shares). In addition, the manner in which the Rating Agency obtains and processes information about a particular security may affect the Rating Agency's ability to timely react to changes in an issuer's circumstances (in this case, the Fund) that could influence a particular rating. A Rating Agency could downgrade the Shares, which may reduce demand for the Shares causing them to become less liquid in any secondary market and reduce market prices.

Early Redemption Risk. The Fund may issue classes of Shares that are callable at the discretion of the Fund. In such circumstances, the Fund may voluntarily

redeem Shares or may be forced to redeem Shares to meet regulatory requirements and the asset coverage requirements of the Shares. Such redemptions may be at a time that is unfavorable to holders of Shares.

Inflation Risk. Inflation is the reduction in the purchasing power of money resulting from the increase in the price of goods and services. Inflation risk is the risk that the inflation-adjusted (or real) value of an investment in the Shares or the income from that investment will be worth less in the future. As inflation occurs, the real value of the Shares and dividends on the Shares declines.

Special Risks to Holders of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock.

- *Interest Rate Risk.* Shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock pay dividends at a fixed dividend rate. Prices of fixed income investments vary inversely with changes in market yields. The market yields on securities comparable to Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may increase, which would likely result in a decline in the secondary market price (if any) of shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock.

- *Secondary Market and Delayed Listing Risk.* The Fund may list shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock on an exchange. Prior to any offering, there will be no public market for any series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock. In the event any series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock are issued, prior application will have been made to list such shares on a national securities exchange, which will likely be the NYSE MKT. However, during an initial period, which is not expected to exceed 30 days after the date of its initial issuance, such Shares may not be listed on any securities exchange. During such period, any underwriters of the Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may make a market in such shares, although they will have no obligation to do so. Consequently, an investment in such Shares may be illiquid during such period. Even after a series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock is listed on a securities exchange, there is a risk that the market for such series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may be thinly traded and relatively illiquid compared to the market for other types of securities, with the spread between the bid and asked prices considerably greater than the spreads of other securities with comparable terms, credit ratings and tax-advantaged income features. Shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may trade at a premium to or discount from liquidation value for various reasons, including changes in interest rates.

Special Risks for Holders of Variable Rate Preferred Stock.

- *Auction Risk.* Shares of Variable Rate Preferred Stock may have rates set at periodic auctions. You may not be able to sell your Variable Rate Preferred Stock at an auction if the auction fails, i.e., if more Variable Rate Preferred Stock is offered for sale than there are buyers for those shares. Also, if you place an order (a hold order) at an auction to retain Variable Rate Preferred Stock only at a specified rate that exceeds the rate set at the auction, you will not retain your Variable Rate Preferred Stock. Additionally, if you place a hold order without specifying a rate below which you would not wish to continue to hold your shares and the auction sets a below-market rate, you will receive a lower rate of return on your shares than the market rate. Finally, the dividend period may be

changed, subject to certain conditions and with notice to the holders of the Variable Rate Preferred Stock, which could also affect the liquidity of your

investment.

- *Secondary Market Risk.* If you try to sell your Variable Rate Preferred Stock between auctions, you may not be able to sell them for their liquidation preference per share or such amount per share plus accumulated dividends. If the Fund has designated a special dividend period of more than seven days, changes in interest rates could affect the price you would receive if you sold your shares in the secondary market. Broker-dealers that maintain a secondary trading market for the Variable Rate Preferred Stock are not required to maintain this market, and the Fund may not be required to redeem Variable Rate Preferred Stock if either an auction or an attempted secondary market sale fails because of a lack of buyers. The Variable Rate Preferred Stock is not expected to be registered on a stock exchange. If you sell your Variable Rate Preferred Stock to a broker-dealer between auctions, you may receive less than the price you paid for them, especially when market interest rates have risen since the last auction or during a special dividend period.

General Risks of Investing in the Fund

An investment in the Shares involves the risks of investing in the Fund generally. The Fund's ability to pay distributions on the Shares or their underlying liquidation preference be impaired by the investment results of the Fund. The following is a summary of certain of the principal risks of the Fund.

General. The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end investment company designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading tool. The Fund invests primarily in fixed income securities. An investment in the Fund may be speculative and involves a high degree of risk. Due to the uncertainty in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss by the Fund of the entire value of its portfolio. The value of the securities owned by the Fund, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and these fluctuations are likely to have a greater impact on the value of the Shares during periods in which the Fund utilizes a leveraged capital structure. If the current global economic downturn continues into a prolonged recession or deteriorates further, the ability of issuers of the corporate fixed-income securities and other securities in which the Fund invests to service their obligations could be materially and adversely affected.

Asian-Pacific Region Risk. Parts of the Asian-Pacific region may be subject to a greater degree of economic, political and social instability than is the case in the United States and Europe. Some Asian-Pacific countries can be characterized as emerging markets or newly industrialized and may experience more volatile economic cycles than developed countries. The developing nature of securities markets in many countries in the Asian-Pacific region may lead to a lack of liquidity while some countries have restricted the flow of money in and out of the country. Some countries in Asia-Pacific have historically experienced political uncertainty, corruption, military intervention and social unrest.

Additionally, the Fund may be more volatile than a fund which is broadly

diversified geographically. Focusing on a single geographical region involves increased currency, political, regulatory and other risks. Market swings in the targeted geographical region (Asia-Pacific) likely will have a greater effect on portfolio performance than they would in a more geographically diversified fixed income fund.

Australian Risk. Because the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in Australian securities, the Fund is particularly vulnerable to loss in the event of adverse political, economic, financial and other developments that affect Australia, including fluctuations of Australian currency versus the U.S. dollar. Also, Australia is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as drought and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event could result in a significant adverse impact on the Australian economy.

Credit Risk. Investments in debt securities expose the Fund to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more of the Fund's investments in debt securities or other instruments will decline in price, or fail to pay interest, liquidation value or principal when due, because the issuer of the obligation or the issuer of a reference security experiences an actual or perceived decline in its financial status. Credit risk is influenced by changes in general economic and political conditions and changes in the financial condition of the issuers. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of securities with a low credit rating may experience financial weakness that could affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, when market interest rates rise, the prices of debt obligations fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that debt obligations and other instruments in the Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. This risk may be particularly acute when market interest rates are at low levels. The prices of long-term debt obligations generally fluctuate more than prices of short-term debt obligations as interest rates change. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended due to slower than expected payments. This may lock in a below market yield, increase the security's duration and reduce the security's value. The Fund's use of leverage will tend to increase interest rate risk.

Investments in floating rate debt instruments, although generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than longer duration fixed rate instruments, may nevertheless decline in value in response to rising interest rates if, for example, the rates at which they pay interest do not rise as much, or as quickly, as market interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate instruments will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate debt securities may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate debt obligation with similar credit quality. To the extent the Fund holds floating rate instruments, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investing in foreign securities involves certain special considerations that are not typically associated with investments in the securities of U.S. issuers. Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and may have policies that are not comparable to those of domestic issuers. As a result, there may be

less information available about foreign issuers than about domestic issuers. Securities of some foreign issuers may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities markets, brokers and issuers than in the United States. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political and social instability, or diplomatic developments, which could affect the value of investments in those countries. The costs of investing in foreign countries frequently are higher than the costs of investing in the United States. Although the Advisers endeavor to achieve the most favorable execution costs in portfolio transactions, trading costs in non-U.S. securities markets are generally higher than trading costs in the United States.

Investments in securities of foreign issuers often will be denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency exchange rates and in exchange control regulations. The Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. See Risks and Special Considerations Foreign Currency Risk.

The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories approved by State Street Bank and Trust Company, the Fund's Foreign Custody Manager (as that term is defined in Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act). Some foreign banks and securities depositories may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. There may be limited or no regulatory oversight over their operations. Also, the laws of certain countries may put limits on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank, depository or issuer of a security, or any of their agents, goes bankrupt. In addition, it is often more expensive for the Fund to buy, sell and hold securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets reduces the amount the Fund can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio for the Fund than for investment companies invested only in the United States.

Certain foreign governments levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

From time to time, the Fund may have invested in certain sovereign debt obligations that are issued by, or certain companies that operate in or have dealings with, countries that become subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. Investments in such countries may be adversely affected because, for example, the credit rating of the sovereign debt security may be lowered due to the country's instability or unreliability or the company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, such countries. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Developing and Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in the securities of issuers located in developing and emerging market countries (and to a certain extent non-U.S. developed market countries) involves special considerations not typically associated with investing in the securities of U.S. issuers and other

developed market issuers, including heightened risks of expropriation and/or nationalization, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, difficulties in dividend withholding reclaims procedures, less publicly available financial and other information and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

The economies of individual developing and emerging market countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Governments of many developing and emerging market countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the government owns or controls many companies, including some of the largest in the country.

Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in a developing or emerging market country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of developing and emerging market countries generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. Many developing and emerging market economies are considered to be more politically volatile than the developed markets. Investments in securities of issuers in countries other than the U.S. may involve greater political risk, including in some countries, the possibility of nationalization of assets, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, restrictions on repatriation, and the establishment of foreign exchange controls, political changes, government regulation, overburdened and obsolete or unseasoned financial systems, environmental problems, less developed legal systems, economic or social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could affect adversely the economies of such countries or the value of the Fund's investments in those countries. Central authorities also tend to exercise a high degree of control over the economies and in many cases have ownership over core productive assets.

The legal systems in many developing and emerging market countries are less developed than those in more developed countries, with the administration of laws and regulations often subject to considerable discretion. Non-U.S. markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. or other developed markets. It also may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in a court outside of the United States.

Adequate public information on non-U.S. issuers may not be available, and it may be difficult to secure information regarding corporate actions on a timely basis. In general, there is less overall governmental supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States or other developed market countries.

Due to their strong reliance on international trade, most developing and emerging market economies tend to be sensitive both to economic changes in their own region and to changes affecting their major trading partners. These include changes in growth, inflation, foreign exchange rates, current account

positions, government policies, taxation and tariffs.

Investments in developing and emerging market countries may entail purchasing securities issued by or on behalf of entities that are insolvent, bankrupt, in default or otherwise engaged in an attempt to reorganize or reschedule their obligations or in entities that have little or no proven credit rating or credit history. In any such case, the issuer's poor or deteriorating financial condition may increase the likelihood that the Fund will experience losses or diminution in available gains due to bankruptcy, insolvency or fraud.

Foreign Currency Risk. The Fund may invest all of its assets in debt securities which are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rates can fluctuate significantly over short periods and can be subject to unpredictable changes based on a variety of factors including political developments and currency controls by governments. A change in the value of a currency in which a security is denominated against the U.S. dollar will generally result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets.

The currencies of developing and emerging markets, in particular, have experienced periods of steady declines or even sudden devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar. Some developing and emerging market currencies may not be internationally traded or may be subject to strict controls by local governments, resulting in undervalued or overvalued currencies. Some developing and emerging markets have experienced balance of payment deficits and shortages in foreign exchange reserves. Governments have responded by restricting currency conversions. Future restrictive exchange controls could prevent or restrict a company's ability to make dividend or interest payments in the original currency of an obligation (often U.S. dollars). In addition, even though the currencies of some developing and emerging markets may be convertible into U.S. dollars, the conversion rates may be artificial to their actual market values.

Sovereign Debt Risk. Investments in sovereign debt involve special risks. Foreign governmental issuers of debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or pay interest when due. In the event of default, there may be limited or no legal recourse in that, generally, remedies for defaults must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party. Political conditions, especially a sovereign entity's willingness to meet the terms of its debt obligations, are of considerable significance. The ability of a foreign sovereign issuer, especially an emerging market country, to make timely payments on its debt obligations will also be strongly influenced by the sovereign issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credit facilities and investments, fluctuations of interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves.

Corporate Debt Risk. The Fund may invest in debt securities of non-governmental issuers. Like all debt securities, corporate debt securities generally represent an issuer's obligation to repay to the investor (or lender) the amount borrowed plus interest over a specified time period. A typical corporate bond specifies a fixed date when the amount borrowed (principal) is due in full, known as the maturity date, and specifies dates when periodic interest (coupon) payments will be made over the life of the security.

Corporate debt securities come in many varieties and may differ in the way that interest is calculated, the amount and frequency of payments, the type of

collateral, if any, and the presence of special features (e.g., conversion rights). The Fund's investments in corporate debt securities may include, but are not limited to, senior, junior, secured and unsecured bonds, notes and other debt securities, and may be fixed rate, floating rate, zero coupon and inflation linked, among other things.

Prices of corporate debt securities fluctuate and, in particular, are subject to several key risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk and spread risk. The market value of a corporate bond may be affected by the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the corporate debt securities in which the Fund may invest may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument.

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. Among other things, investment in securities which are rated below investment grade requires skilled credit analysis and reduces the overall credit quality of the Fund's portfolio.

Investments in securities rated below investment grade are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal than investments in securities with investment grade credit ratings. The former will generally provide higher yields due to the higher premiums required by investors for taking the associated credit risk.

Leverage Risk. The Fund currently leverages through borrowings from a credit facility. In addition, the Fund intends to use leverage for investment purposes by issuing preferred stock, as described in this Prospectus. The Fund also may use leverage for investment purposes by issuing debt securities. As of [], 2013, the Fund had \$[] of total leverage outstanding, representing approximately []% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund's leveraged capital structure creates special risks not associated with unleveraged funds having similar investment objectives and policies. These include the possibility of greater loss and the likelihood of higher volatility of the net asset value of the Fund and the asset coverage for the Shares. Such volatility may increase the likelihood of the Fund having to redeem Shares when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Liquidity Risk. While the Fund ordinarily invests in debt securities for which there is an active secondary market, the Fund may invest in debt securities for which there is no established secondary market. The securities markets that exist in developing and emerging market countries are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the United States and other more developed countries. The Fund may not be able readily to dispose of illiquid securities at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such securities if they were more widely traded.

Bank Loans Risk. Bank loans are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. As a result, there may not be a recognized, liquid public market for bank loan interests. Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. The borrower may be in financial distress or may default or have a right to borrow additional cash from the owners of direct debt. Direct debt instruments may involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or intermediary. In addition, there may be fewer legal protections for

owners of direct debt than conventional debt securities. If the Fund acquires a participation interest in a loan, the Fund may not be able to control the exercise of any remedies that the lender would have under the loan. In addition, the Fund normally will have to rely on the participating lender to demand and receive payments in respect of the loans, and to pay those amounts on to the Fund; the Fund will be subject to the risk that the lender may be unwilling or unable to do so. In such a case, the Fund would not likely have any rights against the borrower directly.

Convertible Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in convertible securities, which include bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks and other securities that entitle the holder to acquire common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. As with all debt securities, the market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities also tend to reflect the market price of the underlying stock in varying degrees, depending on the relationship of such market price to the conversion price in the terms of the convertible security. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and consequently entail less risk than the issuer's common stock.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Payment of interest and repayment of principal on asset-backed securities is largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other credit enhancements. Asset-backed security values may also be affected by the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool, the originator of the loans or receivables and any entities providing the credit enhancement. In addition, the underlying assets are subject to prepayments that shorten the securities' weighted average maturity and may lower their return.

Derivatives Risk. The primary risk of derivatives is the same as the risk of the underlying asset, namely that the value of the underlying asset may increase or decrease. Adverse movements in the value of the underlying asset can expose the Fund to losses. In addition, risks in the use of derivatives include:

- an imperfect correlation between the price of derivatives and the movement of the securities prices, interest rates or currency exchange rates being hedged or replicated;
- the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular derivative at any time;
- the potential loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised;
- the possible need to defer closing out certain positions to avoid adverse tax consequences, as well as the possibility that derivative transactions may result in acceleration of gain, deferral of losses or a change in the character of gain realized;
- the risk that the financial intermediary manufacturing the over-the-counter derivative, being the most active market maker and offering the best price for repurchase, will not continue to create a credible market in the derivative;
- because certain derivatives are manufactured by financial institutions, the risk that the Fund may develop a substantial exposure to financial institution counterparties; and

- the risk that a full and complete appreciation of the complexity of derivatives and how future value is affected by various factors including changing interest rates, exchange rates and credit quality is not attained.

There is no guarantee that derivatives will provide successful results and any success in their use depends on a variety of factors including the ability of the Advisers to predict correctly the direction of interest rates, securities prices, currency exchange rates and other factors.

The Fund may use interest rate swaps to hedge up to 100% of its leverage. A significant type of risk associated with interest rate swaps is the risk that the counterparty may default or file for bankruptcy, in which case the Fund would bear the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under the swap agreement. There can be no assurance that the Fund will have an interest rate swap in place at any given time, nor can there be any assurance that, if an interest rate swap is in place, it will be successful in hedging the Fund's interest rate risk with respect to the Fund's leverage. See *Derivatives Risk* in the *Risks and Special Considerations* section for further information.

Risks of Regulatory Developments. It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures and swap agreements (including but not limited to interest rate and credit default swaps described herein), may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as part of its investment strategy, which could negatively impact the Fund. For example, the swaps market has been an evolving and largely unregulated market. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new regulatory requirements, could limit or prevent the Fund's ability to utilize swap agreements or options on swaps as part of its investment strategy, terminate existing swap agreements or realize amounts to be received under such agreements, which could negatively affect the Fund. Some swaps currently are, and more in the future will be, centrally cleared, which affects how swaps are transacted.

In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, enacted on July 21, 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act), has resulted in new clearing and exchange-trading requirements for swaps and other over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and/or the SEC, in consultation with banking regulators, to establish capital requirements for swap dealers and major swap participants, as well as requirements for posting margin by counterparties such as the Fund on cleared and uncleared derivatives, including swaps. In addition, some provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act impose business conduct, reporting and disclosure requirements on dealers, and recordkeeping and other obligations on counterparties such as the Fund.

While some provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act have either already been implemented through rulemaking by the CFTC and/or the SEC or must be implemented through future rulemaking by those and other federal agencies, and any regulatory or legislative activity may not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the Fund, it is possible that, when compliance with these rules is required, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use certain derivatives as a part of its investment strategy, increase the cost of entering into derivatives transactions or require

more assets of the Fund to be used for collateral in support of those derivatives than is currently the case. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions also could prevent the Fund from using derivatives or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these transactions, or may change the availability of certain derivatives.

The CFTC and the SEC continue to review the proposed and current regulatory requirements applicable to derivatives, including swaps. It is not certain at this time how the regulators may change these requirements and such proposals may create barriers to the Fund's use of certain types of investments.

Hedging Strategy Risk. Certain of the investment techniques that the Fund may employ for hedging will expose the Fund to additional or increased risks.

There may be an imperfect correlation between changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and hedging positions entered into by the Fund, which may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, the Fund's success in using hedge instruments is subject to the Advisers' ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Fund's portfolio holdings, and there can be no assurance that the Advisers' judgment in this respect will be accurate. Consequently, the use of hedging transactions might result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund, whether or not adjusted for risk, than if the Fund had not hedged its portfolio holdings.

The Advisers are under no obligation to engage in any hedging strategies, and may, in their discretion, choose not to engage in hedging strategies. Even if the Advisers desire to hedge some of the Fund's risks, suitable hedging transactions may not be available or, if available, attractive. A failure to hedge may result in losses to the value of the Fund's investments.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts purchased or sold by the Fund. Recently, several broker-dealers and other financial institutions have experienced extreme financial difficulty, sometimes resulting in bankruptcy of the institution. Although the Investment Manager monitors the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties, there can be no assurance that the Fund's counterparties will not experience similar difficulties, possibly resulting in losses to the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt, or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money.

Management Risk. The Advisers' judgment about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect.

*Current Economic Conditions Credit Crisis Liquidity and Volatility Risk*The

markets for credit instruments, including fixed income securities, have experienced periods of extreme illiquidity and volatility since the latter half of 2007. Tightening of credit conditions occurred just as a record amount of corporate bonds (as measured by transaction volume) were scheduled to enter the markets in the third quarter of 2007. This imbalance has caused a significant dislocation in the markets, marked by sharply widened credit spreads, delayed high yield bond offerings and a general reduction in liquidity. General market uncertainty and consequent repricing risk have led to market imbalances of sellers and buyers, which in turn have also resulted in significant valuation uncertainties in a variety of debt securities, including certain fixed income securities. In addition, during 2008, several major dealers of fixed income securities exited the market via acquisition or bankruptcy. These conditions resulted, and in many cases continue to result in greater volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many debt securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. During times of reduced market liquidity the Fund may not be able to sell securities readily at prices reflecting the values at which the securities are carried on the Fund's books. Sales of large blocks of securities by market participants, such as the Fund, that are seeking liquidity can further reduce security prices in an illiquid market.

Furthermore, because of the current conditions in the credit markets across the globe, issuers of fixed income securities may be subject to increased costs associated with incurring debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for the loans they make, the securities they purchase and the securities they issue. The worsening general economic conditions have materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and have reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole.

These developments have adversely affected the broader economy, and may continue to do so, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by the Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, lead to lower credit ratings and increased defaults. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund. Extraordinary steps have been taken by the governments of several leading economic countries to combat the current economic crisis. The impact of these measures is not yet known and cannot be predicted.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets Risk. The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government and foreign governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. U.S. federal and state governments and foreign governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities, in ways that are unforeseeable. Issuers of corporate fixed income securities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Advisers will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Conflicts of Interest Risk. The Investment Manager's, the Investment

Adviser s and the Sub-Adviser s advisory fees are based on net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. Consequently, the Advisers will benefit from an increase in the Fund s net assets resulting from an offering or borrowings. In addition, a Director who is an interested person (as such term is defined under the 1940 Act) of the Fund or a portfolio manager of the Fund could benefit indirectly from an increase in Fund assets because of such affiliations.

Non-Diversification Risk. As a non-diversified investment company, the Fund can invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than an investment company that is diversified, exposing the Fund to greater risk. The Fund, however, intends to comply with the diversification requirements imposed by the Code, for qualification as a regulated investment company.

Repurchase Agreements Risk. These transactions involve risks in the event of counterparty default or insolvency.

Securities Lending Risk. In connection with its loans of portfolio securities, the Fund may be exposed to the risk of delay in recovery of the loaned securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower become insolvent. The Fund also bears the risk of loss on the investment of cash collateral. There is also the risk that, in the event of default by the borrower, the collateral might not be sufficient to cover any losses incurred by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the return to the Fund from a particular loan, or from its loans overall, will exceed the related costs and any related losses.

Tax Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of which the federal income tax treatment may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS). It could be more difficult for the Fund to comply with the United States tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies, or with other tax requirements applicable to foreign investors, if the tax characterization of the Fund s investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the IRS. See Taxation.

Investment Manager,
Investment Adviser and
Sub-Adviser

The Fund s investment manager is Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited, the Fund s investment adviser is Aberdeen Asset Management Limited and the Fund s sub-adviser is Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited. The Investment Manager is a Singapore corporation located at 21 Church Street, #01-01 Capital Square Two, Singapore 049480. The Investment Manager manages the Fund s investments and makes investment decisions on behalf of the Fund. The Investment Adviser is an Australian corporation located at Level 6, 201 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia. The Investment Adviser makes recommendations to the Investment Manager as to the overall structure of the Fund s portfolio, including asset allocation advice and general advice on investment strategy relating to the Fund s overall investment objectives and the selection of and the placement of orders with brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is a United Kingdom limited company located at Bow Bells House, 1 Bread Street, London, England, EC4M 9HH. The Sub-Adviser provides sub-advisory services to the Fund, in accordance with the Fund s stated investment objectives, policies and limitations and subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and manages the portion of the Fund s assets allocated to it by the Investment Manager. Each of the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser and the Sub-Adviser is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act.

Each of the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser, and the Sub-Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aberdeen Asset Management PLC (Aberdeen PLC), which is the parent company of an asset management group managing approximately \$[] billion in assets as of [date] for a range of pension funds, financial institutions, investment trusts, unit trusts, offshore funds, charities and private clients, in addition to U.S. registered investment companies. The registered offices of Aberdeen PLC are located at 10 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland AB 10 1 YG. Aberdeen PLC, its affiliates and subsidiaries are referred to collectively herein as Aberdeen. Aberdeen PLC was formed in 1983 and was first listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1991. See Management of the Fund The Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser and the Sub-Adviser.

The Fund pays the Investment Manager a fee at the annual rate of 0.65% of the Fund's average weekly Managed Assets (defined below) up to \$200 million, 0.60% of Managed Assets between \$200 million and \$500 million, 0.55% of Managed Assets between \$500 million and \$900 million, 0.50% of Managed Assets between \$900 million and \$1.75 billion, and 0.45% of Managed Assets in excess of \$1.75 billion, computed based upon Managed Assets determined weekly and payable at the end of each calendar month. For purposes of this calculation, Managed Assets of the Fund shall mean total assets of the Fund, including any form of investment leverage, minus all accrued expenses incurred in the normal course of operations, but not excluding any liabilities or obligations attributable to investment leverage obtained through (i) indebtedness of any type (including, without limitation, borrowing through a credit facility or the issuance of debt securities), (ii) the issuance of preferred stock or other similar preference securities, (iii) the reinvestment of collateral received for securities loaned in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies, and/or (iv) any other means. During periods in which the Fund is utilizing leverage, the advisory fee payable to the Investment Manager will be higher than if the Fund did not utilize a leveraged capital structure because the fee is calculated as a percentage of the Managed Assets, including those purchased with leverage. The Fund is currently utilizing leverage.

The Investment Manager pays the fees of the Investment Adviser. These fees are computed at the annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund's average weekly Managed Assets up to \$1,200 million and 0.20% of such assets in excess of \$1,200 million, computed based upon the value of the Managed Assets determined weekly and payable at the end of each calendar month.

The Investment Manager pays the fees of the Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser receives an annual total fee of \$100,000, payable in monthly increments.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by the Asian Fixed Income Team. The following persons have the most significant responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio: Anthony Michael, Head of Fixed Income Asia; Adam McCabe, Senior Portfolio Manager/Deputy Head of Asian Fixed Income; Kenneth Akintewe, Portfolio Manager; Thu HaChow, Senior Investment Manager Fixed Income Asia; and Nick Bishop, Senior Investment Manager. See Management of the Fund Portfolio Management.

Administrator

Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. (the Administrator), 1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103, is the administrator for the Fund. The Administrator is a subsidiary of Aberdeen PLC and an affiliate of the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser and the Sub-Adviser. The Fund pays the

Administrator a fee at an annual rate equal to 0.125% of the Fund's average weekly Managed Assets between \$0 to \$1 billion, 0.10% between \$1 billion and \$2 billion, and 0.075% in excess of \$2 billion, computed based upon the value of the Managed Assets determined at the end of each week. See Management of the Fund Administrator.

Sub-Administrator State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), One Heritage Drive, North Quincy, MA 02171, is the sub-administrator for the Fund and certain other affiliated funds.

Custodian State Street acts as the Fund's custodian. See Management of the Fund Custodian.

Transfer Agent Computershare Trust Company, N.A., ESPP/SOP, 250 Royall Street, Canton, MA 02021 (Computershare), serves as the Fund's stock transfer agent and dividend paying agent. See Management of the Fund Transfer Agent.

Dividends and Distributions *Preferred Stock Distributions.* In accordance with the Fund's Articles of Incorporation and any amendments or supplements thereto, including any articles supplementary of the Fund establishing a series of preferred stock (the Articles Supplementary and together with the Articles of Incorporation, the Charter), all preferred stock of the Fund must have the same seniority with respect to distributions. Accordingly, no full distribution will be declared or paid on any series of preferred stock of the Fund for any dividend period, or part thereof, unless full cumulative dividends and distributions due through the most recent dividend payment dates for all series of outstanding preferred stock of the Fund are declared and paid. If full cumulative distributions due have not been declared and made on all outstanding preferred stock of the Fund, any distributions on such preferred stock will be made as nearly pro rata as possible in proportion to the respective amounts of distributions accumulated but unmade on each such series of preferred stock on the relevant dividend payment date.

In the event that for any calendar year the total distributions on shares of the Fund's preferred stock exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits allocable to such shares, the excess distributions will generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital (to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis in the shares). The amount treated as a tax-free return of capital will reduce a shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the preferred stock, thereby increasing the shareholder's potential gain or reducing the potential loss on the sale of the shares.

Common Stock Distributions. It is the Fund's current policy to pay distributions to shareholders of common stock from net investment income supplemented by net realized foreign exchange gains, net realized short-term capital gains and return of capital distributions, if necessary, on a monthly basis. A return of capital to a shareholder represents a return of a portion of the shareholder's original investment in the Fund. A return of capital may have the effect of decreasing the asset coverage per share with respect to the Fund's preferred stock. The Fund will also declare and pay distributions to shareholders of common stock at least annually from net realized gains on investment transactions and net realized foreign exchange gains, if any. Dividends and distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Taxation Withholding and/or other taxes may apply in the countries in which the Fund invests, which will reduce the Fund's cash return in those countries. The Fund intends to elect, when eligible, to pass-through to the Fund's shareholders the

ability to claim (subject to limitations) a deduction or credit for the amount of foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Fund. Tax considerations for an investor in the Fund are summarized under Taxation. See also Risks and Special Considerations.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. Information is shown for the Fund's last ten fiscal years ended October 31, 2012. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund Share. [Disclosure regarding independent accounting firm to come.]

	For the Year Ended October 31,					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Per Share Operating Performance(a):						
Net asset value per common share, beginning of year	\$ 7.48	\$ 7.27	\$ 6.53	\$ 4.91	\$ 6.99	\$ 6.46
Net investment income	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.42	0.44
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments, interest rate swaps, futures contracts and foreign currency transactions	0.36	0.24	0.79	1.73	(2.03)	0.63
Dividends to preferred shareholders from net investment income					(0.06)	(0.12)
Total from investment operations applicable to common shareholders	0.72	0.63	1.16	2.08	(1.67)	0.95
Distributions to common shareholders from:						
Net investment income	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.38)	(0.42)	(0.26)
Tax return of capital				(0.09)		(0.16)
Total distributions	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.47)	(0.42)	(0.42)
Effect of Fund shares repurchased				0.01	0.01	
Net asset value per common share, end of year	7.78	7.48	7.27	6.53	4.91	6.99
Market value, end of year	7.90	6.93	6.90	6.04	4.18	6.29
Total Investment Return Based on(b):						
Market value	20.47%	6.59%	21.73%	58.26%	-28.40%	10.18%
Net asset value	9.92%(g)	9.20%	18.63%	45.66%	-24.32%	15.62%
Ratio to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shareholders/Supplementary Data(c):						
Net assets applicable to common shareholders, end of year (000 omitted)	\$ 2,042,337	\$ 1,951,739	\$ 1,897,181	\$ 1,703,352	\$ 1,284,318	\$ 1,853,448
Average net assets applicable to common shareholders (000 omitted)	\$ 1,965,038	\$ 1,937,986	\$ 1,753,665	\$ 1,457,521	\$ 1,741,105	\$ 1,763,579
Net operating expenses	1.38%	1.49%	1.89%	2.20%	1.85%(d)	1.24%(d)
Net operating expenses without reimbursement	1.38%	1.49%	1.89%	2.22%(e)		
Net operating expenses, excluding interest expense	1.01%	1.05%	1.19%	1.37%	1.22%	1.24%
Net investment income	4.85%	5.30%	5.44%	6.40%	5.51%	4.80%
Portfolio turnover	38%	72%	67%	68%	58%	32%
Senior securities (loan facility) outstanding (000 omitted)	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 520,000	
Senior securities (preferred stock) outstanding (000 omitted)						\$ 600,000

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Asset coverage ratio on revolving credit facility at year end(f)	440%	425%	416%	384%	347%
Asset coverage per \$1,000 on revolving credit facility at year end	\$ 4,404	\$ 4,253	\$ 4,162	\$ 3,839	\$ 3,470
Asset coverage ratio on preferred stock at year end(f)					409%
Asset coverage per share on preferred stock at year end					\$ 102,227

(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock on the opening of the first day and a sale on the closing of the last day of each period reported. Dividends and distributions, if any, are assumed, for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions.

(c) Ratios calculated on the basis of income, expenses and preferred share dividends applicable to both the common and preferred shares relative to the average net assets of common shareholders. For each of the years ended October 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007 the ratios of net investment income before preferred stock dividends to average net assets of common shareholders were 4.85%, 5.30%, 5.44%, 6.40%, 6.44% and 6.65%, respectively.

(d) Includes expenses of both preferred and common stock.

(e) In 2009, the Fund filed a non-routine proxy to consider approval of a new sub-advisory agreement among the Fund, Investment Manager, and Sub-Adviser. The Fund and the Investment Manager agreed to each bear equal responsibility with respect to the costs of soliciting proxies associated with the non-routine item.

(f) Asset coverage ratio is calculated by dividing net assets plus the amount of any borrowings, including Auction Market Preferred Stock, for investment purposes by the amount of any borrowings.

(g) The total return shown above includes the impact of financial statement rounding of the NAV per share.

	For the Year Ended October 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2003
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE(1):				
Net asset value per common share, beginning of year	\$ 6.32	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.10	\$ 5.06
Net investment income	0.40	0.41	0.36	0.40
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments, swaps, futures contracts and foreign currency transactions	0.27	(0.02)	0.41	1.09
Dividends to preferred shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Total from investment operations applicable to common shareholders	0.56	0.32	0.74	1.46
Distributions to common shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.37)	(0.31)
Tax return of capital	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Total distributions	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)
Increase resulting from Fund share repurchase				
Net asset value per common share, end of year	6.46	6.32	6.42	6.10
Market value, end of year	6.10	5.76	6.34	6.03
TOTAL INVESTMENT RETURN BASED ON(3):				
Market value	13.43%	-2.93%	12.58%	53.64%
Net asset value	9.48%	5.18%	12.69%	30.55%
RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS APPLICABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS/SUPPLEMENTARY DATA(4):				
Net assets applicable to common shareholders, end of year (000 omitted)	\$ 1,712,017	\$ 1,675,651	\$ 1,700,459	\$ 1,613,979
Average net assets applicable to common shareholders (000 omitted)	1,689,100	1,749,085	1,654,712	1,496,312
Operating expenses(5)	1.22%	1.22%	1.30%	1.45%
Net investment income	4.65%	5.11%	5.22%	6.51%
Portfolio turnover	21%	16%	13%	37%
Senior securities (preferred stock) outstanding (000 omitted)	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
Asset coverage on preferred stock at year end	385%	379%	384%	369%

(1) Based upon average shares outstanding.

(2) Less than \$0.005 per share.

(3) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported. Dividends and distributions, if any, are assumed, for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions.

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(4) Ratios calculated on the basis of income, expenses and preferred share dividends applicable to both the common and preferred shares relative to the average net assets of common shareholders. Ratios of net investment income before preferred stock dividends to average net assets of common shareholders are 6.35%, 6.16%, 5.74%, and 7.08%, respectively.

(5) Includes expenses of both preferred and common stock.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about the Fund's outstanding senior securities is shown in the following table as of the end of each of the last ten fiscal years. The information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements which have been [] by [], whose report thereon is included in the financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

Year	Title of Security	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(2)	Average Market Value
2012	Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 600,000			
2011	Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 600,000			
2010	Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 600,000			
2009	Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 600,000			
2008	Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 520,000			
2007	Auction Market Preferred Stock	\$ 600,000			
2006	Auction Market Preferred Stock	\$ 600,000			
2005	Auction Market Preferred Stock	\$ 600,000			
2004	Auction Market Preferred Stock	\$ 600,000			
2003	Auction Market Preferred Stock	\$ 600,000			

(1) Total amount of outstanding at the end of the period presented.

(2) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it.

USE OF PROCEEDS

from the sale of the Shares may be used (i) to make new portfolio investments, increasing the Fund's use of leverage, (ii) to pay down a portion of the Fund's current leverage and thereby reduce the Fund's interest rate exposure, or (iii) for general corporate purposes. The Fund anticipates that it will be able to use the net proceeds of an offering in the manner described above within approximately 90 days after completion of the offering. Pending such use, the Fund anticipates investing the proceeds in short-term securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or in high quality, short-term or long-term debt obligations or money market instruments. Following the completion of an offering, the Fund may increase the amount of leverage outstanding.

THE FUND

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and should not be considered to be a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund involves risks that you should consider before purchasing Shares. See Risks and Special Considerations. The Fund's principal office is located at 1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and on the Charter and Bylaws. This summary is not necessarily complete, and we refer you to the Maryland General Corporation Law and the Charter and Bylaws for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

Capital Stock

The Fund, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland on March 14, 1986, is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of capital stock, \$0.01 par value per share, which are divided into two classes: 400,000,000 shares of common stock and 100,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not have any shares of preferred stock outstanding.

The following information regarding the Fund's authorized shares of capital stock is as of December 31, 2012.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Fund for its own Account	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount held by Fund
Common Stock	400,000,000		263,032,220
Preferred Stock	100,000,000		0

Under Maryland law, the Fund's stockholders generally are not personally liable for debts or obligations of the Fund.

The Board of Directors may, without any action by stockholders, amend the Charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of any class or series that the Fund has authority to issue under the Charter and under the 1940 Act. Additionally, the Charter authorizes the Board of Directors to classify and reclassify any unissued stock of one class or series into stock of another class or series, from time to time by setting or changing the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms and conditions of redemption for each class or series. Although the Fund has no present intention of doing so, the Board could authorize the issuance of a class or series of stock, such as preferred stock, with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control.

Common Stock

General. As of [], 2013, the Fund had [] shares of common stock outstanding. Shares of the Fund's common stock are listed on the NYSE MKT under the symbol FAX. Holders of common stock have no preference, conversion, exchange, sinking fund, redemption or appraisal rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any of the Fund's securities. Shares of common stock are freely transferable, except where their transfer is restricted by federal and state securities laws or by contract. All shares of common stock have equal earnings, assets, distribution, liquidation and other rights.

Distributions. Holders of shares of common stock are entitled to receive distributions when authorized by the Board of Directors and declared by the Fund out of assets legally available for the payment of distributions.

It is the Fund's policy to continue to meet the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies and to distribute substantially all of its taxable net income and capital gains, if any, to shareholders.

The Board of Directors has authorized a managed distribution policy for the Fund (MDP) of paying monthly distributions to holders of common stock at an annual rate, set once a year. The Fund's policy is to provide investors in common stock with a stable monthly distribution out of current income, supplemented by realized capital gains and, to the extent necessary, paid in capital, which is a non-taxable return of capital. The policy is subject to regular review at the Board's quarterly meetings, unless market conditions require an earlier evaluation. Payments to holders of the Fund's common stock will have the effect of reducing the assets of the Fund and, accordingly, the asset coverage ratio of the Shares.

Preferred Stock

As noted above, the Charter authorizes the Board of Directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of one class or series into shares of another class or series, including preferred stock. Any issuance of preferred stock must comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that holders of the Fund's preferred stock, voting as a class, are entitled to elect at least two directors at all times, and, subject to the prior rights, if any, of the holders of any other class of senior securities outstanding, to elect a majority of the directors if at any time dividends the preferred stock are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years' dividends, and to continue to be so represented until all dividends in arrears have been paid or otherwise provided for. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not have any shares of preferred stock outstanding. The terms of preferred stock that may be issued pursuant to this registration statement will be described in a related Prospectus Supplement and are expected to include the following:

- the form and title of the security, and the number of shares being offered;
- the aggregate liquidation preference of the preferred stock;

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- the dividend rate of the preferred stock and time at which, and the preferences and conditions under which, any dividends will be paid on the Shares, as well as whether such dividends are cumulative or non-cumulative and participating or non-participating;
- any optional or mandatory redemption provisions;
- the rights and preferences, if any, of holders of shares of the preferred stock upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up;
- the voting powers of the holders of shares of the preferred stock;
- any conditions or restrictions on the Fund's ability to issue additional shares of such series or other securities;
- any changes in paying agents or security registrar; and
- any other material terms of the preferred stock.

If the Fund issues any series of preferred stock, it will pay dividends to the holders at either a fixed rate or a rate that will be reset frequently based on short-term interest rates, as described in the Prospectus Supplement accompanying each preferred stock offering.

Debt Securities

Under Maryland law and the Charter, the Fund may borrow money, without prior approval of holders of common and preferred stock to the extent permitted by the Fund's investment restrictions and the 1940 Act. The Fund may issue debt securities or other evidence of indebtedness (including bank borrowings) and may secure any such notes or borrowings by mortgaging, pledging or otherwise subjecting as security the Fund's assets to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or rating agency guidelines. Any borrowings, including without limitation debt securities, will rank senior to the preferred stock and the common stock.

Credit Facility

The Fund has entered into a revolving credit agreement with a syndicate of banks led by Bank of America, N.A. (the Credit Agreement) to borrow up to \$600 million. As noted above, the Fund currently leverages through borrowings from such credit facility. Such borrowings constitute financial leverage. The Credit Agreement contains customary covenant, negative covenant and default provisions, including covenants that limit the Fund's ability to incur additional debt or consolidate or merge into or with any person, other than as permitted, or sell, lease or otherwise transfer, directly or indirectly, all or substantially all of its assets. The covenants also impose on the Fund asset coverage requirements, fund composition requirements and limits on certain investments, such as illiquid investments, which are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act as well as the Fund's policies. In addition, the Fund agreed not to purchase assets not contemplated by the investment policies and restrictions in effect when the Credit Agreement became effective. The covenants or guidelines could impede the Advisers from fully managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies. Furthermore, non-compliance with such covenants or the occurrence of other events could lead to the cancellation of the loan facility. The Fund may not incur additional debt from any other party, except for in limited circumstances (e.g., in the ordinary course of business). The covenants include a requirement that the Fund maintain net assets of no less than \$1 billion. Such restrictions shall apply only so long as the Credit Agreement remains in effect.

Indebtedness issued under the Credit Agreement is not convertible into any other securities of the Fund. Outstanding amounts would be payable at maturity or such earlier times as required by the Credit Agreement. The Fund may be required to prepay outstanding amounts under the Credit Agreement in the event of the occurrence of certain events of default. The Fund is expected to indemnify the lenders under the Credit Agreement against certain liabilities they may incur in connection with the Credit Agreement. The Fund is required to pay commitment fees under the terms of the Credit Agreement. With the use of borrowings, there is a risk that the interest rates paid by the Fund on the amount it borrows will be higher than the return on the Fund's investments. The credit facility with Bank of America, N.A. may in the future be replaced or refinanced by one or more credit facilities having substantially different terms, or the Fund may be unable to renew or replace its credit facility upon the termination of the current facility, possibly requiring it to sell portfolio securities at times or prices that are disadvantageous. Any of these situations could adversely impact the Shares.

The Fund must comply with investment quality, diversification and other guidelines established by the credit facility. The Fund does not anticipate that such guidelines will have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Fund's principal investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund may also achieve incidental capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved. The Fund's investment objectives are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund's common stock. A majority of the outstanding common shares, as defined by the 1940 Act, means the affirmative vote of the lesser of (i) 67% of the relevant shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of such shares are represented, or (ii) more than 50% of the relevant shares. In addition, if the Fund has issued preferred stock, the approval of a majority of the Shares, voting separately as a class, may be required to approve a change in the Fund's fundamental investment restrictions.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

In seeking to achieve its investment objectives, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Asian debt securities, Australian debt securities and New Zealand debt securities, as defined below. This 80% investment policy is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Directors upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The investment policies of the Fund under the section below entitled "Fundamental Investment Policies" are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. The remainder of the Fund's investment policies are non-fundamental (applies to all policies except the policies under the "Fundamental Investment Policies" section) and may be changed with Board approval.

Fundamental Investment Policies

The Fund may invest up to 80% of its total assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Asian debt securities, which include: (1) debt securities of Asian Country issuers, including securities issued by Asian Country governmental entities, as well as by banks, companies and other entities which are located in Asian Countries, whether or not denominated in an Asian Country currency; (2) debt securities of other issuers denominated in, or linked to, the currency of an Asian Country, including securities issued by supranational issuers, such as The World Bank and derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the currency of an Asian Country; (3) debt securities issued by entities which, although not located in an Asian Country, derive at least 50% of their revenues from Asian Countries or have at least 50% of their assets located in Asian Countries; and (4) debt securities issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of an entity located in an Asian Country, provided that the debt securities are guaranteed by the parent entity located in the Asian Country. With reference to items (3) and (4) above, Asian debt securities may be denominated in an Asian Country currency or in Australian, New Zealand or U.S. dollars. The maximum country exposure to any one Asian Country (other than Korea) is limited to 20% of the Fund's total assets and the maximum currency exposure to any one Asian Country currency (other than Korea) is limited to 10% of the Fund's total assets. The maximum country exposure for Korea is limited to 40% of the Fund's total assets, and the maximum currency exposure for Korea is limited to 25% of the Fund's total assets.

Asian Countries (each, an Asian Country) include China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan and Mongolia, and such other countries on the Asian continent approved for investment by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Investment Manager.

At least 20% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in Australian debt securities, which include: (1) debt securities of Australian issuers, including securities issued by Australian governmental entities, as well as by banks, companies and other entities which are located in Australia, whether or not denominated in the Australian dollar; (2) debt securities of other issuers denominated in, or linked to, the Australian dollar, including securities issued by supranational issuers, such as The World Bank and derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the Australian dollar; (3) debt securities issued by entities which, although not located in Australia, derive at least 50% of their revenues from Australia or have at least 50% of their assets located in Australia; and (4) debt securities issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of an entity located in Australia, provided that the debt securities are guaranteed by the parent entity located in Australia. With reference to items (3) and (4) above, Australian debt securities may be denominated in Australian, New Zealand or U.S. dollars.

The Fund may also invest in New Zealand debt securities, which include: (1) debt securities of New Zealand issuers, including securities issued by New Zealand governmental entities, as well as by banks, companies and other entities which are located in New Zealand, whether or not denominated in the New Zealand dollar; (2) debt securities of other issuers, denominated in, or linked to, the New Zealand dollar, including securities issued by supranational issuers, such as The World Bank and derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the New Zealand dollar; (3) debt securities issued by entities which, although not located in New Zealand, derive at least 50% of their revenues from New Zealand or have at least 50% of their assets located in New Zealand; and (4) debt securities issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of an entity located in New Zealand, provided that the debt securities are guaranteed by the parent entity located in New Zealand. With reference to items (3) and (4) above, New Zealand debt securities may be denominated in Australian, New Zealand or U.S. dollars. The maximum country exposure for New Zealand is limited to 35% of the Fund's total assets, and the maximum currency exposure for New Zealand is limited to 35% of the Fund's total assets.

During periods when, in the Advisers' judgment, economic conditions warrant a temporary defensive investment policy, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its assets in U.S. debt securities.

In order to accommodate investment in Asian markets, the Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in Asian debt securities rated below BBB- by S&P or Baa3 by Moody's (also known as junk bonds), or judged by the Advisers to be below investment grade at the time of investment, provided that, with the approval of the Board of Directors, the ratings of other recognized rating services may be used. The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in Asian debt securities which may be deemed to be illiquid.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities rated by S&P or Moody's, or judged by the Advisers to be, below B- at the time of investment, provided that, with the approval of the Fund's Board of Directors, the ratings of other recognized ratings services may be used.

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers pursuant to which the Fund may acquire a security for a relatively short period (usually no more than a week) subject to the obligations of the seller to repurchase and the Fund to resell such security at a fixed time and price. The Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with parties who meet creditworthiness standards approved by the Board of Directors, i.e., banks or broker-dealers which have been determined by the Advisers to present no serious risk of becoming involved in bankruptcy proceedings within the period contemplated by the repurchase transaction.

Non-Fundamental Investment Policies

A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets in Asian debt securities can be denominated in any combination of Yen, Euro and British pound.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in secondary market bank loans, up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in convertible securities and other hybrid securities, and up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in asset-backed securities.

The Fund currently utilizes and in the future expects to continue to utilize leverage through borrowings (including through the issuance of debt securities) or through other transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, which have the effect of leverage. The Fund may also utilize leverage through the issuance of preferred stock, as discussed in this Prospectus. The Fund may use leverage up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount obtained through leverage). The Fund generally will not utilize leverage if it anticipates that the Fund's leveraged capital

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structure would result in a lower return to common shareholders than that obtainable over time with an unleveraged capital structure.

Consistent with its investment objectives, the Fund may invest in a broad array of financial instruments and securities in which the value of the instrument or security is derived from the performance of an underlying asset or a benchmark such as a security index, an interest rate or a foreign currency (derivatives). The Fund may use derivatives to manage currency, interest rate and credit risk and as a substitute for physical securities. The Fund may use interest rate swaps to hedge the Fund's liability with respect to its leverage. The Fund has not adopted a

policy to limit the amount of interest rate swap transactions that may be entered into by the Fund. Derivative debt securities that replicate, or substitute for, the currency of a particular country will be counted toward the limitations applicable with respect to issuers in that country. The Fund may invest in over-the-counter or exchange traded derivatives. The Fund may invest in derivatives up to the limits allowed under the 1940 Act. The following guidelines apply with respect to the Fund's derivative investments:

- (a) The Fund will only use counterparty institutions rated A- or better by recognized international rating agencies, except with respect to Korean futures. In Korea, brokerage houses with Korean futures exchanges require deposits into margin accounts, and in many cases, these accounts are with unrated entities.
- (b) A maximum of 7.5% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in a derivative transaction with any single counterparty.
- (c) A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to currency-linked notes.
- (d) A maximum of 10% of the Fund's total assets may be at risk to any single counterparty (aggregate interest rate, currency and credit derivatives).
- (e) Exchange-traded derivatives may only be traded on regulated derivative exchanges and a maximum of 35% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to exchange-traded derivatives.
- (f) The Fund's maximum gross exposure (long plus short positions) to derivatives traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange is 20% of its total assets and the maximum net exposure (long positions minus short positions) to derivatives traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange is 15% of the Fund's total assets.
- (g) A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to derivatives traded on the Chicago Board of Trade.
- (h) A maximum of 7% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to derivatives traded on any one Asian Futures Exchanges.

See **Derivatives** in the **Portfolio Securities** section for further information.

The Fund may invest in securities issued by investment companies registered as such under the 1940 Act and unregistered, private funds (each, an **acquired company**), subject to the limitations below (which are to be applied immediately after the acquisition of such securities).

The Fund may not acquire securities issued by an acquired company:

- if the value of such securities exceeds 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired company;
- if the aggregate value of such securities would exceed 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or
- if the aggregate value of such securities, together with all other acquired company securities in the Fund's portfolio, would exceed 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund.

As a non-diversified company, there is no investment restriction on the percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested at any time in the securities of any single issuer. However, the Fund intends to limit its investments in the securities of any single issuer, except for securities issued or guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Australian, New Zealand or Asian Country governmental entities, to 5% of its total assets at the time of purchase. The Fund may invest without limitation in securities of Australian governmental entities and intends to invest at least 25% of its assets in securities of Australian governmental entities. The Fund may, at the time of purchase, invest up to 24.9% of its total assets in New Zealand governmental securities and Korea governmental securities. The Fund also may, at the time of purchase,

invest up to 15% of its total assets in governmental securities of any one Asian Country (other than Korea). The Fund intends to invest in a variety of debt securities, with differing issuers, maturities and interest rates, and to comply with the diversification and other requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies so that the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on its net investment income. The average U.S. dollar weighted maturity of the Fund's portfolio is not expected to exceed 10 years.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The principal types of debt securities in which the Fund is permitted to invest include those described below. The list is not exclusive, but is indicative of the kinds of securities which the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions permit it to buy.

Debt Securities

Local Currency Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign Bonds. The Fund is permitted to invest in securities issued or guaranteed by governmental entities, including sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities, whether or not denominated in the currency of the country where such entity is located. The available maturities for these types of securities vary from country to country.

Commercial Banks. The Fund may also invest in securities issued by banks, whether or not denominated in the currency of the country where such bank is located.

U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities. The Fund is also permitted to invest in U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in order to gain exposure to certain foreign debt markets without exposing the Fund to local currency risk. Such debt securities may be issued by issuers in developed markets, investment grade developing or emerging markets, or sub-investment grade developing or emerging markets and may be issued and/or registered in the United States. U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities are subject to credit risk relating primarily to the issuer of the bond and liquidity risk relating to the maintenance of a sufficiently liquid market for the specific issue. Such securities are also affected by movements in U.S. interest rates.

External Debt. The Fund may invest in external debt, which are often longer maturity (up to 30 years) securities, registered in London or globally, that are generally issued in U.S. dollars, but are increasingly issued in euros and occasionally in yen. External debt is typically issued in bearer form, carry a fixed or floating rate of interest, and amortize principal through a bullet payment with semiannual interest payments in the currency in which the bond was issued.

Supranational Debt Obligations. The Fund may invest in debt issued by supranational entities. Supranational entities are entities constituted by the national governments of several countries to promote economic development, such as the World Bank, the IMF, the European Investment Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Obligations of these entities are supported by appropriated but unpaid commitments of their member countries, and there can be no assurances that these commitments will be undertaken or met in the future.

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Companies. The Fund is permitted to invest in publicly-traded notes and debentures or bills of exchange issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by companies domiciled in a developed market, an investment grade developing or emerging market or a sub-investment grade developing or emerging market.

U.S. Securities

Government. The Fund is permitted to invest in U.S. government securities, including obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, some of which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury (such as direct pass-through certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association), some of which are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. government (such as obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks), and some of which are backed only by the credit of the issuer itself. Government obligations do not generally involve the credit risks associated with other types of interest bearing securities,

although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. government obligations are generally lower than the yields available from corporate interest bearing securities. Like other interest bearing securities, however, the value of Government obligations changes as interest rates fluctuate.

Corporations and Banks. The Fund is permitted to invest for defensive and other temporary purposes in U.S. corporate debt instruments rated at the time of investment Aa or better by Moody's or AA or better by S&P, finance company and corporate commercial paper, and other short-term obligations, in each case rated at the time of investment Prime-2 or better by Moody's or A-2 or better by S&P. The Fund is also permitted to invest in obligations of U.S. Federal or state chartered banks and bank holding companies rated at the time of investment Aa or better by Moody's or AA or better by S&P (including certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other short-term obligations).

Bank Loans

The Fund may acquire privately held loans from banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, or other lenders, as well as claims held by trade or other creditors, and may originate these types of loans. The bank loans in which the Fund invests may be structured and administered by a third party that acts as agent for a group of lenders that make or hold interests in the loan. The Fund may acquire interests in such loans by taking an assignment of all or a portion of a direct interest in a loan previously held by another institution or by acquiring a participation in an interest in a loan that continues to be held by another institution.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities include bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks and other securities that entitle the holder to acquire common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. Convertible securities have general characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest or preferred dividends paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to non-convertible debt obligations. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure and, therefore, generally entail less risk than the corporation's common stock, although the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a debt obligation. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a predetermined price. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund would be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security and convert it to underlying common stock, or would sell the convertible security to a third party, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The price of a convertible security often reflects variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that non-convertible debt may not. The value of a convertible security is a function of (i) its yield in comparison to the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege and (ii) its worth if converted into the underlying common stock.

Asset-Backed Securities

Asset-backed securities are a form of structured debt obligation. Asset-backed securities are payment claims that are securitized in the form of negotiable paper that is issued by a financing company (generally called a special purpose vehicle). Collateral assets brought into a pool according to specific diversification rules. A special purpose vehicle is founded for the purpose of securitizing these payment claims and the assets of the special purpose vehicle are the diversified pool of collateral assets. The special purpose vehicle issues marketable securities which are intended to represent a lower level or risk than an underlying collateral asset individually, due to the diversification in the pool. The redemption of the securities issued by the special purpose vehicle takes place out of the cash flow generated by the collected assets. A special

purpose vehicle may issue multiple securities with different priorities to the cash flows generated and the collateral assets. The collateral for asset-backed securities may include home equity loans, automobile and credit card receivables, boat loans, computer leases, airplane leases, mobile home loans, recreational vehicle loans and hospital account receivables. The Fund may invest in these and other types of asset-backed securities that may be developed in the future. There is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Derivatives

With respect to all of its portfolio, the Fund will invest in derivatives for two main purposes: (1) to modify interest rate risk, modify credit risk and adjust currency risk within the portfolio, and (2) to enable the Fund to replicate or substitute for a particular security in order to gain access to a particular foreign market or security, where either the physical security is judged by the Advisers to be too expensive, or the Advisers believe there is an insufficient supply of the particular security or no security fitting the precise needs of the Fund exists. The types of derivatives which may be used include, but are not limited to, futures, options, forwards, forwards that can only be settled in U.S. dollars, swaps, and securities with structured cash flows, whether traded on an exchange or over-the-counter, that have as their underlying security reference to a fixed income security or currency. In general, derivatives will not be utilized to leverage the Fund; however, the Board has authorized the use of reverse repurchase agreements as a form of leverage.

Investment in fixed income securities may at certain times be more efficiently achieved using derivative securities to replicate physical securities. These types of derivatives carry identical market price risks to the equivalent physical securities but provide a number of transactional benefits. For example, by using derivatives, the Fund may be able to implement investment decisions at lower costs, increase the after-tax yield, obtain prices that are not available in the underlying cash market, or settle in U.S. dollars. In less developed markets, liquidity and credit quality can be enhanced and transaction costs reduced by using derivatives rather than the underlying securities. In certain circumstances, due to lack of available direct investment opportunity or government regulations, the only means of gaining exposure to particular countries is through derivatives.

The derivatives used for adjusting currency exposures or replicating underlying securities are usually over-the-counter (OTC) securities. OTC securities carry credit risk associated with the counterparty institution. See Risk Factors and Special Considerations Use of Derivatives. To manage this risk, the Fund will only use counterparty institutions rated A- or better by recognized international rating agencies. Only up to 10% of total assets may be put at risk in derivatives transactions with any single counterparty (aggregate interest rate, credit and currency derivatives exposure). A maximum of 20% of total assets may be at risk in currency-linked notes.

The types of derivatives used by the Fund and the techniques employed may change over time as new derivatives and strategies are developed or regulatory changes occur. The Fund will not use derivatives where it would contravene the guidelines set by the lending banks for the Fund's bank loan.

Derivatives may be used to hedge the interest rate risk associated with the Fund's outstanding leverage. The Fund may use interest rate swaps to hedge the Fund's liability with respect to its bank loan. At present, the Fund has been authorized by its Board of Directors to hedge up to 100% of the Fund's liability with respect to its bank loan. See Portfolio Securities Derivative Securities Swaps and Risk Factors and Special Considerations Use of Derivatives. The following guidelines apply with respect to the Fund's derivative instruments:

(a) The Fund will only use counterparty institutions rated A or better by recognized international rating agencies, except with respect to Korean futures. In Korea, brokerage houses with Korean futures exchanges require deposits into margin accounts, and in many cases, these accounts are with unrated entities.

(b) A maximum of 7.5% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in a derivative transaction with any single counterparty.

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- (c) A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to currency-linked notes.

- (d) A maximum of 10% of the Fund's total assets may be at risk to any single counterparty (aggregate interest rate, currency and credit derivatives).

- (e) Exchange-traded derivatives may only be traded on regulated derivative exchanges and a maximum of 35% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to exchange-traded derivatives.

(f) The Fund's maximum gross exposure (long plus short positions) to derivatives traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange is 20% of its total assets and the maximum net exposure (long positions minus short positions) to derivatives traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange is 15% of the Fund's total assets.

(g) A maximum of 20% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to derivatives traded on the Chicago Board of Trade.

(h) A maximum of 7% of the Fund's total assets may have exposure to derivatives traded on any one Asian Futures Exchanges.

Forward Currency Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward currency contracts. A forward currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract.

The cost to the Fund of engaging in forward currency contracts will vary with factors such as the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because forward currency contracts are usually conducted on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are involved, although the price charged in the transaction includes a dealer's markup. The use of forward currency contracts in this manner is intended to fix a rate of exchange that can be achieved at a certain time in the future.

Foreign Currency Options. The Fund may purchase and write options on foreign currencies for hedging and non-hedging purposes to achieve objectives similar to those achieved utilizing foreign currency futures or forward contracts. The potential benefit to the Fund derived from purchases of foreign currency options will be reduced by the amount of the premium and related transaction costs. In addition, where currency exchange rates do not move in the expected direction, the Fund could sustain losses on transactions in foreign currency options. Where currency exchange rates move in the expected direction, but not to the extent anticipated, the Fund could still sustain losses on transactions in foreign currency options.

Futures Contracts. The Fund may enter into futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or on exchanges located outside the United States for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, any profits the Fund might realize in trading could be eliminated by adverse changes in the exchange rate, or the Fund could incur losses as a result of those changes. Transactions on foreign exchanges may include both underlying assets which are traded on U.S. commodities exchanges and those which are not. Unlike trading on U.S. exchanges, trading on foreign commodities exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC.

Engaging in these transactions involves risk of loss to the Fund which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's net assets. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses.

Successful use of futures by the Fund also is subject to the Advisers' ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

The Fund also may purchase and write options to buy or sell those futures contracts in which it may invest. Such investment strategies will be used for hedging purposes and for non-hedging purposes, subject to applicable law. An option on a futures contract provides the holder with the right to enter into a long position in the

underlying futures contract, in the case of a call option, or a short position in the underlying futures contract, in the case of a put option, at a fixed exercise price up to a stated expiration date or, in the case of certain options, on such date. Upon exercise of the option by the holder, the contract market clearinghouse establishes a corresponding short position for the writer of the option, in the case of a call option, or a corresponding long position in the case of a put option. In the event that an option is exercised, the parties will be subject to all the risks associated with the trading of futures contracts, such as payment of initial and variation margin deposits. In addition, the writer of an option on a futures contract, unlike the holder, is subject to initial and variation margin requirements on the option position.

A position in an option on a futures contract may be terminated by the purchaser or seller prior to expiration by effecting an offsetting purchase or sale transaction, subject to the continued availability of a liquid secondary market, which is the purchase or sale of an option of the same type (*i.e.*, the same exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously purchased or sold. The difference between the premiums paid and received represents the Fund's profit or loss on the transaction. Options on futures contracts that are written or purchased by the Fund on U.S. exchanges are traded on the same contract market as the underlying futures contract, and, like futures contracts, are subject to regulation by the CFTC and the performance guarantee of the exchange clearinghouse.

Effective December 31, 2012, the CFTC adopted certain regulatory changes that subject registered investment companies and advisers to registered investment companies to regulation by the CFTC if a fund invests more than a prescribed level of its liquidation value in CFTC-registered futures, options and swaps, or if the fund markets itself as providing investment exposure to such instruments. To the extent the Fund uses CFTC-regulated futures, options and swaps, it intends to do so below such prescribed levels and will not market itself as a commodity pool or a vehicle for trading such instruments. Accordingly, the Investment Manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the CEA with respect to the Fund. The Investment Manager is not, therefore, subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA in respect of the Fund.

Swaps. The Fund may enter into interest rate swaps, currency swaps, credit default swaps and other types of available swap agreements, including swaps on securities, financial assets and indices, and related types of derivatives, such as caps, collars and floors. A swap is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which each party agrees to make one or more payments to the other on regularly scheduled dates over a stated term, based on different interest rates, currency exchange rates, security or financial asset prices, the prices or rates of other types of financial instruments or assets or the levels of specified indices. Under a typical swap, one party may agree to pay a fixed rate or a floating rate determined by reference to a specified instrument, rate or index, multiplied in each case by a specified amount (the notional amount), while the other party agrees to pay an amount equal to a different floating rate multiplied by the same notional amount. On each payment date, the obligations of parties are netted, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other. All swap agreements entered into by the Fund with the same counterparty are generally governed by a single master agreement, which provides for the netting of all amounts owed by the parties under the agreement upon the occurrence of an event of default, thereby reducing the credit risk to which such party is exposed.

Swap agreements are typically individually negotiated and structured to provide exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Swap agreements may be entered into for hedging or non-hedging purposes and, therefore, may increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to the underlying instrument, rate, asset or index. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. The Fund is not limited to any particular form or variety of swap agreement if the Advisers determine it is consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

Asset Coverage for Certain Derivative Transactions. The Fund will comply with guidelines established by the SEC with respect to coverage of certain derivative transactions. These guidelines may, in certain instances, require segregation by the Fund of cash or liquid securities with its custodian or a designated sub-custodian to the extent the Fund's obligations with respect to these transactions are not otherwise covered through ownership of the underlying security, financial instrument or currency or by other portfolio positions or by other means consistent with applicable regulatory policies. Generally, under current law, the Fund must set aside liquid assets equal to the full notional value for certain derivatives, such as futures and forward contracts that are not contractually required to be cash-settled. For certain other derivatives, such as

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cash-settled futures and forward contracts or swap agreements, the Fund only needs to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market

net obligation rather than the futures or forward contracts or the swap agreements full notional value. The Fund reserves the right to alter its asset segregation policies in the future to comply with changes in the law or interpretations thereunder.

Private Placements

Certain debt securities purchased by the Fund may have been placed privately. These securities are somewhat less liquid than securities which are widely traded by the public and there may be contractual restrictions on their resale to the public. Therefore, although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from such sales may be less than what might have been realized on a more active public trading market.

Other Investment Companies

Subject to the limitations set forth in Section 12(d) of the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies that invest primarily in fixed-income securities. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund will bear its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the expenses, including advisory fees, that the Fund bears in connection with its own operations.

Repurchase and Securities Lending Agreements

The Fund is permitted to invest in repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers. A repurchase agreement is a contract under which the Fund acquires a security for a relatively short period (usually no more than one week) subject to the obligations of the seller to repurchase and the Fund to resell such security at a fixed time and price (representing the Fund's cost plus interest). The Investment Manager monitors the value of such securities daily to determine that the value equals or exceeds the repurchase price. Under the 1940 Act, repurchase agreements are considered to be loans made by the Fund which are collateralized by the securities subject to repurchase. Repurchase agreements may involve risks in the event of default or insolvency of the seller, including possible delays or restrictions upon the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities. The Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with parties who meet creditworthiness standards approved by the Board of Directors, *i.e.*, banks or broker-dealers which have been determined by the Investment Manager to present no serious risk of becoming involved in bankruptcy proceedings within the time frame contemplated by the repurchase transaction.

The Fund may also lend to banks and broker-dealers portfolio securities with an aggregate market value of up to one-third of its total assets when it deems advisable. Any such loans must be secured by collateral (consisting of any combination of cash, U.S. Government securities, irrevocable letters of credit or other high-quality debt securities) in an amount at least equal (on a daily marked-to-market basis) to the current market value of the securities loaned. The Fund may terminate the loans at any time and obtain the return of the securities. The Fund will continue to receive any interest or dividends paid on the loaned securities and will continue to have voting rights with respect to the securities. In connection with the lending of its portfolio securities, the Fund is exposed to the risk of delay in recovery of the securities loaned or possible loss of right in the collateral should the borrower become insolvent.

Issuers of irrevocable letters of credit used as collateral for securities lending agreements must meet the same or similar creditworthiness standards approved by the Board of Directors as banks or broker-dealers.

Firm Commitment Agreements and When-Issued Securities

The Fund may purchase debt securities on a firm commitment or when-issued basis. New issues of certain debt securities are often offered on a when-issued basis; that is, the payment obligation and the interest rate are fixed at the time the buyer enters into the commitment, but delivery and payment for the securities normally take place after the date of the commitment to purchase. Firm commitment agreements call for the purchase of securities at an agreed-upon price on a specified future date. The transactions are entered into in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield to the Fund and not for purposes of leveraging the Fund's assets. The Fund will not earn any income on these securities prior to delivery. The value of when-issued securities and firm commitment agreements may vary prior to and after delivery depending on market conditions and changes in

interest rate levels. There is a risk that a party with whom the Fund has entered into such transactions will not perform its commitment, which could result in a gain or loss to the Fund. The Fund will maintain in a segregated account with its custodian cash or high-quality debt securities equal (on a daily marked-to-market basis) to the amount of its commitment to purchase the securities on a when-issued or firm commitment basis.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions are fundamental, which means these restrictions cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. A majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities means the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares. In the event that the Fund issues preferred shares, changes in investment restrictions would also require approval by a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, voting as a separate class. If a percentage restriction on investment or use of assets set forth below is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in a percentage resulting from changing values will not be considered a violation.

The Fund will not:

- (1) issue senior securities, except (a) insofar as the Fund may be deemed to have issued a senior security in connection with any repurchase or securities lending agreement or any borrowing agreement permitted by these investment restrictions and (b) that the Fund may issue one or more series of its preferred stock, if permitted by its Articles of Incorporation, including Articles of Amendment and Articles Supplementary thereto;
- (2) borrow money, except as permitted under, or to the extent not prohibited by, the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time;
- (3) engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities;
- (4) purchase or sell real estate, which term does not include securities of companies that deal in real estate or mortgages or investments secured by real estate or interests therein, except that the Fund reserves freedom of action to hold and to sell real estate acquired as a result of the Fund's ownership of securities;
- (5) purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities;
- (6) make loans to other persons, except as permitted under, or to the extent not prohibited by, the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time;

(7) concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as those terms are used in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time, except that at any time the Fund has invested more than 25% of its total assets in securities of issuers of a particular country, the Fund may invest more than 25% of its assets, and up to the amount of its total assets invested in securities of issuers of that country, in securities issued or guaranteed, as to payment of principal and interest, by the government (including governmental subdivisions) or governmental entities or instrumentalities of that country.

With respect to Restriction 7 above, the Fund will invest 25% or more of its assets in Australian governmental securities and will limit its investments in the governmental securities of any other single foreign country to less than 25% of its assets. For purposes of Restriction 7, above, securities of issuers of a particular country shall include: (a) securities of issuers located in that country; (b) securities that are denominated in, or linked to, the currency of that country, including securities of supranational issuers and derivative securities that replicate, or substitute for, the currency of that country; (c) securities of issuers that derive at least 50% of their revenues from that country or have at least 50% of their assets located in that country; (d) securities issued by a parent or subsidiary

of, and guaranteed by, an entity located in that country; (e) securities issued by the government (including governmental subdivisions) or governmental entities or instrumentalities of that country; and (f) repurchase agreements with respect to any of the foregoing securities.

USE OF LEVERAGE

As noted above, the Fund currently utilizes leverage as part of its investment strategy. The Fund, as of [], is leveraged through borrowings from a credit facility in the amount of \$600,000,000 or []% of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds of such leverage). The Fund's asset coverage ratio as of [] was []%. See Description of the Capital Stock Credit Facility for a brief description of the Fund's credit agreement with a syndicate of banks led by Bank of America, N.A.

The Fund intends to continue to use leverage through borrowings from banks, and expects to use leverage through the issuance of shares of preferred stock, as described in this Prospectus. The Fund may also use leverage through the issuance of debt securities.

The Fund may engage in leverage through the issuance of preferred stock and/or notes or other forms of indebtedness. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred stock unless immediately after such issuance the Fund will have an asset coverage of at least 200%. In general, the term "asset coverage" for this purpose means the ratio the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund plus the aggregate of the involuntary liquidation preference of the preferred stock. The involuntary liquidation preference refers to the amount to which the preferred stock would be entitled on the involuntary liquidation of the Fund in preference to a security junior to it. The Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness, including through the issuance of debt securities, unless immediately thereafter the Fund will have an asset coverage of at least 300%. In general, the term "asset coverage" for this purpose means the ratio which the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund. In addition, the Fund may be limited in its ability to declare any cash distribution on its capital stock or purchase its capital stock unless (including its preferred stock), at the time of such declaration or purchase, the Fund has an asset coverage (on its indebtedness) of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase price, as applicable. The 1940 Act contains an exception, however, that permits dividends to be declared upon any preferred stock issued by the Fund if the Fund's indebtedness has an asset coverage of at least 200% at the time of declaration after deducting the amount of the dividend. In addition, if the Fund issues non-public indebtedness (for example, if it enters into a loan agreement in a privately arranged transaction with a bank), it may be able to continue to pay dividends on its capital stock even if the asset coverage ratio on its indebtedness falls below 300%. Under the 1940 Act, certain short-term borrowings (such as for cash management purposes) are not subject to these limitations if (i) repaid within 60 days, (ii) not extended or renewed and (iii) not in excess of 5% of the total assets of the Fund.

The Fund may also enter into certain transactions that create leverage, such as reverse repurchase agreements, which are not subject to the asset coverage requirements set out above so long as the Fund establishes in a segregated account cash or other liquid securities equal to the Fund's obligations in respect of such transactions or enters into other transactions offsetting the Fund's obligations in respect to such transactions.

RISKS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

An investment in the Shares may be speculative in that it involves a high degree of risk and should not constitute a complete investment program. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with the other information contained in this Prospectus and the accompanying Prospectus Supplement. At any point in time, an investment in the Shares may be worth less than the original amount invested, even after taking into account the distributions paid, if any. If any of the risks discussed in this Prospectus

occurs, the Fund's results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the value of the Shares could decline significantly and you could lose all or a part of your investment.

Risk is inherent in all investing. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the following risks.

Risks of Investing in the Shares

The principal risks of investing in the Shares include:

Failure to Pay Distributions

The Fund's investments are subject to a high degree of risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., junk bonds) or in other asset classes that may be considered speculative. If the value of the Fund's investments were to decline suddenly and substantially, the Fund may not be able to make timely payments of distributions or pay in full the liquidation preference of the Shares. In addition, the Fund may not meet the asset coverage requirements or earn sufficient income from its investments to make distributions on the Shares.

Subordination Risk

Shares will be junior in liquidation and with respect to distribution rights to any outstanding debt securities and other borrowings of the Fund. Senior securities representing indebtedness may constitute a substantial lien on the Fund's assets and pose substantial risks to holders of the Shares by reason of their prior claim against the Fund's income and against the Fund's net assets in liquidation. The Fund may not be permitted to declare distributions with respect to any series of Shares unless at such time it meets applicable asset coverage requirements and the payment of principal or interest is not in default with respect to the Fund's debt securities, if any, and other borrowings.

Ratings Risk

Shares may be rated by a Rating Agency. There can be no assurance that the Shares will receive any particular rating from any Rating Agency, or that any such ratings will be maintained at the level originally assigned through the term of the Shares. Ratings do not eliminate or mitigate the risks of investing in Shares. A rating issued by a Rating Agency is only the opinion of the entity issuing the rating at that time, and is not a guarantee as to quality, or an assurance of the future performance, of the rated security (in this case, the Shares). In addition, the manner in which the Rating Agency obtains and processes information about a particular security may affect the Rating Agency's ability to timely react to changes in an issuer's circumstances (in this case, the Fund) that could influence a particular rating. A Rating Agency could downgrade the Shares, which may reduce demand for the Shares causing them to become less liquid in any secondary market and reduce market prices.

Early Redemption Risk

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The Fund may issue classes of Shares that are callable at the discretion of the Fund. In such circumstances, the Fund may voluntarily redeem Shares or may be forced to redeem Shares to meet regulatory requirements and the asset coverage requirements of the Shares. Such redemptions may be at a time that is unfavorable to holders of Shares.

Inflation Risk

Inflation is the reduction in the purchasing power of money resulting from the increase in the price of goods and services. Inflation risk is the risk that the inflation-adjusted (or real) value of an investment in the Shares or the income from that investment will be worth less in the future. As inflation occurs, the real value of the Shares and dividends on the Shares declines.

Special Risks to Holders of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock

Interest Rate Risk. Shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock pay dividends at a fixed dividend rate. Prices of fixed income investments vary inversely with changes in market yields. The market yields on securities comparable to

Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may increase, which would likely result in a decline in the secondary market price (if any) of shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock.

Secondary Market and Delayed Listing Risk. The Fund may list shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock on an exchange. Prior to any offering, there will be no public market for any series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock. In the event any series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock are issued, prior application will have been made to list such shares on a national securities exchange, which will likely be the NYSE MKT. However, during an initial period, which is not expected to exceed 30 days after the date of its initial issuance, such Shares may not be listed on any securities exchange. During such period, any underwriters of the Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may make a market in such shares, although they will have no obligation to do so. Consequently, an investment in such Shares may be illiquid during such period. Even after a series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock is listed on a securities exchange, there is a risk that the market for such series of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may be thinly traded and relatively illiquid compared to the market for other types of securities, with the spread between the bid and asked prices considerably greater than the spreads of other securities with comparable terms, credit ratings and tax-advantaged income features. Shares of Fixed Rate Preferred Stock may trade at a premium to or discount from liquidation value for various reasons, including changes in interest rates.

Special Risks for Holders of Variable Rate Preferred Stock

Auction Risk. Shares of Variable Rate Preferred Stock may have rates set a periodic auctions. You may not be able to sell your Variable Rate Preferred Stock at an auction if the auction fails, i.e., if more Variable Rate Preferred Stock is offered for sale than there are buyers for those shares. Also, if you place an order (a hold order) at an auction to retain Variable Rate Preferred Stock only at a specified rate that exceeds the rate set at the auction, you will not retain your Variable Rate Preferred Stock. Additionally, if you place a hold order without specifying a rate below which you would not wish to continue to hold your shares and the auction sets a below-market rate, you will receive a lower rate of return on your shares than the market rate. Finally, the dividend period may be changed, subject to certain conditions and with notice to the holders of the Variable Rate Preferred Stock, which could also affect the liquidity of your investment.

Secondary Market Risk. If you try to sell your Variable Rate Preferred Stock between auctions, you may not be able to sell them for their liquidation preference per share or such amount per share plus accumulated dividends. If the Fund has designated a special dividend period of more than seven days, changes in interest rates could affect the price you would receive if you sold your shares in the secondary market. Broker-dealers that maintain a secondary trading market for the Variable Rate Preferred Stock are not required to maintain this market, and the Fund may not be required to redeem Variable Rate Preferred Stock if either an auction or an attempted secondary market sale fails because of a lack of buyers. The Variable Rate Preferred Stock is not expected to be registered on a stock exchange. If you sell your Variable Rate Preferred Stock to a broker-dealer between auctions, you may receive less than the price you paid for them, especially when market interest rates have risen since the last auction or during a special dividend period.

General Risks of Investing in the Fund

An investment in the Shares involves the risks of investing in the Fund generally. The Fund's ability to pay distributions on the Shares or their underlying liquidation preference may be impaired by the investment results of the Fund. The following is a summary of certain of the principal risks of the Fund.

General

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end investment company designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading tool. The Fund invests primarily in fixed income securities. An investment in the Fund's common stock may be speculative and involves a high degree of risk. Due to the uncertainty in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Investment and Market Risk

An investment in the Fund's Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and these fluctuations are likely to have a greater impact on the value of the Shares during periods in which the Fund utilizes a leveraged capital structure. If the current global economic downturn continues into a prolonged recession or deteriorates further, the ability of issuers of the corporate fixed-income securities and other securities in which the Fund invests to service their obligations could be materially and adversely affected. The value of the securities in which the Fund invests will affect the value of the Shares. Your Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment.

Asian-Pacific Region Risk

Parts of the Asian-Pacific region may be subject to a greater degree of economic, political and social instability than is the case in the United States and Europe. Some Asian-Pacific countries can be characterized as emerging markets or newly industrialized and may experience more volatile economic cycles than developed countries. The developing nature of securities markets in many countries in the Asian-Pacific region may lead to a lack of liquidity while some countries have restricted the flow of money in and out of the country. Some countries in Asia-Pacific have historically experienced political uncertainty, corruption, military intervention and social unrest.

Additionally, the Fund may be more volatile than a fund which is broadly diversified geographically. Focusing on a single geographical region involves increased currency, political, regulatory and other risks. Market swings in the targeted geographical region (Asia-Pacific) likely will have a greater effect on portfolio performance than they would in a more geographically diversified fixed income fund.

Asian Risk. Since the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in Asian securities, it is subject to general economic and political conditions in Asia. The Fund may be more volatile than a fund which is broadly diversified geographically. Additional factors relating to Asia that an investor in the Fund should consider include the following:

Political, Social and Economic Factors. The Asian region may be subject to a greater degree of economic, political and social instability than is the case in the United States and Europe. Such instability may result from, among other things, the following: (i) authoritarian governments or military involvement in political and economic decision-making, including changes in government through extra-constitutional means; (ii) popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions; (iii) internal insurgencies; (iv) hostile relations with neighboring countries; and (v) ethnic, religious and racial disaffection. Such social, political and economic instability could significantly disrupt the principal financial markets in which the Fund invests and adversely affect the value of the Fund's assets. Some governments in the Asian region are authoritarian in nature and influenced by security forces. For example, during the course of the last twenty-five years, certain governments in the region have been installed or removed as a result of military coups while others have periodically demonstrated their repressive police state nature. Disparities of wealth, among other factors, have also led to social unrest in some Asian countries accompanied, in certain cases, by violence and labor unrest. Ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, as evidenced in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, have created social, economic and political problems.

Several Asian countries have or in the past have had hostile relationships with neighboring nations or have experienced internal insurgency. For example, Thailand experienced border battles with Laos, and India is engaged in border disputes with several of its neighbors, including China and Pakistan. An uneasy truce exists between North Korea and South Korea and the two countries technically remain in a state of war. In

addition, North Korea's nuclear weapons program has caused an increased level of risk of military conflict in the area.

Most of the economies of Asia are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by protective trade barriers and the economic conditions of their trading partners, principally, the United States, Japan, China and the European Union. The enactment by the United States or other principal trading partners of protectionist trade legislation, reduction of foreign investment in local economies and general declines in the international securities markets could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of Asia. In addition, some of the economies of Asia, Indonesia and Malaysia, for example, are vulnerable to weakness in world prices for their commodity exports, including crude oil. There may be the possibility of expropriations, confiscatory

taxation, political, economic or social instability or diplomatic developments which would adversely affect assets of the Fund held in foreign countries. Governments in certain Asian countries participate to a significant degree, through ownership interests or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could have a significant adverse effect on market prices of the Fund's securities and its share price.

Market Characteristics. Most of the securities markets of Asia have substantially less volume than U.S. and European Exchanges, and equity securities of most companies in Asia are less liquid and more volatile than equity securities of U.S. companies of comparable size. Some of the stock exchanges in Asia, such as those in China, are in the early stages of their development. Many companies traded on securities markets in Asia are smaller, newer and less seasoned than companies whose securities are traded on securities markets in the United States. In some Asian countries, there is no established secondary market for securities. Therefore, liquidity in these countries is generally low and transaction costs high. Reduced liquidity often creates higher volatility, as well as difficulties in obtaining accurate market quotations for financial reporting purposes and for calculating net asset values, and sometimes also an inability to buy and sell securities. Market quotations on many securities may only be available from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids from those dealers or prices for actual sales.

Additionally, market making and arbitrage activities are generally less extensive in such markets, which may contribute to increased volatility and reduced liquidity of such markets. Investments in smaller companies involve greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger companies. Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial or managerial resources and may be more susceptible to losses and risks of bankruptcy. Accordingly, each of these markets may be subject to greater influence by adverse events generally affecting the market, and by large investors trading significant blocks of securities, than is usual in the U.S. To the extent that any of the Asian countries experiences rapid increases in its money supply and investment in equity securities for speculative purposes, the equity securities traded in any such country may trade at price-earning multiples higher than those of comparable companies trading on securities markets in the United States, which may not be sustainable.

Brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on securities exchanges in Asia are generally higher than in the U.S. Settlement procedures in certain Asian countries are less developed and reliable than those in the U.S. and in other developed markets, and the Fund may experience settlement delays or other material difficulties. Securities trading in certain Asian securities markets may be subject to risks due to a lack of experience of securities brokers, a lack of modern technology and a possible lack of sufficient capital to expand market operations. The foregoing factors could impede the ability of the Fund to effect portfolio transactions on a timely basis and could have an adverse effect on the net asset value of shares of the Fund.

There is also less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies in the Asian countries than exists in the United States.

In addition, existing laws and regulations are often inconsistently applied. As legal systems in Asian countries develop, foreign investors may be adversely affected by new laws and regulations, changes to existing laws and regulations and preemption of local laws and regulations by national laws. In circumstances where adequate laws exist, it may not be possible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of the law. Less information will, therefore, be available to the Fund than in respect of investments in the U.S. Further, in certain Asian countries, less information may be available to a Fund than to local market participants. Brokers in Asian countries may not be as well capitalized as those in the U.S., so that they are more susceptible to financial failure in times of market, political, or economic stress. In addition, accounting and auditing standards applied in certain Asian countries frequently do not conform with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used in the United States. The use of some accounting policies, such as the constant purchasing power method, can cause distortion in some cases. Also, substantially less financial information is generally publicly available about issuers in Asian countries and, where available, may not be independently verifiable.

Energy. Asia has historically depended on oil for most of its energy requirements. Almost all of its oil is imported. In the past, oil prices have had a major impact on Asian economies. In addition, a restructuring of industry, with emphasis shifting from basic industries to processing and assembly-type industries, has contributed to the reduction of oil consumption. However, there is no guarantee that this favorable trend will continue.

Natural Disasters. The Asian region has in the past experienced earthquakes, mud slides and tidal waves of varying degrees of severity (e.g., tsunamis), and the risks of such phenomena, and the damage resulting from natural disasters, continue to exist. The long-term economic effects of such geological factors on the Asian economy as a whole, and on the Fund's investments and share price, cannot be predicted.

Investing in China. In addition to the risks listed under Asian-Pacific Region Risk, Foreign Securities Risks and Developing and Emerging Markets Risk, investing in China presents additional risks. Investing in China involves a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include: (a) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (b) greater social, economic and political uncertainty (including the risk of war and social unrest); (c) dependency on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (d) the increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies; (e) greater price volatility and significantly smaller market capitalization of securities markets; (f) substantially less liquidity, particularly of certain share classes of Chinese securities; (g) currency exchange rate fluctuations and the lack of available currency hedging instruments; (h) higher rates of inflation; (i) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on a Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (j) greater governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (k) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since 1978 and could return to the prior, completely centrally planned, economy; (l) the fact that Chinese companies, particularly those located in China, may be smaller, less seasoned and newly organized; (m) the difference in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, particularly in China; (n) the fact that statistical information regarding the economy of China may be inaccurate or not comparable to statistical information regarding the U.S. or other economies; (o) the less extensive, and still developing, regulation of the securities markets, business entities and commercial transactions; (p) the fact that the settlement period of securities transactions in foreign markets may be longer; (q) the willingness and ability of the Chinese government to support the Chinese and Hong Kong economies and markets is uncertain; (r) the risk that it may be more difficult, or impossible, to obtain and/or enforce a judgment than in other countries; and (s) the rapidity and erratic nature of growth, particularly in China, resulting in inefficiencies and dislocations.

Investment in China is subject to certain political risks. Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China by the Communist Party in 1949, the Chinese government renounced various debt obligations incurred by China's predecessor governments, which obligations remain in default, and expropriated assets without compensation. There can be no assurance that the Chinese government will not take similar action in the future. The political reunification of China and Taiwan is a highly problematic issue and is unlikely to be settled in the near future. This situation poses a threat to Taiwan's economy and could negatively affect its stock market. China has committed by treaty to preserve Hong Kong as separate from China. However, if China would exert its authority so as to alter the economic, political or legal structures or the existing social policy of Hong Kong, investor and business confidence in Hong Kong could be negatively affected, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance.

Historically, investments in stocks, bonds, and warrants listed and traded on a Mainland China stock exchange, investment companies, and other financial instruments approved by the CSRC (collectively referred to as China Securities) were not eligible for investment by non-Chinese investors. However, the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) may grant qualified foreign institutional investor (QFII) licenses that allow non-Chinese investors to invest in China securities. Each QFII is authorized to invest in China Securities only up to a specified quota established by the Chinese State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE). AAMAL, the Fund's investment manager, has received a QFII license and a specified quota to be invested in China Securities (the Quota). A portion of the Fund is invested in China Securities as part of the Quota granted to AAMAL.

The Quota for investment in China Securities is measured by AAMAL's investments across all accounts that it manages that are invested in China Securities. Once the entire Quota is invested in China Securities, aggregate investment capital and profits may not be repatriated for a minimum of one year. As long as this limitation applies, the China Securities will be subject to the Fund's limits on investing in illiquid securities. Despite this limitation, individual China Securities held by the Fund may be bought and sold, as long as the aggregate amount invested in China Securities by AAMAL clients, including the Fund, at least equals the Quota. Because the amount invested by

the Fund in China Securities is subject to a lock-up period (at least for the first year and possibly thereafter), the China Securities will be considered illiquid and subject to the Fund's limits on illiquid investments.

Under the current regulatory regime, the Fund would generally be permitted to repatriate profits after the expiration of the one-year lockup period. There can be no guarantee that SAFE will not extend this one-year period. Net realized profits for any financial year may not currently be repatriated until the completion of an audit by a registered accountant in China, payment of all applicable taxes and approval by SAFE. Repatriation of principal is treated differently and would generally result in a reduction in the Quota, with no new injections of principal for QFII client accounts permitted without the QFII applying for and obtaining a new Quota, which cannot be guaranteed. After the first year, AAMAL has discretion to withdraw principal and net realized profits from investment in China Securities.

Although China law permits the use of nominee accounts for clients of investment managers who are QFIIs, the Chinese regulators require the securities trading and settlement accounts to be maintained in the name of the QFII. As a result, there is a risk that creditors of AAMAL may assert that AAMAL, and not the individual fund, is the legal owner of the securities and other assets in the accounts. AAMAL has obtained a legal opinion from Chinese counsel confirming that, as a matter of Chinese law, AAMAL as QFII has no ownership interest in the assets in the Fund accounts held as nominee accounts and the Fund will be ultimately and exclusively entitled to ownership of the assets in such nominee accounts. Nonetheless, if a court upholds a creditors' assertion that the QFII assets belong to AAMAL as license-holder, then creditors of AAMAL could seek payment from the Fund's investments in China Securities.

Australian Risk. Because the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in Australian securities, the Fund is particularly vulnerable to loss in the event of adverse political, economic, financial and other developments that affect Australia, including fluctuations of Australian currency versus the U.S. dollar. Also, Australia is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as drought and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event could result in a significant adverse impact on the Australian economy.

Credit Risk

Investments in debt securities expose the Fund to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more of the Fund's investments in debt securities or other instruments will decline in price, or fail to pay interest, liquidation value or principal when due, because the issuer of the obligation or the issuer of a reference security experiences an actual or perceived decline in its financial status. Credit risk is influenced by changes in general economic and political conditions and changes in the financial condition of the issuers. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of securities with a low credit rating may experience financial weakness that could affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the value and liquidity of securities with low credit ratings, especially in markets characterized by a low volume of trading.

Interest Rate Risk

Generally, when market interest rates rise, the prices of debt obligations fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that debt obligations and other instruments in the Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. This risk may be particularly acute

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when market interest rates are at low levels. The prices of long-term debt obligations generally fluctuate more than prices of short-term debt obligations as interest rates change. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended due to slower than expected payments. This may lock in a below market yield, increase the security's duration and reduce the security's value. The Fund's use of leverage will tend to increase interest rate risk.

Investments in floating rate debt instruments, although generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than longer duration fixed rate instruments, may nevertheless decline in value in response to rising interest rates if, for example, the rates at which they pay interest do not rise as much, or as quickly, as market interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate instruments will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating

rate debt securities may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate debt obligation with similar credit quality. To the extent the Fund holds floating rate instruments, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities.

Foreign Securities Risk

Investing in foreign securities involves certain special considerations that are not typically associated with investments in the securities of U.S. issuers. Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and may have policies that are not comparable to those of domestic issuers. As a result, there may be less information available about foreign issuers than about domestic issuers. Securities of some foreign issuers may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities markets, brokers and issuers than in the United States. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political and social instability, or diplomatic developments, which could affect the value of investments in those countries. The costs of investing in foreign countries frequently are higher than the costs of investing in the United States. Although the Advisers endeavor to achieve the most favorable execution costs in portfolio transactions, trading costs in non-U.S. securities markets are generally higher than trading costs in the United States.

Investments in securities of foreign issuers often will be denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency exchange rates and in exchange control regulations. The Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. See Foreign Currency Risk.

The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories approved by State Street Bank and Trust Company, the Fund's Foreign Custody Manager (as that term is defined in Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act). Some foreign banks and securities depositories may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. There may be limited or no regulatory oversight over their operations. Also, the laws of certain countries may put limits on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank, depository or issuer of a security, or any of their agents, goes bankrupt. In addition, it is often more expensive for the Fund to buy, sell and hold securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets reduces the amount the Fund can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio for the Fund than for investment companies invested only in the United States.

Certain foreign governments levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

From time to time, the Fund may have invested in certain sovereign debt obligations that are issued by, or certain companies that operate in or have dealings with, countries that become subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. Investments in such countries may be adversely affected because, for example, the credit rating of the sovereign debt security may be lowered due to the country's instability or unreliability or the company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, such countries. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Developing and Emerging Markets Risk

Investing in the securities of issuers located in developing and emerging market countries (and to a certain extent non-U.S. developed market countries) involves special considerations not typically associated with investing in the securities of U.S. issuers and other developed market issuers, including heightened risks of expropriation and/or nationalization, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, difficulties in dividend withholding reclaims procedures, less publicly available financial and other information and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

The economies of individual developing and emerging market countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Governments of many developing and emerging market countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the government owns or controls many companies, including some of the largest in the country.

Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in a developing or emerging market country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of developing and emerging market countries generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. Many developing and emerging market economies are considered to be more politically volatile than the developed markets. Investments in securities of issuers in countries other than the United States may involve greater political risk, including in some countries, the possibility of nationalization of assets, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, restrictions on repatriation, and the establishment of foreign exchange controls, political changes, government regulation, overburdened and obsolete or unseasoned financial systems, environmental problems, less developed legal systems, economic or social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could affect adversely the economies of such countries or the value of the Fund's investments in those countries. Central authorities also tend to exercise a high degree of control over the economies and in many cases have ownership over core productive assets.

The legal systems in many developing and emerging market countries are less developed than those in more developed countries, with the administration of laws and regulations often subject to considerable discretion. Non-U.S. markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. or other developed markets. It also may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in a court outside of the United States.

Adequate public information on non-U.S. issuers may not be available, and it may be difficult to secure information regarding corporate actions on a timely basis. In general, there is less overall governmental supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States or other developed market countries.

Due to their strong reliance on international trade, most developing and emerging market economies tend to be sensitive both to economic changes in their own region and to changes affecting their major trading partners. These include changes in growth, inflation, foreign exchange rates, current account positions, government policies, taxation and tariffs.

Investments in developing and emerging market countries may entail purchasing securities issued by or on behalf of entities that are insolvent, bankrupt, in default or otherwise engaged in an attempt to reorganize or reschedule their obligations or in entities that have little or no proven credit rating or credit history. In any such case, the issuer's poor or deteriorating financial condition may increase the likelihood that the Fund will experience losses or diminution in available gains due to bankruptcy, insolvency or fraud.

Investments in developing and emerging market countries may also be exposed to an extra degree of custodial and/or market risk, especially where the securities purchased are not traded on an official exchange or where ownership records regarding the securities are maintained by an unregulated entity (or even the issuer itself).

Foreign Currency Risk

The Fund may invest all of its assets in debt securities which are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rates can fluctuate significantly over short periods and can be subject to unpredictable changes based on a variety of factors including political developments and currency controls by governments. A change in the value of a currency in which a security is denominated against the U.S. dollar will generally result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets. If the exchange rate for a non-U.S. currency declines compared to the U.S. dollar, the Fund's NAV would decline. In addition, although much of the Fund's income will be received

or realized in non-U.S. currencies, the Fund is required to compute and distribute its income in U.S. dollars. Therefore, for example, if the exchange rate for a non-U.S. currency declines after the Fund's income has been accrued and translated into U.S. dollars, but before the income has been received or converted into U.S. dollars, the Fund could be required to liquidate securities to make distributions. Similarly, if the exchange rate declines between the time the Fund incurs expenses in U.S. dollars and the time expenses are paid, the amount of non-U.S. currency required to be converted into U.S. dollars in order to pay such U.S. dollar expenses will be greater than the non-U.S. currency equivalent of the expenses at the time they were incurred.

The currencies of developing and emerging markets, in particular, have experienced periods of steady declines or even sudden devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar. Some developing and emerging market currencies may not be internationally traded or may be subject to strict controls by local governments, resulting in undervalued or overvalued currencies. Some developing and emerging markets have experienced balance of payment deficits and shortages in foreign exchange reserves. Governments have responded by restricting currency conversions. Future restrictive exchange controls could prevent or restrict a company's ability to make dividend or interest payments in the original currency of an obligation (often U.S. dollars). In addition, even though the currencies of some developing and emerging markets may be convertible into U.S. dollars, the conversion rates may be artificial to their actual market values.

Sovereign Debt Risk

Investments in sovereign debt involve special risks. Foreign governmental issuers of debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or pay interest when due. In the event of default, there may be limited or no legal recourse in that, generally, remedies for defaults must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party. Political conditions, especially a sovereign entity's willingness to meet the terms of its debt obligations, are of considerable significance. The ability of a foreign sovereign issuer, especially an emerging market country, to make timely payments on its debt obligations will also be strongly influenced by the sovereign issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credit facilities and investments, fluctuations of interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. The cost of servicing external debt will also generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates, as many external debt obligations bear interest at rates which are adjusted based upon international interest rates. Also, there can be no assurance that the holders of commercial bank loans to the same sovereign entity may not contest payments to the holders of sovereign debt in the event of default under commercial bank loan agreements. In addition, there is no bankruptcy proceeding with respect to sovereign debt on which a sovereign has defaulted and the Fund may be unable to collect all or any part of its investment in a particular issue. Foreign investment in certain sovereign debt is restricted or controlled to varying degrees, including requiring governmental approval for the repatriation of income, capital or proceeds of sales by foreign investors. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in certain sovereign debt and increase the costs and expenses of the Fund.

Corporate Debt Risk

The Fund may invest in debt securities of non-governmental issuers. Like all debt securities, corporate debt securities generally represent an issuer's obligation to repay to the investor (or lender) the amount borrowed plus interest over a specified time period. A typical corporate bond specifies a fixed date when the amount borrowed (principal) is due in full, known as the maturity date, and specifies dates when periodic interest (coupon) payments will be made over the life of the security.

Corporate debt securities come in many varieties and may differ in the way that interest is calculated, the amount and frequency of payments, the type of collateral, if any, and the presence of special features (*e.g.*, conversion rights). The Fund's investments in corporate debt securities may include, but are not limited to, senior, junior, secured and unsecured bonds, notes and other debt securities, and may be fixed rate, floating rate, zero coupon and inflation linked, among other things.

Prices of corporate debt securities fluctuate and, in particular, are subject to several key risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk and spread risk. The market value of a corporate bond may be affected by the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation

in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the corporate debt securities in which the Fund may invest may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument.

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk

Among other things, investment in securities which are rated below investment grade requires skilled credit analysis and reduces the overall credit quality of the Fund's portfolio.

Investments in securities rated below investment grade are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal than investments in securities with investment grade credit ratings. The former will generally provide higher yields due to the higher premiums required by investors for taking the associated credit risk. Ratings of debt securities represent the rating agency's opinion regarding their quality and are not a guarantee of quality. Rating agencies attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Because rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings in response to subsequent events, the Advisers will continuously monitor the issuers of securities held to determine whether the issuers have sufficient cash flows and profits to meet principal and interest payments.

The achievement of the Fund's investment objectives will be more dependent on the Advisers' own credit analysis than might be the case for a fund which invests in higher quality bonds. The Fund may retain a security the rating of which has been changed. The market values of lower quality debt securities tend to reflect individual developments of the issuer to a greater extent than do higher quality securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates.

Issuers of lower quality debt securities tend to be highly leveraged. Those issuers may also not have available to them traditional methods of financing. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower quality securities may experience financial stress. During these periods, issuers may not have sufficient revenue to meet their interest payment obligations. An issuer's ability to service debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific developments affecting the issuer, such as the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. Similarly, certain developing and emerging market governments that issue lower quality debt securities are among the largest debtors to commercial banks, foreign governments and supranational organizations such as The World Bank, and may not be able or willing to make principal and/or interest repayments as they come due. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of lower quality securities because these securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to higher ranking creditors of the issuer.

The Fund may also incur additional expense to the extent that it is required to seek recovery on a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings, and the Fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of a default. Debt securities issued by governments in developing and emerging markets can differ from debt obligations issued by private entities in that remedies for defaults generally must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting government, and legal recourse may be diminished. Political conditions, in terms of a government's willingness to meet the terms of its debt obligations, are also of considerable significance. There can be no assurance that the holders of commercial bank debt may not contest payments to the holders of debt securities issued by governments in the event of default by the governments under commercial bank loan agreements.

The Advisers will attempt to minimize the speculative risks associated with investments in lower quality securities through credit analysis and by carefully monitoring such current trends as interest rates and political developments.

Leverage Risk

The Fund currently leverages through borrowings from a credit facility. In addition, the Fund intends to use leverage for investment purposes by issuing preferred stock, as described in this Prospectus. The Fund also may use leverage for investment purposes by issuing debt securities. As of [], 2013, the Fund had \$[] of total leverage outstanding, representing approximately []% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund's leveraged capital structure creates special risks not associated with unleveraged funds having similar investment objectives and policies. These include the possibility of greater loss and the likelihood of higher volatility of the net asset value of

the Fund and the asset coverage for the Shares. Such volatility may increase the likelihood of the Fund having to redeem Shares when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

In the case of leverage, if Fund assets decline in value so that legal asset coverage requirements for any borrowings or preferred stock would not be met, the Fund may be prevented from paying distributions, which could jeopardize its qualification for pass-through tax treatment, make it liable for excise taxes and/or force it to sell portfolio securities at an inopportune time.

Successful use of a leveraging strategy may depend on the Advisers' ability to predict correctly interest rates and market movements, and there is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

Liquidity Risk

While the Fund ordinarily invests in debt securities for which there is an active secondary market, the Fund may invest in debt securities for which there is no established secondary market. The securities markets that exist in developing and emerging market countries are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the United States and other more developed countries. Settlement and custodial practices (including those involving securities settlement where fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment) are also often less developed than those in U.S. or other developed markets, and may result in increased risk or substantial delays in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of, or breach of duty by, a non-U.S. broker-dealer, securities depository or non-U.S. subcustodian.

Liquidity in developing and emerging markets may be low and transaction costs high. Reduced liquidity often creates higher volatility, as well as difficulties in obtaining accurate market quotations for financial reporting purposes and for calculating net asset values, and sometimes also an inability to buy and sell securities. Market quotations on many non-U.S. debt securities may only be available from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids from those dealers or prices for actual sales.

The Fund may not be able readily to dispose of illiquid securities at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such securities if they were more widely traded.

Bank Loans Risk

Bank loans are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. As a result, there may not be a recognized, liquid public market for bank loan interests. Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. The borrower may be in financial distress or may default or have a right to borrow additional cash from the owners of direct debt. Direct debt instruments may involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or intermediary. In addition, there may be fewer legal protections for owners of direct debt than conventional debt securities. If the Fund acquires a participation interest in a loan, the Fund may not be able to control the exercise of any remedies that the lender would have under the loan. In addition, the Fund normally will have to rely on the participating lender to demand and receive payments in respect of the loans, and to pay those amounts on to the Fund; the Fund will be subject to the risk that the lender may be unwilling or unable to do so. In such a case, the Fund would not likely have any rights against the borrower directly.

Convertible Securities Risk

Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. As with all debt securities, the market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis and thus may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and consequently entail less risk than the issuer's common stock.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk

Payment of interest and repayment of principal on asset-backed securities is largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other credit enhancements. Asset-backed security values may also be affected by the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool, the originator of the loans or receivables and any entities providing the credit enhancement. In addition, the underlying assets are subject to prepayments that shorten the securities' weighted average maturity and may lower their return.

Derivatives Risk

Consistent with its investment objectives, the Fund may invest in a broad array of financial instruments and securities in which the value of the instrument or security is derived from the performance of an underlying asset or a benchmark such as a security index, an interest rate or a foreign currency (derivatives). Derivatives are most often used to manage interest rate, currency and credit risk, to increase or decrease exposure to an asset class or benchmark (as a hedge or to enhance return), or to create an investment position directly (often because it is more efficient or less costly than direct investment). There is no guarantee that these results can be achieved through the use of derivatives and any success in their use depends on a variety of factors including the ability of the Investment Manager, Investment Adviser and the Sub-Adviser to predict correctly the direction of interest rates, securities prices, currency exchange rates and other factors.

The primary risk of derivatives is the same as the risk of the underlying asset, namely that the value of the underlying asset may increase or decrease. Adverse movements in the value of the underlying asset can expose the Fund to losses. In addition, risks in the use of derivatives include:

- an imperfect correlation between the price of derivatives and the movement of the securities prices, interest rates or currency exchange rates being hedged or replicated;
- the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular derivative at any time;
- the potential loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised;
- the possible need to defer closing out certain positions to avoid adverse tax consequences, as well as the possibility that derivative transactions may result in acceleration of gain, deferral of losses or a change in the character of gain realized;
- the risk that the financial intermediary manufacturing the over-the-counter derivative, being the most active market maker and offering the best price for repurchase, will not continue to create a credible market in the derivative;

- because certain derivatives are manufactured by financial institutions, the risk that the Fund may develop a substantial exposure to financial institution counterparties; and
- the risk that a full and complete appreciation of the complexity of derivatives and how future value is affected by various factors including changing interest rates, exchange rates and credit quality is not attained.

Recent legislation calls for new regulation of the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of the regulation are not yet known and may not be known for some time. New regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, may limit their availability, or may otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.

The Fund may use interest rate swaps to hedge the Fund's liability with respect to its leverage. At present, the Fund has been authorized by its Board of Directors to hedge up to one-third of the Fund's liability with respect to its leverage. This allows the Fund to lock in the relatively low current U.S. dollar interest rates with respect to up to

100% of the Fund's leverage. A significant type of risk associated with interest rate swaps is the risk that the counterparty may default or file for bankruptcy, in which case the Fund would bear the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under the swap agreement. There can be no assurance that the Fund will have an interest rate swap in place at any given time, nor can there be any assurance that, if an interest rate swap is in place, it will be successful in hedging the Fund's interest rate risk with respect to its leverage.

Risks of Regulatory Developments

It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures and swap agreements (including but not limited to interest rate and credit default swaps described herein), may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as part of its investment strategy, which could negatively impact the Fund. For example, the swaps market has been an evolving and largely unregulated market. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new regulatory requirements, could limit or prevent the Fund's ability to utilize swap agreements or options on swaps as part of its investment strategy, terminate existing swap agreements or realize amounts to be received under such agreements, which could negatively affect the Fund. Some swaps currently are, and more in the future will be, centrally cleared, which affects how swaps are transacted.

In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act has resulted in new clearing and exchange-trading requirements for swaps and other OTC derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the CFTC and/or the SEC, in consultation with banking regulators, to establish capital requirements for swap dealers and major swap participants, as well as requirements for posting margin by counterparties such as the Fund on cleared and uncleared derivatives, including swaps. In addition, some provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act impose business conduct, reporting and disclosure requirements on dealers, and recordkeeping and other obligations on counterparties such as the Fund.

While some provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act have either already been implemented through rulemaking by the CFTC and/or the SEC or must be implemented through future rulemaking by those and other federal agencies, and any regulatory or legislative activity may not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the Fund, it is possible that, when compliance with these rules is required, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use certain derivatives as a part of its investment strategy, increase the cost of entering into derivatives transactions or require more assets of the Fund to be used for collateral in support of those derivatives than is currently the case. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions also could prevent the Fund from using derivatives or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these transactions, or may change the availability of certain derivatives.

The CFTC and the SEC continue to review the proposed and current regulatory requirements applicable to derivatives, including swaps. It is not certain at this time how the regulators may change these requirements and such proposals may create barriers to the Fund's use of certain types of investments.

Hedging Strategy Risk

Certain of the investment techniques that the Fund may employ for hedging will expose the Fund to additional or increased risks.

There may be an imperfect correlation between changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and hedging positions entered into by the Fund, which may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, the Fund's success in using

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hedge instruments is subject to the Advisers' ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Fund's portfolio holdings, and there can be no assurance that the Advisers' judgment in this respect will be accurate. Consequently, the use of hedging transactions might result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund, whether or not adjusted for risk, than if the Fund had not hedged its portfolio holdings.

The Advisers are under no obligation to engage in any hedging strategies, and may, in their discretion, choose not to engage in hedging strategies. Even if the Advisers desire to hedge some of the Fund's risks, suitable hedging transactions may not be available or, if available, attractive. A failure to hedge may result in losses to the value of the Fund's investments.

Counterparty Risk

The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts purchased or sold by the Fund. Recently, several broker-dealers and other financial institutions have experienced extreme financial difficulty, sometimes resulting in bankruptcy of the institution. Although the Investment Manager monitors the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties, there can be no assurance that the Fund's counterparties will not experience similar difficulties, possibly resulting in losses to the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt, or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money.

Management Risk

The Advisers' judgment about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect.

Current Economic Conditions Credit Crisis Liquidity and Volatility Risk

The markets for credit instruments, including fixed income securities, have experienced periods of extreme illiquidity and volatility since the latter half of 2007. Tightening of credit conditions occurred just as a record amount of corporate bonds (as measured by transaction volume) were scheduled to enter the markets in the third quarter of 2007. This imbalance has caused a significant dislocation in the markets, marked by sharply widened credit spreads, delayed high yield bond offerings and a general reduction in liquidity. General market uncertainty and consequent repricing risk have led to market imbalances of sellers and buyers, which in turn have also resulted in significant valuation uncertainties in a variety of debt securities, including certain fixed income securities. In addition, during 2008, several major dealers of fixed income securities exited the market via acquisition or bankruptcy. These conditions resulted, and in many cases continue to result in greater volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many debt securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. During times of reduced market liquidity the Fund may not be able to sell securities readily at prices reflecting the values at which the securities are carried on the Fund's books. Sales of large blocks of securities by market participants, such as the Fund, that are seeking liquidity can further reduce security prices in an illiquid market.

Furthermore, because of the current conditions in the credit markets across the globe, issuers of fixed income securities may be subject to increased costs associated with incurring debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for the loans they make, the securities they purchase and the securities they issue. The worsening general economic conditions have materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and have reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole.

These developments have adversely affected the broader economy, and may continue to do so, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by the Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, lead to lower credit ratings and increased defaults. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund. Extraordinary steps have been taken by the governments of several leading economic countries to combat the current economic crisis. The impact of these measures is not yet known and cannot be predicted.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets Risk

The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government and foreign governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. U.S. federal and state governments and foreign governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities, in ways that are unforeseeable. Issuers of corporate fixed income securities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Advisers will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Conflicts of Interest Risk

The Investment Manager's, the Investment Adviser's and the Sub-Adviser's advisory fees are based on net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. Consequently, the Advisers will benefit from an increase in the Fund's net assets resulting from an offering or borrowings. In addition, a Director who is an interested person (as such term is defined under the 1940 Act) of the Fund or a portfolio manager of the Fund could benefit indirectly from an increase in Fund assets because of such affiliations.

Non-Diversification Risk

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified management investment company under the 1940 Act. This means that the Fund is not subject to limits under the 1940 Act as to the proportion of its assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer. As a non-diversified investment company, the Fund may therefore invest its assets in securities of a smaller number of issuers, and, as a result, would be subject to greater risk with respect to its portfolio securities. Although the Fund must comply with certain diversification requirements in order to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code), the Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than would be the case if it had elected to diversify its holding sufficiently to be classified as a diversified management investment company under the 1940 Act. The Fund, however, intends to comply with the diversification requirements imposed by the Code for qualification as a regulated investment company.

Repurchase Agreement Risk

Repurchase agreements may involve risks in the event of default or insolvency of the seller, including possible delays or restrictions with respect to the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities, and the possibility that the collateral might not be sufficient to cover any losses incurred by the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk

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In connection with its loans of portfolio securities, the Fund may be exposed to the risk of delay in recovery of the loaned securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower become insolvent. The Fund also bears the risk of loss on the investment of cash collateral. There is also the risk that, in the event of default by the borrower, the collateral might not be sufficient to cover any losses incurred by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the return to the Fund from a particular loan, or from its loans overall, will exceed the related costs and any related losses.

Tax Risk

The Fund may invest in securities of which the federal income tax treatment may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. It could be more difficult for the Fund to comply with the United States tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies, or with other tax requirements applicable to foreign investors, if the tax characterization of the Fund's investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the IRS. See Taxation.

Tax Considerations

The Fund intends to qualify and to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code. If it so qualifies, it generally will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gains, if any, which it distributes to shareholders in accordance with requirements under the Code. In order to continue to meet the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies and to minimize its U.S. federal income tax liability, it is the Fund's policy to distribute substantially all of its net income and capital gains, if any, to shareholders. To the extent that the Fund has earnings available for distribution, its distributions in the hands of shareholders may be treated as ordinary dividend income, although certain distributions may be reported by the Fund as capital gain distributions, which would be treated as long-term capital gain. Dividends and capital gains distributions paid by the Fund are not expected to qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will first reduce a shareholder's basis in his shares and, after the shareholder's basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to the shareholder who holds his shares as capital assets.

Subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, foreign taxes withheld from distributions or otherwise paid by the Fund may be creditable or deductible by U.S. shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes, if the Fund is eligible to and makes an election to treat the shareholders as having paid those taxes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given that the Fund will be eligible to make this election each year, but it intends to do so if it is eligible. If the election is made, the foreign withholding taxes paid by the Fund will be includable in the U.S. federal taxable income of shareholders. Non-U.S. investors may not be able to credit or deduct the foreign taxes, but they may be deemed to have additional income from the Fund equal to their share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund subject to U.S. withholding tax. Investors should review carefully the information discussed under the heading "Taxation" and should discuss with their tax advisers the specific tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors oversees the management of the business and affairs of the Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and other service providers.

The Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser and the Sub-Adviser

Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited serves as the investment manager to the Fund ("AAMAL" or the "Investment Manager") pursuant to an amended and restated management agreement dated as of April 3, 2009 ("Management Agreement"). Aberdeen Asset Management Limited serves as the investment adviser to the Fund (the "Investment Adviser") and Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund (the "Sub-Adviser") pursuant to an amended and restated advisory agreement dated as of April 3, 2009 (the "Advisory Agreement") and a sub-advisory agreement dated as of March 1, 2012 (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"), respectively.

The Investment Manager, a Singapore corporation, manages the Fund's investments and makes investment decisions on behalf of the Fund. The registered office of the Investment Manager is located at 21 Church Street, #01-01 Capital Square Two, Singapore 049480. The Investment

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Adviser, an Australian corporation, makes recommendations to the Investment Manager as to the specific portfolio securities to be purchased, retained or sold by the Fund and will provide or obtain such research and statistical data as may be necessary in connection therewith, and the selection of and the placement of orders with brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund. In rendering investment advisory services, the Investment Adviser may use the resources of the Investment Manager. The registered office of the Investment Adviser is located at Level 6, 201 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia. The Sub-Adviser, a United Kingdom limited company, provides sub-advisory services to the Fund, in accordance with the Fund's stated investment objectives, policies and limitations and subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and manages the portion of the Fund's assets allocated to it by the Investment Manager. The registered office of the Sub-Adviser is located at Bow Bells House, 1 Bread Street,

London, England, EC4M 9HH. The Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser and the Sub-Adviser are each affiliates of and wholly owned by Aberdeen Asset Management PLC (Aberdeen PLC).

Aberdeen PLC is the parent company of an asset management group managing approximately \$[] billion in assets as of [date] for a range of pension funds, financial institutions, investment trusts, unit trusts, offshore funds, charities and private clients, in addition to U.S. registered investment companies. The registered offices of Aberdeen PLC are located at 10 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland AB 10 1 YG. Aberdeen PLC, its affiliates and subsidiaries are referred to collectively herein as Aberdeen. Aberdeen PLC was formed in 1983 and was first listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1991.

The Management Agreement provides that the Fund will pay the Investment Manager a fee at the annual rate of 0.65% of the Fund's average weekly Managed Assets up to \$200 million, 0.60% of Managed Assets between \$200 million and \$500 million, 0.55% of Managed Assets between \$500 million and \$900 million, 0.50% of Managed Assets between \$900 million and \$1.75 billion, and 0.45% of Managed Assets in excess of \$1.75 billion, computed based upon Managed Assets determined weekly and payable at the end of each calendar month. Managed Assets of the Fund shall mean total assets of the Fund, including any form of investment leverage, minus all accrued expenses incurred in the normal course of operations, but not excluding any liabilities or obligations attributable to investment leverage obtained through (i) indebtedness of any type (including, without limitation, borrowing through a credit facility or the issuance of debt securities), (ii) the issuance of preferred stock or other similar preference securities, (iii) the reinvestment of collateral received for securities loaned in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies, and/or (iv) any other means. During the period in which the Fund is utilizing leverage, the advisory fee payable to the Investment Manager will be higher than if the Fund did not utilize a leveraged capital structure because the fee is calculated as a percentage of the Managed Assets, including those purchased with leverage. The Fund is currently utilizing leverage. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Investment Manager will pay the Investment Adviser a fee computed at the annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund's average weekly Managed Assets up to \$1,200 million and 0.20% of such assets in excess of \$1,200 million, computed based upon the value of the Managed Assets determined weekly and payable at the end of each calendar month. The Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that the Investment Manager will pay the Sub-Adviser an annual total fee of \$100,000, payable in monthly increments.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2012, the Investment Manager earned management fees of \$13,217,671 for management services; the Investment Adviser earned advisory fees of \$2,567,643 for advisory services; and the Sub-Adviser earned sub-advisory fees of \$100,000 for sub-advisory services.

Non-U.S.-Resident Directors and Officers

Although the Fund is a Maryland corporation, certain of its Directors and officers (Messrs. Neville J. Miles, Peter D. Sacks, P. Gerald Malone, Martin J. Gilbert, Anthony Michael, Victor Rodriguez, Adam McCabe and Christian Pittard) are non-residents of the United States and have all, or a substantial part, of their assets located outside the United States. None of the Directors or officers has authorized an agent for service of process in the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for U.S. investors to effect service of process upon such Directors and officers within the United States or to effectively enforce judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liabilities of the Directors or officers under the federal securities laws of the United States.

The Fund has been advised by local counsel in Australia, a foreign jurisdiction in which certain Fund Directors and/or officers reside, that there is doubt as to the enforceability in such jurisdiction of the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States, whether or not the liabilities are based upon judgments of courts in the United States or are pursuant to original actions.

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The Fund has been advised by local counsel in the United Kingdom, a foreign jurisdiction in which certain Fund Directors and/or officers reside, that it is uncertain whether the courts of that jurisdiction would adjudge civil liability against Directors and officers resident in that jurisdiction in an original action in such jurisdiction predicated solely on a violation of the federal securities laws of the United States. However, although there is no arrangement in place between the United Kingdom and the United States for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments, a final and conclusive monetary judgment against the Directors and officers in an original action predicated on such provisions rendered by a court in the United States may be enforceable by action or counterclaim or be recognized by the courts

of the United Kingdom as a defense to an action or as conclusive of an issue in that action if it is not of a penalty or revenue nature, remains valid and enforceable in the court in which it was obtained and has not been set aside, was not obtained by fraud or otherwise than in accordance with the principles of natural justice, the enforcement would not be contrary to public policy of the United Kingdom and the United States court had jurisdiction in respect of the defendant in the original action in accordance with the English rules of private international law.

Portfolio Management

The following persons have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Fund.

Anthony Michael, Head of Fixed Income – Asia (Investment Manager) Anthony Michael is responsible for the management and investment performance of Aberdeen's non-Japan Asia fixed income and capital market products as well as a member of the interest rate team. Mr. Michael joined Aberdeen in 2007 following the acquisition of Deutsche Asset Management's Fixed Income and Equity businesses. Mr. Michael held the position of director/senior portfolio manager with Deutsche in Sydney for five years, and was responsible for the development and implementation of fixed income and foreign exchange strategies. He was also a member of the global strategy group, the global insurance group and was a member of the tactical asset allocation committee. Previously, Mr. Michael worked in similar roles with the Zurich Scudder Group, Perpetual Funds Management Australia and the ING Group.

Mr. Michael has a BEcon and a MEc in Economics from Macquarie University, Australia, an MComm in Applied Finance from the University of New South Wales and a Graduate Diploma in Securities studies from the Securities Institute of Australia.

Kenneth Akintewe, Portfolio Manager (Investment Manager) Kenneth Akintewe is a portfolio manager on the Asia Pacific fixed income desk. Mr. Akintewe joined Aberdeen in 2002, working first on the global equities desk in Glasgow before moving to the global fixed income team in London in 2003. In his role as assistant fund manager he transferred to Aberdeen's Singapore office in 2004 to facilitate the incorporation of Asian fixed income into global bond portfolios, before joining the Asian fixed income team in 2005 to focus on Asian local currency, interest rate and foreign exchange strategy. Mr. Akintewe has an MA in Economics and an MSc in International Banking and Financial Studies from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK.

Nick Bishop, Senior Investment Manager (Investment Adviser) Nick Bishop joined Aberdeen in 2007, following Aberdeen's acquisition of Deutsche Asset Management (Australia) Limited. He spent two years at Canada Life Insurance Co as a financial services consultant before joining Deutsche in 1998. Mr. Bishop was a member of the UK macro team, helping to formulate and implement interest rate strategy before becoming a fund manager and credit analyst within the credit team.

Mr. Bishop graduated from the University of Sheffield with a First Class Honours degree in Law and Criminology. He is also a CFA Charterholder and member of the CFA Institute.

Adam McCabe, Senior Portfolio Manager (Investment Manager) Adam McCabe is a Senior Portfolio Manager on the Asian Fixed Income team based in Singapore. He is responsible for the development and implementation of currency and interest rate strategies in the Asian fixed income portfolios. Mr. McCabe joined Aberdeen in 2009 following the acquisition of part of Credit Suisse's Asset Management business. During Mr. McCabe's tenure at Credit Suisse (2001-2009), he had various positions. Mr. McCabe was responsible for macroeconomic analysis, interest rate and currency strategies for Credit Suisse's Asian Fixed Income portfolios, which he has managed continuously since their inception in December 2003. He was a member of the Credit Suisse's Global Currency and Emerging Currency Strategy Groups and the Australian and Asian currency groups. From mid-2006, Mr. McCabe was assigned to Woori Credit Suisse Asset Management, South Korea as the Head of Fixed Income where he was responsible for fixed income and money market portfolio management, investment strategy and processes. Prior to 2006, Mr. McCabe was based in Australia as an investment manager and macroeconomic strategist on the Australian Fixed Income team where he was responsible for duration and currency strategies.

Mr. McCabe is a graduate of the University of Sydney with a Bachelor of Economics (First Class Hons) and the University Medal. He was valedictorian in the inaugural graduating class of the Credit Suisse Chinese University of Hong Kong Professional Diploma in Global Finance in 2009.

Thu Ha Chow, Senior Credit Analyst (Investment Manager) Thu Ha Chow is a Senior Credit Analyst on the Asian fixed income team in Singapore. Ms. Chow joined Aberdeen's Asian fixed income team as a senior credit analyst in 2012 from the London office where she was a senior portfolio manager in the European investment grade team. Previously she worked for Deutsche Asset Management in 2001 as a sector specialist covering utilities and ABS. Prior to that, Ms. Chow was a credit analyst/portfolio manager at Threadneedle Asset Management. Ms. Chow started her career at Credit Suisse in the corporate finance division.

Ms. Chow graduated with a BSc (Econ) and an MSc (Econ) in Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Administrator

Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. (AAMI), 1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, an affiliate of the Investment Manager, Investment Adviser, and Sub-Adviser is the Fund's Administrator, pursuant to an agreement under which AAMI receives a fee, payable monthly. The annual fee rate is equal to 0.125% of the Fund's average weekly Managed Assets up to \$1 billion, 0.10% between \$1 billion and \$2 billion, and 0.075% in excess of \$2 billion, computed based upon the value of the Managed Assets determined at the end of each week.

Under terms of an Investor Relations Services Agreement, AAMI serves as the Fund's investor relations services provider. During the year ended October 31, 2012, the Fund incurred fees of approximately \$511,982. Investor relations fees and expenses in the Statement of Operations include certain out-of-pocket expenses.

Sub-Administrator

State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), One Heritage Drive, North Quincy, MA 02171, is the sub-administrator for the Fund and certain other affiliated funds.

Custodian

State Street acts as the Fund's custodian.

Transfer Agent

Computershare Trust Company, N.A., ESPP/SOP, 250 Royall Street, Canton, MA 02021, serves as the Fund's stock transfer agent and dividend paying agent.

EXPENSES

The Fund pays all of its expenses, including organization expenses; fees of the Investment Manager, Administrator, Sub-Administrator, custodian and dividend disbursing and stock transfer agent; fees of Directors who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act); out of pocket expenses of all Fund Directors and officers, including those affiliated with Fund management which may be reimbursed under the Fund's reimbursement policy regarding fund-related expenses; other expenses related to meetings of Directors; legal fees and expenses; costs of insurance; costs of shareholders' meetings, proxy statements and shareholder reports; investors' relation fees and expenses; interest expenses; taxes and governmental fees, including original issue taxes or transfer taxes related to portfolio transactions; brokerage commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses; auditing and accounting fees and expenses; and costs of regulatory filings and compliance.

TAXATION

The following is intended to be a general summary of certain tax consequences that may result to the Fund and its shareholders. It is not intended as a complete discussion of all such tax consequences, nor does it purport to deal with all categories of investors. Investors are therefore advised to consult with their tax advisers before making an investment in the Fund.

Dividends and Distributions

Preferred Stock Distributions. In accordance with the Fund's Articles of Incorporation and any amendments or supplements thereto, including any articles supplementary of the Fund establishing a series of preferred stock (the Articles Supplementary and together with the Articles of Incorporation, the Charter), all preferred stock of the Fund must have the same seniority with respect to distributions. Accordingly, no full distribution will be declared or paid on any series of preferred stock of the Fund for any dividend period, or part thereof, unless full cumulative dividends and distributions due through the most recent dividend payment dates for all series of outstanding preferred stock of the Fund are declared and paid. If full cumulative distributions due have not been declared and made on all outstanding preferred stock of the Fund, any distributions on such preferred stock will be made as nearly pro rata as possible in proportion to the respective amounts of distributions accumulated but unmade on each such series of preferred stock on the relevant dividend payment date.

In the event that for any calendar year the total distributions on shares of the Fund's preferred stock exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits allocable to such shares, the excess distributions will generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital (to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis in the shares). The amount treated as a tax-free return of capital will reduce a shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the preferred stock, thereby increasing the shareholder's potential gain or reducing the potential loss on the sale of the shares.

Common Stock Distributions. It is the Fund's current policy to pay distributions to shareholders of common stock from net investment income supplemented by net realized foreign exchange gains, net realized short-term capital gains and return of capital distributions, if necessary, on a monthly basis. A return of capital to a shareholder represents a return of a portion of the shareholder's original investment in the Fund. A return of capital may have the effect of decreasing the asset coverage per share with respect to the Fund's preferred stock. The Fund will also declare and pay distributions to shareholders of common stock at least annually from net realized gains on investment transactions and net realized foreign exchange gains, if any. Dividends and distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Notices

Shareholders will be notified annually by the Fund as to the United States federal income tax status of the dividends, distributions and deemed distributions made by the Fund to its shareholders. Furthermore, shareholders will also receive, if appropriate, various written notices after the close of the Fund's taxable year regarding the U.S. federal income tax status of certain dividends, distributions and deemed distributions that were paid (or that are treated as having been paid) by the Fund to its shareholders during the preceding taxable year.

Other Taxation

Distributions also may be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder's particular situation.

THE FOREGOING IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN MATERIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES AFFECTING THE FUND AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS. SHAREHOLDERS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS WITH RESPECT TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE MARYLAND GENERAL CORPORATION LAW AND THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS

The Maryland General Corporation Law and the Fund's Charter and bylaws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a potential acquirer to acquire the Fund by means of a tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions are designed to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of the Fund to negotiate first with the Board of Directors. The Fund believes that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms. These provisions may deprive shareholders of certain opportunities to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices. The following is only a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Fund's Charter and bylaws, and to the provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law.

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets or engage in a share exchange, unless approved by the affirmative vote of shareholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, a Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these and other matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. The Fund has such a charter provision, but it is not applicable to certain transactions requiring a vote of at least 75% of the Fund's common and preferred stock, voting as a single class. Such transactions include (i) charter amendments to make the common stock a redeemable security, unless approved by a vote of 75% of the Continuing Directors (as defined below), (ii) any shareholder proposal as to specific investment decisions with respect to the Fund's assets, and (iii) any Business Combination, unless either (A) the Business Combination is approved by a vote of 75% of the Continuing Directors or (B) certain requirements regarding the consideration to be paid in the Business Combination and other conditions set forth in the Fund's charter are satisfied. The term Business Combination means (A) any merger or consolidation of the Fund with any other person, (B) the liquidation or dissolution of the Fund, (C) sale, lease, exchange or other transfer of assets valued at \$1,000,000 or more (except for transactions effected in the ordinary course of the Fund's investment activities), and (D) certain issuances or transfers of any securities of the Fund in exchange for cash, securities or other property (excluding sales or issuances of Fund securities in connection with a public offering, or pursuant to a Fund dividend reinvestment plan, or upon exercise of stock subscription rights distributed by the Fund). The term Continuing Director means any member of the Board of Directors who is not an Interested Party or an affiliate of an Interested Party and who has been such a member for at least 12 months or who is a successor of a Continuing Director and is recommended to succeed a Continuing Director by a majority of the Continuing Directors then on the Board of Directors. An Interested Party includes any person, other than an investment company advised by the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates, which proposes to enter into a Business Combination with the Fund.

The Fund, by supplement to its Charter, has elected to be subject to certain provisions of Maryland law that make it more difficult for challengers to gain control of the Board. Articles Supplementary approved by the Board of Directors in 2000 subject the Fund to certain provisions of Subtitle 8 of the Maryland General Corporation Law with respect to unsolicited takeovers. These provisions: (i) provide that the shareholders of the Fund may remove any Director by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast by the shareholders generally in the election of Directors (and since the Fund's directors have been divided into classes, a director may not be removed without cause), (ii) require that the number of Directors of the Fund shall be fixed only by the vote of the Board of Directors, (iii) provide that a vacancy on the Board of Directors due to an increase in the size of the Board or the death, resignation or removal of a Director, may be filled only by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining Directors in office, even if the remaining Directors do not constitute a quorum, and (iv) provide that the Secretary of the Fund may call a shareholder-requested special meeting only on the written request of the shareholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all votes entitled to be cast at the meeting.

Additionally, as described below, the Fund's bylaws contain certain provisions that may tend to make a change of control of the Fund more difficult.

The bylaws:

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1. Provide for three classes of Directors elected by common shareholders, with staggered terms. Each year, directors are elected for three-year terms and until their successors are duly elected and qualify. Only one class

of those Directors is up for election each year, so that two years would be required to change a majority of the Fund's Directors.

2. Establish procedures for shareholder-requested special meetings upon the written request of shareholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes cast at such meeting, including procedures for setting the record date for the shareholders entitled to request a special meeting, procedures for setting the record date for the meeting and the time, place and date of the meeting and specific provisions governing who shall chair the meeting. Consistent with the Maryland General Corporation Law, shareholders requesting a meeting would be required to disclose the purpose of the meeting and the matters to be proposed for action at the meeting.

3. Require a shareholder to give written advance notice and other information to the Fund of the shareholder's nominees for Directors and proposals for other business to be considered at shareholders meetings.

4. Establish qualifications for Fund Directors. These qualifications are designed to assure that individuals have the type of background and experience necessary to provide competent service as Directors of a closed-end fund that invests in fixed income globally. To qualify as a nominee for a Fund Directorship, a candidate must (a) have at least 5 years' experience in either investment management, economics, public accounting or Australian business; (b) have a college undergraduate degree in economics, finance, business administration, accounting, or engineering, or a professional degree in law, engineering, or medicine from an accredited university or college in the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada or New Zealand or the equivalent degree from an equivalent institution of higher learning in another country; and (c) not have violated any provision of the U.S. federal or state securities laws, or comparable laws of another country. In addition, the Fund's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall apply the Fund's Conflict of Interest and Corporate Opportunities Policy as a standard in selecting nominees to ensure that an incumbent nominee has not violated the Policy and that a non-incumbent nominee would not be in violation of the Policy if elected. Directors who served in such capacity as of September 13, 2004, the initial date of adoption of the qualifications for Fund Directors are exempted from these requirements (except compliance with the Fund's conflict of interest policy) because they had become qualified through past experience as Directors of the Fund. Nevertheless, almost all current Directors satisfy the Fund's qualification requirements. No person shall be qualified to be a Director unless the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, in consultation with Fund counsel, determines that such person, if elected, would not cause the Fund to be in violation of applicable law, regulation or regulatory interpretation, the Fund's charter or any general policy adopted by the Board regarding retirement age or specifying proportions of Directors who may be interested persons, as defined in the 1940 Act.

5. Provide that a director shall be elected by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of stock outstanding and entitled to vote in the election of such director.

6. Reserve to the Board the exclusive power to adopt, alter, or repeal any provision of the bylaws or to make new bylaws, unless otherwise provided in the bylaws.

7. Provide that Directors and officers are entitled to indemnification and that the Fund may pay or reimburse expenses of Directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

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The Fund may sell Shares through underwriters or dealers, directly to one or more purchasers (including existing shareholders in a rights offering), through agents, to or through underwriters or dealers, or through a combination of any such methods of sale. The applicable Prospectus Supplement will identify any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the Shares, any sales loads, discounts, commissions, fees or other compensation paid to any underwriter, dealer or agent, the offering price, net proceeds and use of proceeds and the terms of any sale. In the case of a rights offering, the applicable Prospectus Supplement will set forth the number of Shares issuable upon the exercise of each right and the other terms of such rights offering.

The distribution of Shares may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices.

The Fund may sell Shares directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional investors or others who may be deemed to be underwriters as defined in the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act) for any resales of the securities. In this case, no underwriters or agents would be involved. The Fund may use electronic media, including the Internet, to sell offered securities directly.

In connection with the sale of the Shares, underwriters or agents may receive compensation from the Fund in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell the Shares to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the Shares may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act, and any discounts and commissions they receive from the Fund and any profit realized by them on the resale of the Shares may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any such underwriter or agent will be identified and any such compensation received from the Fund will be described in the applicable Prospectus Supplement. The maximum amount of all compensation to be received by any Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) member or independent broker-dealer will not exceed the applicable percentage limit, if any, imposed by FINRA for the sale of any securities being offered pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. The Fund will not pay any compensation to any underwriter or agent in the form of warrants, options, consulting or structuring fees or similar arrangements. In connection with any rights offering to existing shareholders, the Fund may enter into a standby underwriting arrangement with one or more underwriters pursuant to which the underwriter(s) will purchase Shares remaining unsubscribed after the rights offering.

If a Prospectus Supplement so indicates, the Fund may grant the underwriters an option to purchase additional Shares at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions, within 45 days from the date of the Prospectus Supplement, to cover any over-allotments.

Under agreements into which the Fund may enter, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of the Shares may be entitled to indemnification by the Fund against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with the Fund, or perform services for the Fund, in the ordinary course of business.

If so indicated in the applicable Prospectus Supplement, the Fund, or the underwriters or other persons acting as agents of the Fund, will be authorized to solicit offers by certain institutions to purchase the Shares pursuant to contracts providing for payment and delivery on a future date. Institutions with which such contacts may be made include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, educational and charitable institutions and others, but in all cases such institutions must be approved by the Board. The obligation of any purchaser under any such contract will be subject to the condition that the purchase of the Shares shall not at the time of delivery be prohibited under the laws of the jurisdiction to which such purchaser is subject. The underwriters and such other agents will not have any responsibility in respect of the validity or performance of such contracts. Such contracts will be subject only to those conditions set forth in the Prospectus Supplement, and the Prospectus Supplement will set forth the commission payable for solicitation of such contracts.

To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, the underwriters may from time to time act as brokers or dealers and receive fees in connection with the execution of the Fund's portfolio transactions after the underwriters have ceased to be underwriters and, subject to certain restrictions, each may act as a broker while it is an underwriter.

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A Prospectus and accompanying Prospectus Supplement in electronic form may be made available on the websites maintained by underwriters. The underwriters may agree to allocate a number of securities for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Such allocations of securities for Internet distributions will be made on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, securities may be sold by the underwriters to securities dealers who resell securities to online brokerage account holders.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the Shares offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Fund, the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser or the Sub-Adviser is a party.

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\$100,000,000

Shares of Preferred Stock

**ABERDEEN ASIA-PACIFIC
INCOME FUND, INC.**

PROSPECTUS

[DATE]

Filed Pursuant to Rule 497

Registration Statement No. 333-

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated [], 2013)

Shares

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

Series Preferred Stock

We are offering for sale _____ shares of our Series _____ Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share. Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FAX.

You should review the information set forth under Risk Factors and Special Considerations on page _____ of the accompanying Prospectus before investing in our preferred stock.

	Per Share	Total (1)
Public offering price	\$ _____	\$ _____
Underwriting discounts and commissions	\$ _____	\$ _____
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$ _____	\$ _____

(1) _____ The aggregate expenses of the offering are estimated to be \$ _____.

The Series _____ Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on or about _____, _____.

You should read this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus before deciding whether to invest in our preferred stock and retain it for future reference. The Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus contain important information about us. Material that has been incorporated by reference and other information about us can be obtained from us by calling 1-866-839-5205 or from the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website (<http://www.sec.gov>).

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Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus Supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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TERMS OF THE SERIES PREFERRED STOCK

The Fund	The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company organized as a Maryland corporation. See The Fund.
Securities Offered	[] shares of [] Preferred Stock .
Dividend Rate	The dividend rate [for the initial dividend period](1) will be %.
Dividend Payment Rate	[Dividends will be paid when, as and if declared on , , , and , commencing .](2) The payment date for the initial dividend period will be .](1)
Liquidation Preference	\$() per share.
[Regular Dividend Period	Regular dividend periods will be days.](1)
[Regular Auction Date	Auctions will be held on .](1)
[Non-Call Period	The shares may not be called for redemption at the option of the Fund prior to .](2)
[Stock Exchange Listing](2)	[] []
Taxation	[The Fund expects that distributions made on the Shares will consist of (i) long-term capital gain (gain from the sale of a capital asset held longer than 12 months), (ii) qualified dividend income (dividend income from certain domestic and foreign corporations, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met by both the Fund and the shareholder), and (iii) investment company taxable income (other than qualified dividend income, including interest income, short-term capital gain and income from certain hedging and interest rate transactions). We cannot assure you, however, as to what percentage of future distributions made on the Shares will consist of long-term capital gain, which is currently taxed at lower rates for individuals than ordinary income, and qualified dividend income, which is currently eligible to be taxed at the lower long-term capital gain rates.]
[Rating	It is a condition of issuance that the preferred stock be rated [] by [].]

(1) Applicable only if the preferred stock being offered is Auction Rate Preferred Stock.

(2) Applicable only if the preferred stock being offered is Fixed Rate Preferred Stock.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate the total net proceeds of the offering to be \$ _____, based on the public offering price of \$ _____ per share and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

Proceeds from the sale of the Shares may be used (i) to make new portfolio investments, increasing the Fund's use of leverage, (ii) to pay down a portion of the Fund's current leverage and thereby reduce the Fund's interest rate exposure, or (iii) for general corporate purposes. The Fund anticipates that it will be able to use the net proceeds of the offering in the manner described above within approximately 90 days after completion of the offering. Pending such use, the Fund anticipates investing the proceeds in short-term securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or in high quality, short-term or long-term debt obligations or money market instruments. Following the completion of the offering, the Fund may increase the amount of leverage outstanding.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth (i) the unaudited capitalization of the Fund as of [_____] and (iii) the unaudited adjusted capitalization of the Fund assuming the issuance of the Shares offered in this Prospectus Supplement and the use of proceeds thereof.

[TABLE TO BE INSERTED]

ASSET COVERAGE RATIO

Pursuant to the 1940 Act, the Fund generally will not be permitted to declare any dividend, or declare any other distribution, upon any outstanding shares of common stock, or purchase any such common stock, unless, in every such case, all shares of preferred stock issued by the Fund have at the time of declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such purchase an asset coverage of at least 200% (" 1940 Act Asset Coverage Requirement ") after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be. As of the date of this Prospectus Supplement, all of the Fund's outstanding shares of preferred stock are expected to have asset coverage on the date of issuance of the Shares of approximately [_____]%.

In addition to the 1940 Act Asset Coverage Requirement, the Fund is subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies, which have issued ratings for certain of the preferred shares and may issue a rating for the Shares.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS OF THE SHARES

Dividends

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Holders of Shares shall be entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends and distributions at the rate of []% per annum (computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) of the \$[] liquidation preference on the Shares. Dividends and distributions on the Shares will accumulate from the date of their original issue, which is [].

Dividends will be payable [].

Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred stock (such as the Shares) unless immediately after such issuance the Fund will have an asset coverage of at least 200% (or such other percentage as may in the future be specified in or under the 1940 Act as the minimum

asset coverage for senior securities representing stock of a closed-end investment company as a condition of declaring distributions, purchases or redemptions of its shares). In general, the term "asset coverage" for this purpose means the ratio the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund plus the aggregate of the involuntary liquidation preference of the preferred shares. The involuntary liquidation preference refers to the amount to which the preferred shares would be entitled on the involuntary liquidation of the Fund in preference to a security junior to them. The Fund also is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its common stock or purchase its common stock unless, at the time of such declaration or purchase, the Fund satisfies this 200% asset coverage requirement after deducting the amount of the distribution or purchase price, as applicable.

In addition, the Fund may be limited in its ability to declare any cash distribution on its capital stock (including the Shares) or purchase its capital stock (including the Shares) unless, at the time of such declaration or purchase, the Fund has an asset coverage on its indebtedness, if any, of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase price, as applicable. The 1940 Act contains an exception, however, that permits dividends to be declared upon any preferred stock issued by the Fund (including the Shares) if the Fund's indebtedness has an asset coverage of at least 200% at the time of declaration after deducting the amount of the dividend. In general, the term "asset coverage" for this purpose means the ratio which the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund.

The term "senior security" does not include any promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness in any case where such a loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund at the time when the loan is made. A loan is presumed under the 1940 Act to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed; otherwise it is presumed not to be for temporary purposes. For purposes of determining whether the 200% and 300% asset coverage requirements described above apply in connection with dividends or distributions on or purchases or redemptions of the Shares, the asset coverages may be calculated on the basis of values calculated as of a time within 48 hours (not including Sundays or holidays) next preceding the time of the applicable determination.

Voting Rights

[The Shares shall be entitled to one vote for each Share held and the holders of all outstanding shares of preferred stock, including the Shares, and the shares of common stock of the Fund shall vote together as a single class; provided, however, that at any meeting of the stockholders of the Fund held for the election of Directors, the holders of the outstanding shares of preferred stock, including the Shares, shall be entitled, as a class, to the exclusion of the holders of all other classes of capital stock of the Fund, to elect a number of Fund directors, such that following the election of directors at the meeting of the stockholders, the Fund's Board of Directors shall contain two directors elected by the holders of the outstanding shares of preferred stock, including the Shares.]

Redemption

[]

Liquidation

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[In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Fund, whether voluntary or involuntary, the holders of the Shares shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund available for distribution to stockholders, after satisfying claims of creditors but before any distribution or payment shall be made in respect of the Fund's common stock or any other stock of the Fund ranking junior to the Shares as to liquidation payments, a liquidation distribution in the amount of \$[] per share (the Liquidation Preference), plus an amount equal to all unpaid dividends and distributions accumulated to and including the date fixed for such distribution or payment (whether or not earned or declared by the Fund, but excluding interest thereon), and such

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holders shall be entitled to no further participation in any distribution or payment in connection with any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Fund.

If, upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Fund, whether voluntary or involuntary, the assets of the Fund available for distribution among the holders of all outstanding Shares, and any other outstanding shares of a class or series of the Fund's preferred stock ranking on a parity with the Shares as to payment upon liquidation, shall be insufficient to permit the payment in full to such holders of the Shares of the Liquidation Preference plus accumulated and unpaid dividends and distributions and the amounts due upon liquidation with respect to such other preferred stock of the Fund, then such available assets shall be distributed among the holders of the Shares and such other preferred stock of the Fund ratably in proportion to the respective preferential liquidation amounts to which they are entitled. Unless and until the Liquidation Preference plus accumulated and unpaid dividends and distributions has been paid in full to the holders of the Shares, no dividends or distributions will be made to holders of the Fund's common stock or any other stock of the Fund ranking junior to the Shares as to liquidation.]

[Stock Exchange Listing

Application has been made to list the Shares on the []. The Shares are expected to commence trading on the [] within thirty days of the date of issuance.]

Risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. Therefore, before investing in the Shares you should consider the risks carefully. See Risk Factors and Special Considerations in the Prospectus. Primary risks associated with an investment in the Shares include:

Failure to Pay Distributions. The Fund's investments are subject to a high degree of risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., junk bonds) or in other asset classes that may be considered speculative. If the value of the Fund's investments were to decline suddenly and substantially, the Fund may not be able to make timely payments of distributions or pay in full the liquidation preference of the Shares. In addition, the Fund may not meet the asset coverage requirements or earn sufficient income from its investments to make distributions on the Shares.

Subordination Risk. Shares will be junior in liquidation and with respect to distribution rights to any outstanding debt securities and other borrowings of the Fund. Senior securities representing indebtedness may constitute a substantial lien and burden on Shares by reason of their prior claim against the Fund's income and against the Fund's net assets in liquidation. The Fund may not be permitted to declare distributions with respect to any series of Shares unless at such time it meets applicable asset coverage requirements and the payment of principal or interest is not in default with respect to the Fund's debt securities, if any, and other borrowings.

Ratings Risk. Shares may be rated by a rating agency. There can be no assurance that the Shares will receive any particular rating from any of Moody's, S&P or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch) (each, a Rating Agency), or that any such ratings will be maintained at the level originally assigned through the term of the Shares. Ratings do not eliminate or mitigate the risks of investing in Shares. A rating issued by a Rating Agency is only the opinion of the entity issuing the rating at that time, and is not a guarantee as to quality, or an assurance of the future performance, of the rated security (in this case, the Shares). In addition, the manner in which the Rating Agency obtains and processes information about a particular

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security may affect the Rating Agency's ability to timely react to changes in an issuer's circumstances (in this case, the Fund) that could influence a particular rating. A Rating Agency could downgrade Shares, which may make Shares less liquid in the secondary market and reduce market prices. If a Rating Agency downgrades, or indicates a potential downgrade to, the rating assigned to Shares, the Fund may alter its portfolio or redeem a portion of its outstanding Shares.

Inflation Risk. Inflation is the reduction in the purchasing power of money resulting from the increase in the price of goods and services. Inflation risk is the risk that the inflation-adjusted (or real) value of an investment in the

Shares or the income from that investment will be worth less in the future. As inflation occurs, the real value of the Shares and dividends on the Shares declines.

TAXATION

[To Come]

UNDERWRITING

[To Come]

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed on by Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP, 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019, counsel to the Fund, in connection with the offering of the shares of common stock. Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP will rely as to matters of Maryland law on the opinion of Venable LLP, 750 E. Pratt Street, Suite 900, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. Certain legal matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for the underwriters by .

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's unaudited financial statements for the period ended [] should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Fund and the Notes thereto included in the Annual Report to the Fund's stockholders for the fiscal year ended []. The audited financial statements of the Fund are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information.

[] Shares of Preferred Stock

ABERDEEN ASIA PACIFIC INCOME FUND, INC.

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

[DATE]

Until [] (25 days after the date of this Prospectus Supplement), all dealers that buy, sell or trade the Common Shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters.

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The information in this Prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The Fund may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion Dated May 10, 2013

Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Fund, Inc.

Statement of Additional Information

[date]

Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Fund, Inc. (the Fund) is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company, registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act).

This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Fund's prospectus, dated [date] (the Prospectus) and any related prospectus supplement. This Statement of Additional Information does not include all information that a prospective investor should consider before purchasing the Fund's shares, and investors should obtain and read the Prospectus and any related prospectus supplement prior to purchasing such shares. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Statement of Additional Information have the meanings ascribed to them in the Prospectus and any related prospectus supplement.

You may call 1-800-522-5465 or email InvestorRelations@aberdeen-asset.com to obtain, free of charge, copies of the Prospectus and any related prospectus supplement. The Fund's Prospectus is also available on the Fund's website at www.aberdeenfx.com. You may also obtain a copy of the Prospectus on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>).

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not contained in the Prospectus or any related prospectus supplement or in this Statement of Additional Information in connection with the offering made by the Prospectus and any related prospectus supplement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Fund. The Prospectus and any related prospectus supplement and the Statement of Additional Information do not constitute an offering by the Fund in any jurisdiction in which such offering may not lawfully be made.

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HISTORY OF THE FUND

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland on March 14, 1986, under the name The First Australia Prime Income Fund, Inc. Effective May 1, 2001, the Fund's name was changed to Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Fund, Inc.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The business and affairs of the Fund are managed under the direction of the Board of Directors (Board). The Board approves all significant agreements between the Fund and persons or companies furnishing services to it, including the Fund's agreements with the Investment Manager, Investment Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Administrator, Sub-Administrator, custodian and transfer agent. The Independent Directors (as defined below) ratify the agreement with the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The officers of the Fund serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited (AAMAL or the Investment Manager) serves as the investment manager to the Fund. Aberdeen Asset Management Limited serves as the investment adviser to the Fund (AAM AU or the Investment Adviser). Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund (the Sub-Adviser or AAML).

The Fund's charter and bylaws provide that the Board of Directors be divided into three classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, each of which will serve for three years, with one class being elected each year. Each year the term of office of one class expires. The names of the Directors and officers of the Fund, and their addresses, year of birth and principal occupations, during the past five years, are provided in the tables below. Directors who are deemed interested persons (as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of the Fund are included in the table entitled Interested Directors. Directors who are not interested persons as described above are referred to in the table below, and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information (SAI), as Independent Directors.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held With the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex* Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years
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Independent Directors

P. Gerald Malone 48 Barmouth Road Wandsworth, London SW18 2DP United Kingdom Year of birth: 1950	Chairman of the Board; Class II Director	Term expires 2014; Director since 2001	Mr. Malone is, by profession, a solicitor of some 38 years standing. He has served as a Minister of State in the United Kingdom Government. Mr. Malone currently serves as Independent Chairman of one London AIM-listed company (healthcare software) in	28	None
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			addition to a privately owned pharmaceutical company. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Aberdeen Funds and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Aberdeen Global Income Fund, Inc.		
Neville J. Miles	Class I Director	Term expires 2013; Director since 1996	Mr. Miles is, and has been for a period in excess of ten years, Chairman of Ballyshaw Pty. Ltd. (share trading, real estate development and investment). He is Chairman of the Board of Aberdeen Australia Equity Fund, Inc. He also is a non-executive director of a number of Australian companies.	28	None
The Warehouse 5 Bennett Place Surry Hills NSW 2010 Australia Year of birth: 1946					
William J. Potter	Class III Director	Term expires 2015; Director	Mr. Potter has been Chairman of Meredith	3	None
c/o Aberdeen Asset					

Management Asia Limited 21 Church Street #01-01 Capital Square Two Singapore 049480 Year of birth: 1948	since 1986	Financial Group (investment management) since 2004, a Director of Alexandria Bancorp (international banking and trustee services) since 1989, and a Director of National Foreign Trade Council (international trade) since 1983.
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Peter D. Sacks c/o Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited 21 Church Street #01-01 Capital Square Two Singapore 049480 Year of birth: 1945	Class II Director	Term expires 2014; Director since 1993	Mr. Sacks has been Founding Partner of Toron Capital Markets, Inc. (investment management) since 1988. He is also a Director and Investment Advisory Committee member of several private and public sector funds in Canada.	28	None
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John T. Sheehy B.V. Murray and Company 666 Goodwin Avenue Suite 300 Midland Park, NJ 07432 Year of birth: 1942	Class I Director	Term expires 2013; Director since 1986	Mr. Sheehy has been a Senior Managing Director of B.V. Murray and Company (investment banking) since 2001 and Director of Macquarie AIR-serv Holding, Inc. (automotive services) since 2006. He was a Managing Member of Pristina Capital Partners, LLC	28	None
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(water purification technology development) from 2007 to 2011, a Director of Smarte Carte, Inc. (airport services) from 2007 until 2010, and Managing Member of The Value Group LLC (venture capital) from 1997 to 2009.

Interested Director

Martin J. Gilbert**	Class III Director; Vice President	Term as Director expires 2015; Director since 2001	Mr. Gilbert is a founding director and shareholder, and Chief Executive of Aberdeen Asset Management PLC, the holding company of the fund management group that was established in 1983. He was President of the Fund, of Aberdeen Global Income Fund, Inc. and Aberdeen Australia Equity Fund, Inc. from February 2004 to March 2008. He was Chairman of the Board of the Fund and of Aberdeen Global Income Fund, Inc. from 2001 to September 2005. He has been a Director of Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited, the Fund's	29	None
Aberdeen Asset Management PLC					
10 Queen's Terrace					
Aberdeen, Scotland					
AB10 1YG					
Year of birth: 1955					

Investment Manager, since 1991, a Director of Aberdeen Asset Management Limited, the Fund's Investment Adviser, since 2000, and a Director of Aberdeen Asset Managers (C.I.) Limited, the Fund's former investment manager, from 2000 to 2005. He has been a Director since 1995, and has been President since September 2006 of Aberdeen Asset Management Inc., the Fund's Administrator. Mr. Gilbert also serves as officer and/or director of various Aberdeen group subsidiary companies, Aberdeen-managed investment trusts and funds' boards.

* Aberdeen Australia Equity Fund, Inc., Aberdeen Global Income Fund, Inc., Aberdeen Chile Fund, Inc., Aberdeen Israel Fund, Inc., Aberdeen Indonesia Fund, Inc., Aberdeen Latin America Equity Fund, Inc., Aberdeen Emerging Markets Telecommunications and Infrastructure Fund, Inc., The Singapore Fund, Inc., The Asia-Tigers Fund, Inc., The India Fund, Inc., The Greater China Fund, Inc., the Aberdeen Funds (which currently consists of [26] portfolios) have the same Investment Manager and Investment Adviser as the Fund, or an investment adviser that is affiliated with the Investment Manager and Investment Adviser and may thus be deemed to be part of the same Fund Complex as the Fund.

** Mr. Gilbert is deemed to be an interested person because of his affiliation with the Fund's Investment Manager, Investment Adviser and Investment Sub-Adviser. Mr. Gilbert serves as a Director of The India Fund, Inc. and The Asia Tigers Fund, Inc. and as a Vice President with Aberdeen Australia Equity Fund, Inc. and Aberdeen Global Income Fund, Inc., both of which may be deemed to be part of the same Fund Complex as the Fund.

Additional Information about the Directors

The Board believes that each Director's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Directors lead to the conclusion that the Directors possess the requisite experience, qualifications, attributes and skills to serve on the Board. The Board believes that the Directors' ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them; to interact effectively with the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (collectively, the Advisers), other service providers, counsel and independent auditors; and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties, support this conclusion. The Board has also considered the contributions that each Director can make to the Board and the Fund. A Director's ability to perform his duties effectively may have been attained through the Director's executive, business, consulting, and/or legal positions; experience from service as a Director of the Fund and other funds/portfolios in the Aberdeen fund complex, other investment funds, public companies, or non-profit entities or other organizations; educational background or professional training or practice; and/or other life experiences. In this regard, the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills apply as to each Director in addition to the information set forth in the table above: Mr. Gilbert, Chief Executive Officer and director roles within the Aberdeen complex with other public companies and investment trusts, board experience and accounting and legal background; Mr. Malone, legal background and public service leadership experience, board experience with other public and private companies, and executive and business consulting experience; Mr. Miles, financial services, investment management and executive experience and board experience with various Australian public and private companies; Mr. Potter, financial services, investment management and merchant banking experience, executive and consulting experience, and board experience with public companies and non-profit organizations; Mr. Sacks, accounting background (chartered accountant in Canada and South Africa), treasury experience in banking organizations, investment management and executive experience; and Mr. Sheehy, executive experience at venture capital and investment banking firms, as well as board experience at several public and private companies.

The Board believes that the significance of each Director's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills is an individual matter (meaning that experience important for one Director may not have the same value for another) and that these factors are best evaluated at the Board level, with no single Director, or particular factor, being indicative of Board effectiveness. In its periodic self-assessment of the effectiveness of the Board, the Board considers the complementary individual skills and experience of the individual Directors in the broader context of the Board's overall composition so that the Board, as a body, possesses the appropriate (and appropriately diverse) skills and experience to oversee the business of the Fund. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Directors are pursuant to requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Director as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Officers Who Are Not Directors

The names of the officers of the Fund who are not Directors, their addresses, year of birth and principal occupations during the past five years are provided in the table below:

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office* and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Jeffrey Cotton** Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. 1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor Philadelphia, PA 19103	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2011	Currently, Vice President and Head of Compliance - U.S. for Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. Mr. Cotton joined Aberdeen in 2010. Prior to joining Aberdeen, Mr. Cotton was a Senior Compliance Officer at Old Mutual Asset Management (2009-2010) supporting its affiliated investment advisers and mutual fund platform. Mr. Cotton was

Year of birth: 1977

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also a VP, Senior Compliance Manager at Bank of America/Columbia Management (2006-2009).

Sharon Ferrari** Assistant Treasurer Since 2009
 Currently, Fund Accounting Manager for Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. Ms. Ferrari joined Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. as a Senior Fund Administrator in 2008. Prior to joining Aberdeen Asset Management Inc., Ms. Ferrari was an Accounting Analyst at Delaware Investments.

Aberdeen Asset Management Inc.
 1735 Market Street 32nd Floor
 Philadelphia, PA 19103

Year of birth: 1977

Alan Goodson** Vice President Since 2009
 Currently, Head of Product - US, overseeing both Product Management and Product Development for Aberdeen's registered and unregistered investment companies in the US and Canada. Mr Goodson is Vice President of Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. and joined Aberdeen in 2000.

Aberdeen Asset Management Inc.
 1735 Market Street, 32nd Floor
 Philadelphia, PA 19103

Year of birth: 1974

Matthew Keener** Assistant Secretary Since 2008
 Currently, Senior Product Manager for Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. Mr. Keener joined Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. in 2006 as a Fund Administrator. Prior to joining Aberdeen Asset Management Inc., Mr. Keener was a Private Equity Supervisor with SEI Investments (2004-2006).

Aberdeen Asset Management Inc.
 1735 Market Street 32nd Floor
 Philadelphia, PA 19103

Year of birth: 1976

Megan Kennedy** Vice President, Secretary Since 2008
 Currently, Head of Product Management for Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. Ms. Kennedy joined Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. in 2005 as a Senior Fund Administrator. Ms. Kennedy was promoted to Assistant Treasurer Collective Funds/North American Mutual Funds in February 2008 and promoted to Treasurer Collective Funds/North American Mutual Funds in July 2008.

Aberdeen Asset Management Inc.
 1735 Market Street 32nd Floor
 Philadelphia, PA 19103

Year of birth: 1974

<p>Adam McCabe**</p> <p>Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited</p> <p>21 Church Street</p> <p>#01-01</p> <p>Capital Square Two</p> <p>Singapore</p> <p>049480</p> <p>Year of birth: 1979</p>	<p>Vice President</p>	<p>Since 2011</p>	<p>Currently, Senior Portfolio Manager on the Aberdeen fixed income - Asia Pacific desk, responsible for currency and interest rate strategies in Aberdeen s Asian fixed income portfolios. Mr. McCabe joined Aberdeen in 2009 following the acquisition of certain asset management businesses from Credit Suisse. Mr. McCabe worked for Credit Suisse since 2001, where he was an investment manager responsible for the development and implementation of its Asian currency and interest rate strategies.</p>
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<p>Andrea Melia**</p> <p>Aberdeen Asset Management Inc.</p> <p>1735 Market St. 32nd Floor</p> <p>Philadelphia, PA 19103</p> <p>Year of birth: 1969</p>	<p>Treasurer</p>	<p>Since 2009</p>	<p>Currently, Head of Fund Accounting and Vice President for Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. Ms. Melia joined Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. in September 2009. Prior to joining Aberdeen, Ms. Melia was Dire</p>
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