Aberdeen Standard Investments

Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited (FAP)

Annual Report
October 31, 2019

Suramadu Bridge, East Java Indonesia

Annual Management Report of Fund Performance (unaudited)

As at October 31, 2019

This annual management report of fund performance contains financial highlights of Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited (the "Company"). This report should be read in conjunction with the complete annual financial statements that are included on pages 15-37. You may request copies of the interim or annual financial statements at no cost, by calling 1-800-992-6341, by writing Aberdeen Standard Investments Inc., 1900 Market Street, Suite 200, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA or by visiting the Company's website at http://www.aberdeenfap.com or SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Security holders may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the Company's proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record, or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

Management Discussion of Fund Performance (unaudited)

Investment Objective and Strategies

The investment objective of the Company is to obtain current income. The Company may also achieve incidental capital appreciation. The Company seeks to obtain these objectives primarily from investment in long-term debt securities. The Company may invest up to 100% of its total assets in Asia-Pacific debt securities.

Risks

The Company has multiple risks associated with investing in long-term debt securities and Asia-Pacific and emerging market equities, including market, credit, currency, political and interest rate risks. Some or all of these risks may contribute to the day-to-day changes in the value of the securities held by the Company and in the net asset value ("NAV") of the Company. However, Aberdeen Standard Investments Asia Limited (formerly known as Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited), investment manager to the Company ("ASIAL"), does seek to mitigate some of these risks by diversifying the Company's holdings across different countries, currencies and industry sectors.

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

By virtue of its fixed-income investment strategy, substantially all of the Company's net assets are exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that either the fair value of the Company's financial instruments or cash flows relating to its financial instruments will be impacted by changes in market interest rates. Generally speaking, a rise in market interest rates will have the effect of lowering the fair value of existing fixed-income securities, while a reduction in market interest rates will have the opposite effect. As at October 31, 2019, if the prevailing interest rates had been raised or lowered by 1%, net assets could possibly have decreased or increased, respectively, by approximately C$15.10 million.

The following table shows the maturity composition of the Company's investments as at October 31, 2019, compared with the six months ended April 30, 2019 and the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018:

Date	Under 3 Years %	3 to 5 Years %	5 to 10 Years %	10 Years & Over %
October 31, 2019	22.7	22.2	32.1	23.0
April 30, 2019	27.2	14.1	32.9	25.8
October 31, 2018	31.1	17.7	23.6	27.6

Exchange Value of the Canadian Dollar (unaudited)

Given that a substantial proportion of the Company's assets are invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, changes in the value of the Canadian Dollar against these foreign currencies can have a significant impact on performance over time. As at October 31, 2019, investments in assets denominated in Asian currencies and U.S. Dollars represented the largest currency holdings in the Company's assets. Generally speaking, a 1% rise or fall in the C$ exchange rate as of October 31, 2019 would result in a decrease or increase of the Company's NAV of approximately C$3.12 million respectively. For further information on the composition of the various currencies at the end of the period under review, please refer to the table on page 14 under "Currency Composition" (unaudited).

Being a closed-end investment fund, the Company's ordinary shares may trade at a premium or discount to the NAV. As a result, the return experienced by a holder of ordinary shares (market return) may often differ from the underlying performance of the Company (portfolio performance). The ordinary share price is established by competitive markets, which reflect the buying demand and the selling supply of ordinary shares. Factors which are thought to influence the Company's share price, and, therefore, discounts and premiums, include a fund's relative performance, the liquidity of a fund's shares, dividend yield, the use of a managed distribution policy, confidence in a fund's manager, investors' perceptions and expectations regarding the outlook of the countries/sectors/markets where a fund invests. Throughout the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019 (the "review period"), the Company's ordinary shares traded within a range of a discount of 11.6% to 26.4%, ending the period at a discount of 25.6%.

In addition, the Company faces the risk of illiquidity in its investments in lower-rated debt securities and local currency Asia-Pacific debt securities. The ability to hedge risk and transact at low costs in these markets is lower than the more developed markets and is subject to sudden shifts in market liquidity.

The Company also faces counterparty risk with regard to interest rate and foreign exchange derivative transactions in all markets.

Additional risk factors relating to the Company are included in the Company's Annual Information Form, which is filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Results of Operations

Net Asset Value Performance

With regard to the financial performance for the review period, the NAV return for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019 was 17.1%, assuming reinvestment of dividends, and 7.1% per annum, assuming reinvestment of dividends, since the Company's inception. On October 31, 2019, the Company's ordinary share price was C$3.38, which represented a discount of 25.6% to the NAV per ordinary share of C$4.54. Please see the "Market Review" on page 4 for further information.

Distributions

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Company paid a total of C$0.33 per ordinary share in distributions. Based on the ordinary share price of C$3.38 on October 31, 2019, the Company's cash distribution rate for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019 was 9.76%.

On November 11, 2019 and December 10, 2019, the Company announced that it will pay on November 29, 2019 and January 10, 2020, respectively, a distribution of C$0.0225 per share to all holders of ordinary shares of record as of November 21, 2019 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

The Dividend Policy of the Board is to maintain a stable monthly distribution. To achieve a stable monthly distribution at an appropriate level, distributions are made out of net investment income and realised capital gains, supplemented with paid-in capital or par value capital as required. The full amount of the distribution, including the return of paid-in capital (other than a return of capital out of par value), is treated as foreign income for Canadian tax purposes. As reported in the Company's financial statements, for the years ended October 31, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the annual distributions included a return of paid-in capital of C$0.09 (return of par), C$0.01 (return of par), C$0.00, C$0.10 (return of par) and C$0.01 (return of par), respectively. The Board of Directors (the "Board") does not believe that distributions that have included a return of paid-in capital have had a material negative impact on the ability of the Company to fulfill its investment objectives.

While a return of paid-in capital is treated as foreign income for Canadian tax purposes, a return of par is not treated as foreign income, but rather reduces an ordinary shareholder's adjusted cost base in his or her ordinary share (shareholders should consult their own tax advisers). At an extraordinary general meeting on August 26, 2013, holders of ordinary shares approved an amendment to the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association to permit the directors of the Company from time to time to include as part of the regular monthly distributions a return of par up to the full amount of the par value per share. The par value per ordinary share as at October 31, 2019 was US$0.4617.

The Board intends to review the Dividend Policy and current monthly distribution rate on a quarterly basis, unless market conditions require an earlier evaluation. ASIAL will provide the Board with an analysis and recommendation to consider as part of the Board's review of the Dividend Policy.

Leverage Facility

The Company is party to a revolving credit loan facility ("facility") with The Bank of Nova Scotia with a termination date of November 17, 2021. As at October 31, 2019 the total amount of permitted borrowing on the facility was US$80,000,000. On October 31, 2018 the Company's outstanding balance was US$70,900,000. On July 10, 2019 the Company increased its leverage by US$3,200,000. The Company's outstanding balance on October 31, 2019 on the revolving credit facility was US$74,100,000 (see Bank Loan on Statements of Financial Position). The outstanding balance on the facility at October 31, 2019 was US$74,100,000, which represented 42.2% of the NAV of the Company on October 31, 2019. The facility was the only source of investment leverage used by the Company during the reporting period covered by the financial statements. The Company used futures, forwards and swaps during the reporting period covered by the financial statements, but such derivative instruments were used for hedging purposes only. The leverage is currently used with the intent of enhancing returns by borrowing at interest rates that are lower than the current higher yields of the Asia-Pacific fixed income securities in which the Company invests. The Company is accruing the interest daily on this facility. The total accrued expense is included in the expense section of the Statement of Comprehensive Income under "Interest expense."

The credit agreement governing the facility includes usual and customary covenants for this type of facility. These covenants impose on the Company asset coverage requirements, fund composition requirements and limits on certain investments. The covenants or guidelines could impede ASIAL or Aberdeen Standard Investment Australia Limited (formerly known as Aberdeen Asset Management Australia Limited), investment adviser to the Company ("ASI Aus Ltd"), from fully managing the Company's portfolio in accordance with the Company's investment objective and by-laws. As of October 31, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the facility.

These covenants also include limits on the Company's ability to (i) issue preferred ordinary shares or forms of indebtedness, (ii) incur liens, (iii) change its investment objective or fundamental investment restrictions without the approval of the lender, (iv) amend the Company's organisational documents in a manner which could adversely affect the rights and remedies of the lender, or (v) create, incur, assume or permit to exist certain debt except for certain specified types of debt. In addition, the credit agreement does not permit the Company's asset coverage ratio (as defined in the agreement) to fall below 300% at any time. Furthermore, non-compliance with such covenants or the occurrence of other events could lead to the cancellation of the facility. These other events include, but are not limited to the following:

- non-payment by the Company of certain obligations to the lender and other parties;
- involuntary or voluntary liquidation, reorganisation or other debt relief proceedings commenced against or by the Company;
- ASIAL or an affiliate ceases to be the investment manager to the Company; ASI Aus Ltd or an affiliate ceases to be the investment adviser to the Company; State Street Trust Company Canada ceases to be the Company's custodian; or Aberdeen Standard Investments Inc. ("Aberdeen" or "ASII") or an affiliate ceases to be the Company's administrator; and
- ASIAL ceases to be owned or controlled by Aberdeen Asset Management PLC or Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

The credit agreement permits, in certain circumstances, the Company to cure non-compliance or seek waivers or approvals from the lender. However, in the event that the facility were cancelled or were not available for renewal, the Company may not be able to find other financing on acceptable terms, if at all. Should the Company be unable to find other sources for financing it would be forced to "de-leverage" by making significant sales of its portfolio investments. De-leveraging could involve the sales of some securities under unfavorable market conditions in order to repay the lender. This could result in the portfolio's securities being sold for less than their expected value. Furthermore, these sales may realise capital gains.

Interest Rate Swaps

As at October 31, 2019, the Company held interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of US$74,100,000 which represented 100% of the US$74,100,000 outstanding under the facility at such time. Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements currently in effect, the Company receives a floating rate of interest (three-month USD-LIBOR BBA rate) and pays fixed rates of interest for the terms and based upon the notional amounts set forth below:

Remaining Term as at October 31, 2019	Amount (in US$ million)	Fixed Rate Payable (%)
117 months	3.2	1.97
102 months	27.4	2.84
82 months	14.5	1.42
81 months	1.5	2.23
79 months	8.5	1.70
78 months	19.0	1.75

Management Discussion of Fund Performance (unaudited) (continued)

Recent Developments

Market/economic review

Asia-Pacific region bond prices posted gains during the 12-month period ended October 31, 2019. We believe that the most significant drivers of market sentiment were the shifts in the monetary-policy stance of major global central banks and the U.S.-China trade dispute. At the beginning of the reporting period, global financial markets declined as a hawkish U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed), higher U.S. Treasury yields and a firm U.S. dollar triggered a broad-based retreat in emerging-market debt and currencies. Growing trade tensions subsequently dampened consumer spending and investment, which led to a global slowdown and weighed on investor sentiment. Additionally, most developed-market yield curves inverted,[1] while the global stock of negative-yielding debt ballooned to over US$17 trillion. Consequently, the Fed relented with its first interest-rate cut in over a decade. Ten-year U.S.-Treasury yields fell from 3.15% to 1.69% over the 12-month period. The European Central Bank (ECB) also slashed interest rates on deposits, pushing them deeper into negative territory, and restarted its quantitative easing program. Asia was not far behind – China lowered its capital reserve ratio requirement for banks to facilitate liquidity and loosened restrictions on local governments, while all other Asian countries eased monetary policy. By the end of the reporting period, investors' risk appetite increased, driven by optimism over perceived progress in U.S.-China trade negotiations. Further easing investors' worries was the possibility that a no-deal Brexit was averted.

Amid the generally cautious tone in the global markets, Asian local-currency government bonds were the preferred asset class. Notably, on a total-return basis, the more domestic-oriented Southeast Asian and Indian economies outperformed the remainder of the Asia-Pacific region. In advanced Asian economies, the performance of local-currency government bonds mirrored that of comparable-duration[2] U.S. Treasuries amid benign inflation data and interest-rate cuts. Bond yields in Australia fell on the back of weak economic data and trade tensions. Similarly, Singapore bond yields declined after the government reduced its inflation forecasts and data showed continued moderation in economic activity.

Total returns for Asian U.S.-dollar credit were robust during the 12-month period. With Asian credit yields at five-year highs, investors returned to the market, sparking a tightening in credit spreads. Chinese high-yield bonds, particularly those of Chinese property developers, were the primary beneficiaries of investors' search for yield. This conducive environment boosted the primary pipeline, with new issues significantly oversubscribed, with issuers rushing to lock in lower borrowing costs. The U.S. Treasury yield curve also inverted[1] during the period. The decline in U.S. Treasury yields (and concurrent rise in prices) helped drive positive returns over the latter half of 2019, as spreads remain range-bound. Long-duration[2] bonds, such as those issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities, were strong performers over the reporting period.

Asian currencies also reacted to the ongoing U.S.-China trade negotiations. As expected, the more export-dependent North Asian currencies and the Australian dollar fell against the U.S. dollar over the reporting period, with the Korean won retreating by 2%. Conversely, the Indian rupee and Southeast Asian currencies strengthened versus the U.S. dollar given their relatively more domestic demand-driven economies.

In emerging markets outside of Asia, total returns were positive for similar reasons. In Brazil, investors cheered Jair Bolsonaro's victory in the presidential election in October 2018, and subsequently, in October 2019, the landmark pension reform bill was passed by Congress, a key objective of the government and a major step in fiscal consolidation. Meanwhile, the slowdown in economic activity and low inflation enabled the Brazilian central bank to cut its benchmark Selic rate three times beginning in July 2019, to a record low of 5%. The market in Turkey also advanced during the second half of the reporting period on improving economic data and central bank interest-rate cuts totalling 750 bps (7.50%) amid benign inflation data.

Performance review

During the year, the Company changed its investment policies in line with the recommendation from its Investment Manager, which changes were approved by the Board of Directors. The main objectives for this were to enhance the returns of the Company over time, while

1 An inverted yield curve occurs in an interest-rate environment in which long-term debt instruments have a lower yield than short-term debt instruments of the same credit quality.

2 Duration is an estimate of bond price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The higher the duration, the greater the change (i.e., higher risk) in relation to interest-rate movements.

3 The Company's blended benchmark comprises 25% UBS Composite Index; 20% Merrill Lynch Asia U.S. Dollar Bond Index; 15% Markit iBoxx Indonesia Index; 10% Market iBoxx Philippines Index; 10% Markit iBoxx India Index; 7% J.P. Morgan Government Bond-Brazil Index; 7% J.P. Morgan Government Bond-Turkey Index; and 6% J.P. Morgan Government Bond-Mexico Index. The new blended benchmark is comprised of 10% Bloomberg Ausbond Composite Index, 50% Markit iBoxx Asian Local Bond Index, 25% JP Morgan Asia Credit Index – Diversified, 15% JP Morgan GBI Emerging Market Global Diversified Index.

managing risk by re-positioning the Company's portfolio to higher-yielding markets. Earlier, lower yields in Australia and reduced positions in certain higher-yielding countries capped earnings. The changes should provide greater flexibility to diversify, both at company and country levels. While the average credit rating of the Company's portfolio will dip, the Investment Manager believes that the Company would be adequately compensated by higher yields and greater diversification. These structural changes were adopted in July 2019. The blended benchmark was also adjusted, albeit in October, to better reflect the new investment policy. The Company returned 17.1% on a net asset value basis for the 12-month period ended October 31, 2019.

Against this backdrop, the first eight months of the review period to June 30 2019, The Company underperformed its old blended benchmark. However, in the four months after restructuring, it narrowed the gap for the year ended October 31, 2019. More specifically, the Investment Manager's decision to be overweight exposure to Asian local-currency and US-dollar bonds and underweight to Australia and New Zealand, as well as emerging market debt outside of Asia, contributed to overall performance.

Within Asian bonds, the off-benchmark exposure to US Treasuries and high-yielding Sri Lankan bonds benefited the Company. The position in Indian rupees also did well. However, Indian credit and the underweight allocation to the Philippines detracted. Within Asian US-dollar credit, security selection in China's real estate sector, Indonesian corporate bonds and Asian financials outside of China contributed.

Emerging markets outside Asia advanced on an absolute basis, however, performance was capped on a relative basis due to the underweight allocation to Mexico, which rallied in tandem with a deteriorating economic outlook and policy uncertainties.

The Company's use of derivatives had an overall negative impact on performance for the period, detracting about 315 basis points, primarily from the use of interest rates swaps used to hedge US interest rate risk associated with the Company's leverage, during a period when US rates declined. The hedging of Australian dollar and Euro risk helped offset the negative impact.

Outlook

In our view, the outlook for Asia-Pacific bonds remains positive over the medium term amid monetary easing from major global central banks and the prospect of a trade truce between U.S. and China. While efforts to resolve the trade dispute have increased, we believe that any delay or reversal could dampen investor sentiment again. Global economic growth continues to soften. In Asia, the prolonged trade war has already eroded consumer and corporate confidence and weakened private investments. In line with their developed-market counterparts, most Asian economies have already cut their respective benchmark interest rates. Given low inflation levels and global governments maintaining fiscal prudence, we think that there is still room for further monetary policy easing. Consequently, investors appear to have greater conviction in allocating assets to Asia-Pacific bond markets. Additionally, most countries are already on a fiscal consolidation path and have accumulated healthy foreign exchange reserves. In our opinion, the case for Asia-Pacific region credit remains compelling compared to developed markets, and we believe that spreads will tighten further given increasing demand for fixed-income assets in Asia.

Similar to the Asia-Pacific region, we believe that the outlook for emerging markets outside of Asia is also attractive in light of easing monetary policy stance among global central banks. Several risks have diminished; Brazil passed its pension reform bill and we think that the pace of further changes seems promising. However, investors are still cautious due to the slowdown in the global economy. Benign inflation data in both Brazil and Mexico gave their central banks leeway to lower their respective benchmark interest rates further. Moreover, in Mexico, we believe that proposed plans for infrastructure projects could support economic growth. Nonetheless, mixed signals from the administration of President Andrés Manuel López Obrador have continued to weigh on investor sentiment. Furthermore, we think that the market in Argentina may remain volatile as investors await more policy clarity from newly elected Peronist President Alberto Fernandez.

Brexit

The ongoing negotiations surrounding the UK's exit from the European Union ("EU") ("Brexit") have yet to provide clarity on what the outcome will be for the UK or Europe. The UK remains a member of the EU until the legally established departure date which is now expected to be January 31, 2020 (the "Exit Day"). Until Exit Day, all existing EU-derived laws and regulations will continue to apply in the UK. Those laws may continue to apply for an additional transitional period following Exit Day, depending on whether a deal is struck between the UK and the EU and, if so, what that deal is. In any event, the UK has undertaken a process of "on-shoring" all EU legislation, pursuant to which there appears, at this stage, to be no policy changes to EU law. However, there remain various open questions as to how cross-border financial services will work post-Exit Day, and the EU has not yet provided any material cushion from the effects of Brexit for financial services as a matter of EU law.

Whether or not the Company invests in securities of issuers located in Europe (whether the EU, Eurozone or UK) or with significant exposure to European, EU, Eurozone or UK issuers or countries, the unavoidable uncertainties and events related to Brexit could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Company's investments, increase taxes and costs of business and cause volatility in currency exchange rates and interest rates. Brexit could adversely affect the performance of contracts in existence at the date of Brexit and European, UK or worldwide political, regulatory, economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in political institutions, regulatory agencies and financial markets. Brexit could also lead to legal uncertainty and politically divergent national laws and regulations as a new relationship between the UK and EU is defined and the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Any of these effects of Brexit, and others that cannot be anticipated, could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the risk that Standard Life Aberdeen plc, the parent of the company that provides investment advisory services to the Company and which is headquartered in the UK, fails to adequately prepare for Brexit could have significant customer, reputation and capital impacts for Standard Life Aberdeen plc and its subsidiaries, including those providing services to the Company; however, Standard Life Aberdeen plc and its subsidiaries have detailed contingency planning in place to seek to manage the consequences of Brexit on the Company and to avoid any disruption on the Company and to the services they provide. Given the fluidity and complexity of the situation, however, we cannot assure that the Company will not be adversely impacted despite these preparations.

Director Updates

Share Ownership Policy

Under the Company's Director's Share Ownership Policy independent Directors of the Company are required to own at least 4,000 shares of the Company no later than the end of the calendar year following the year in which he or she becomes a Director.

The below chart summarizes each Independent Director share ownership as at October 31, 2019.

Independent Director	Shares Owned (by public filings)
Radhika Ajmera*	4,000
William J. Braithwaite*	50,000
P. Gerald Malone*	4,500
Warren C. Smith	17,500

*Member of the Company's Independent Review Committee.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has an agreement (the "Management Agreement") with ASIAL to provide professional investment services. ASI Aus Ltd and Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited ("AAML"), each a related company of ASIAL, have each been engaged to provide advice to ASIAL with respect to ASIAL's services to the Company. ASIAL pays fees to ASI Aus Ltd and AAML for services rendered. In addition, the Company has a further agreement (the "Administration Agreement") with Aberdeen Standard Investments Inc. ("ASII") to provide general fund management and administrative services including record keeping, accounting and office services. Finally, the Company has an agreement with ASII to provide investor relations services.

Forward-Looking Information

Information in this annual management report of fund performance that is not current or historically factual information may constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of securities laws. Such forward-looking information reflects ASIAL's beliefs, estimates and opinion regarding the Company's future financial performance, projects and opportunities and market conditions at the time of preparation. Implicit in this information, particularly in respect of future financial performance and condition of the Company, are factors and assumptions which, although considered reasonable by the Company at the time of preparation, may prove to be incorrect. Holders of ordinary shares are cautioned that actual results are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including general economic and market factors, credit, currency, political and interest-rate risks and could differ materially from what is currently expected. The Company has no specific intention of updating any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by law.

All amounts in Canadian Dollars ("C$") unless otherwise stated

Financial Highlights

The following table shows selected key financial information about the Company, which is intended to help you understand the Company's financial performance for the past five years.

The Company's Net Assets per Ordinary Share[(a)]:	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net assets, beginning of year	C$4.24	C$5.18	C$5.52	C$5.11	C$5.65
Increase/(decrease) from operations[(b)]:					
Total revenue	0.41	0.46	0.53	0.53	0.56
Total expenses	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Realised gains/(losses) for the year	0.01	(0.46)	(0.02)	0.10	(0.19)
Unrealised gains/(losses) for the year	0.38	(0.39)	(0.31)	0.37	(0.29)
Total increase/(decrease) from operations	**0.63**	**(0.56)**	**0.05**	**0.86**	**(0.06)**
Distributions:					
From income to holders of ordinary shareholders	(0.25)	(0.29)	(0.37)	(0.40)	(0.39)
Realized gains	(0.07)	–	(0.02)	(0.04)	–
Return of par	(0.01)	(0.10)	–	(0.01)	(0.09)
Total annual distributions[(c)]	(0.33)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.45)	(0.48)
Impact of normal course issuer bid	C$–	C$0.01	C$–	C$–	C$–
Net assets, end of year	C$4.54	C$4.24	C$5.18	C$5.52	C$5.11
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Total net asset value end of year (C$000)	230,623	215,899	267,410	287,617	267,714
Number of ordinary shares outstanding – end of year	50,744,616	50,961,616	51,647,616	52,060,616	52,369,716
Management expense ratio[(d)]	2.32%	2.11%	1.71%	1.59%	1.53%
Trading expense ratio[(e)]	–	–	–	–	–
Management expense ratio excluding interest expense[(f)]	1.19%	1.15%	1.09%	1.13%	1.11%
Portfolio turnover rate[(g)]	74%	39%	30%	24%	22%
Net asset value per ordinary share	C$4.54	C$4.24	C$5.18	C$5.52	C$5.11
Closing market price	C$3.38	C$3.42	C$4.64	C$4.90	C$4.65

(a) This information is derived from the Company's audited annual financial statements. The net assets per ordinary shares of the Company presented in the financial statements may differ from the net asset value calculated for fund pricing purposes.

(b) Net assets are based on the actual number of ordinary shares outstanding at the relevant time. The increase or decrease from operations is based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding over the applicable period.

(c) Distributions per share are paid in cash and based on the number of ordinary shares outstanding on the dates of such distributions.

(d) Management expense ratio is the ratio of total expenses of the Company (excluding commissions, other portfolio transaction costs and withholding tax) divided by the daily average assets of the Company during the period, which includes the revolving credit facility. Ratios of the total expenses of the Company divided by the average net assets of the Company are 3.29%, 2.96%, 2.36%, 2.20% and 2.16%, for the periods ended October 31, 2019, October 31, 2018, October 31, 2017, October 31, 2016 and October 31, 2015, respectively.

(e) The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value per ordinary shares during the applicable period. The Company is charged commission only on futures contract transactions. During the review period the trading expense ratio was less than 0.005%.

(f) Ratio represents expenses excluding the interest expense and withholding tax on the revolving credit facility divided by the average assets of the Company during the year, which includes the revolving credit facility. Ratios of the total expenses of the Company divided by the average net assets of the Company are 1.69%,1.62%, 1.51%, 1.56% and 1.58%, for the periods ended October 31, 2019, October 31, 2018, October 31, 2017, October 31, 2016 and October 31, 2015, respectively.

Financial Highlights (concluded)

(g) Portfolio turnover rate is a measure of portfolio trading activity and is computed by dividing the lesser of the cost of investments purchased and the proceeds on sales of investments by the average market value of the investments portfolio for the applicable period. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Company buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher the Company's portfolio turnover rate in a period, the greater the trading costs payable by the Company in the period, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a company.

Amounts listed as "–" are $0 or round to $0.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Management Fees (unaudited)

The Management Agreement provides for a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.65% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets up to and including C$250 million, at the annual rate of 0.55% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets in excess of C$250 million and including C$450 million, and at the annual rate of 0.50% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets in excess of C$450 million, payable monthly. "Managed Assets" are defined in the Management Agreement as net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, ASIAL earned gross fees of C$2,035,851, which were used by ASIAL to pay its costs for managing the Company's investments and making investment decisions on behalf of the Company.

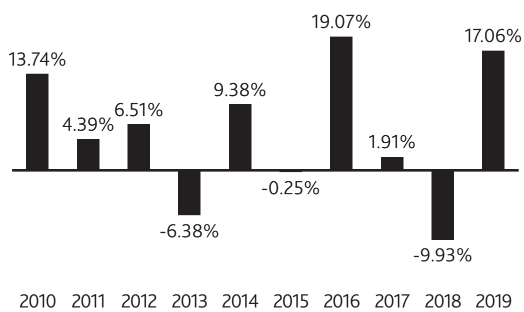
Past Performance (unaudited)

Historical performance is not indicative of future performance.

Year-by-Year Returns

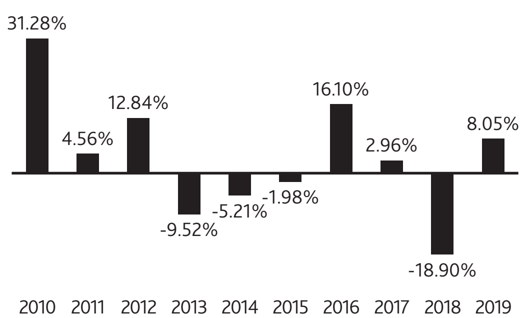
The following bar chart shows the Company's NAV performance for each of the fiscal years shown and illustrates how the NAV performance has changed from year to year. In percentage terms, the bar chart shows how much an investment made on the first day of each period would have grown or decreased by the last day of each period, assuming reinvestment of dividends and distributions. In considering the Company's compound total returns, it should be noted that the payment of distributions has often included a return of paid-in capital, so that the Company's distributions have exceeded the performance of the Company. An investor can buy and sell shares at the market price on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and not at NAV.

Total Return – NAV



The following chart shows the performance of the Company's ordinary shares on the TSX for each of the fiscal years shown and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Total Return – Market Value



Past Performance (unaudited) (concluded)

Annual Compound Returns

The table below shows the Company's annual compound total returns, based on the Company's NAV and market value for the one, three, five and ten year periods ended on October 31, 2019, compared with the JP Morgan Asian Credit Index, (the "Index") and the Company's benchmark (described below). The Company's NAV performance is net of management fees and all other fund expenses and includes the impact of the leverage facility whereas the return of the benchmark and the Index are calculated without deductions for fees, expenses or leverage. It is not expected that the Company's performance will mirror that of the benchmark or Index.

From April 1, 2003 to October 31, 2006, the benchmark was comprised of 45% CBBI and 55% CABI. From October 31, 2006 to August 1, 2009, other than the two benchmark changes noted herein, the benchmark was comprised of 45% UBS Composite Index, 35.75% Asian Dollar Bonds and 19.25% IBoxx Asia excluding China. Since August 1, 2009, the benchmark has been comprised of 25% Bloomberg Ausbond Composite Index, 20% Merrill Lynch Asia USD Bond Index ((effective December 31, 2011, this index was replaced by the JP Morgan Asian Credit Index; which, effective October 1, 2017, was subsequently replaced by the JP Morgan Asian Credit Diversified Index), 35% IBoxx indices and 20% JPMorgan Government Emerging Markets Indices. The IBoxx indices are made up of 15% IBoxx Indonesia, 10% IBoxx Philippines and 10% IBoxx India. The JPMorgan Government Emerging Market Indices are made up of 6% JPMorgan Government Bond-Mexico, 7% JPMorgan Government Bond-Brazil and 7% JPMorgan Government Bond-Turkey. The table below reflects this benchmark.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited NAV	17.1%	2.5%	5.0%	5.2%
Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited-Market Value	8.1%	-3.4%	0.5%	3.2%
Benchmark	20.1%	3.0%	6.0%	6.8%
JP Morgan Asian Credit Index (JACI)	12.6%	4.3%	4.8%	6.1%

The JACI is a broad-based securities market index which consists of liquid US dollar-denominated debt securities issued out of the Asia ex-Japan region.

Effective November 1, 2019 the Company's blended benchmark changed to 50% Markit iBoxx Asian Local Bond Index, 25% J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Diversified Index, 15% JP Morgan GBI Emerging Market Global Diversified Index and 10% Bloomberg Ausbond Composite Index. The benchmark change is due to the change in investment policy that was announced on June 28, 2019. The Investment Manager believes that the changes in the investment policy will enable the Company to deliver higher earnings and stronger risk adjusted returns through the re-orientation of the Company's portfolio to higher yielding markets, while also providing greater portfolio diversification by country and company exposures.

Summary of Investment Portfolio Information (unaudited)

As at October 31, 2019

The following summary of the investment portfolio may change due to ongoing transactions of the Company. You may obtain quarterly updates by calling 1-800-992-6341, by writing Aberdeen Standard Investments Inc., 1900 Market St., Suite 200, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA attn: Investor Services or visiting the Company's website at http://www.aberdeenfap.com

Country Allocation

The table below shows the Company's investment by country allocation as a percentage of net assets as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018:

Country	Percentage of Net Asset Value As at October 31, 2019	Percentage of Net Asset Value As at October 31, 2018
Indonesia	27.6%	26.3%
India	22.0%	27.0%
Philippines	15.4%	4.2%
China	12.7%	12.2%
Australia	8.4%	23.8%
Sri Lanka	4.2%	5.8%
Supranational	3.0%	4.1%
Thailand	3.0%	2.6%
Mexico	2.9%	0.0%
Brazil	2.8%	12.9%
Singapore	2.3%	1.5%
Ukraine	2.3%	0.0%
Ecuador	2.1%	0.0%
Egypt	2.1%	0.0%
Republic of South Korea	1.9%	2.7%
El Salvador	1.8%	0.0%
Azerbaijan	1.7%	0.0%
United Kingdom	1.5%	1.4%
Bahamas	1.4%	0.0%
Belarus	1.4%	0.0%
Jordan	1.4%	0.0%
Senegal	1.4%	0.0%
Tunisia	1.4%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	1.4%	0.8%
Bahrain	1.1%	0.0%
Hong Kong	1.0%	1.5%
Malaysia	1.0%	2.0%
Mongolia	0.8%	0.8%
Saudi Arabia	0.8%	0.0%
South Africa	0.8%	0.0%
Ghana	0.7%	0.0%
Nigeria	0.7%	0.0%
Germany	0.6%	1.2%
Macau	0.4%	0.3%
Netherlands	0.4%	0.4%
Vietnam	0.3%	0.0%
Norway	0.2%	0.2%
Qatar	0.2%	0.0%
Turkey	0.2%	0.0%
Israel	0.0%	0.3%
Kuwait	0.0%	0.2%
Papua New Guinea	0.0%	0.2%
Bank Loan, Other Assets & Liabilities	(35.3)%	(32.4)%
	100.0%	100.0%

Summary of Investment Portfolio Information (unaudited) (continued)

As at October 31, 2019

Top 25 Investments

The following table shows the top 25 investments held by the Company as at October 31, 2019:

Currency	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Net Asset Value %	Value (C$)
PHP	539,820	Philippine Government Bond, 6.88%, 01/10/2029	7.1	16,462,068
PHP	552,690	Philippine Government Bond, 6.25%, 03/22/2028	7.0	16,003,042
USD	17,244	Indonesia Government Bond, Standard Chartered Credit Linked Note, 10.50%, 08/19/2030	5.7	13,229,419
IDR	114,000,000	Indonesia Government Bond, JP Morgan Credit Linked Note, 10.50%, 08/19/2030	5.7	13,183,667
AUD	8,100	Australia Government Bond, 3.75%, 04/21/2037	4.3	9,961,773
IDR	69,700,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 10.50%, 08/15/2030	3.5	8,087,878
BRL	16,700	Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional, 10.00%, 01/01/2025	2.8	6,438,700
USD	4,440	Republic Of Sri Lanka, 7.55%, 03/28/2030	2.6	5,914,423
INR	250,000	Adani Transmission Ltd., 10.25%, 04/15/2021	2.1	4,803,772
INR	250,000	Housing Development Finance Corp. Ltd., 8.58%, 03/18/2022	2.1	4,769,915
USD	3,400	Egypt Government International Bond, 6.20%, 03/01/2024	2.1	4,724,438
USD	3,550	Ecuador Government International Bond, 7.95%, 06/20/2024	2.0	4,494,568
INR	220,000	Axis Bank Ltd., 8.85%, 12/05/2024	1.9	4,342,544
USD	3,040	El Salvador Government International Bond, 5.88%, 01/30/2025	1.8	4,149,168
INR	250,000	Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd., 8.90%, 09/26/2021	1.8	4,127,439
USD	2,860	Republic of Azerbaijan International Bond, 4.75%, 03/18/2024	1.7	3,988,061
INR	200,000	Power Finance Corp. Ltd., 8.70%, 05/14/2020	1.6	3,741,633
MXN	58,000	Petroleos Mexicanos, 7.19%, 09/12/2024	1.5	3,534,359
INR	180,000	Rural Electrification Corp. Ltd., 9.35%, 06/15/2022	1.5	3,491,973
IDR	32,000,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 12.80%, 06/15/2021	1.4	3,319,721
USD	2,300	Senegal Government International Bond, 6.25%, 07/30/2024	1.4	3,308,634
USD	2,350	Ukraine Government International Bond, 7.75%, 09/01/2023	1.4	3,307,979
USD	2,300	Bahamas Government International Bond, 6.00%, 11/21/2028	1.4	3,283,067
USD	2,350	Jordan Government International Bond, 6.13%, 01/29/2026	1.4	3,264,603
USD	2,300	Republic of Belarus International Bond, 6.88%, 02/28/2023	1.4	3,255,015

Summary of Investment Portfolio Information (unaudited) (concluded)

As at October 31, 2019

Top 25 Investments

The following table shows the top 25 investments held by the Company as at October 31, 2018:

Currency	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Net Asset Value %	Value (C$)
BRL	48,000	Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional Series F, 10.00%, 01/01/2025	8.0	17,254,699
IDR	114,000,000	Indonesia Government Bond, JP Morgan Credit Linked Note, 10.50%, 08/19/2030	5.1	11,041,554
USD	17,245	Indonesia Government Bond, Standard Chartered Credit Linked Note, 10.50%, 08/19/2030	5.1	11,001,064
BRL	29,200	Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional Series F, 10.00%, 01/01/2023	4.9	10,602,214
AUD	8,700	Australia Government Bond, 3.75%, 04/21/2037	4.2	9,010,217
INR	480,000	India Government Bond, 8.28%, 09/21/2027	4.0	8,694,178
AUD	8,500	Australia Government Bond, 5.25%, 03/15/2019	3.7	8,024,759
IDR	69,700,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 10.50%, 08/15/2030	3.1	6,756,397
INR	335,000	India Government Bond, 8.30%, 07/02/2040	2.8	6,006,800
INR	328,000	India Government Bond, 8.12%, 12/10/2020	2.7	5,892,554
LKR	810,000	Sri Lanka Government Bond, 9.45%, 10/15/2021	2.7	5,816,910
AUD	5,900	Australia Government Bond, 3.25%, 06/21/2039	2.6	5,686,886
IDR	76,000,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 7.50%, 05/15/2038	2.6	5,659,804
INR	250,000	Adani Transmission Ltd., 10.25%, 04/15/2021	2.1	4,572,694
INR	250,000	Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd., 8.90%, 09/26/2021	2.0	4,362,943
AUD	4,040	Queensland Treasury Corp., 6.00%, 06/14/2021	1.9	4,136,227
IDR	55,500,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 6.13%, 05/15/2028	1.9	4,037,027
INR	220,000	Axis Bank Ltd., 8.85%, 12/05/2024	1.8	3,937,209
AUD	3,900	Queensland Treasury Corp., 6.25%, 06/14/2019	1.7	3,733,736
INR	200,000	Power Finance Corp. Ltd., 8.70%, 05/14/2020	1.7	3,591,319
AUD	3,350	Treasury Corp. of Victoria, 6.00%, 06/15/2020	1.5	3,317,113
INR	180,000	Rural Electrification Corp. Ltd., 9.35%, 06/15/2022	1.5	3,271,920
INR	180,000	Power Finance Corp. Ltd., 8.70%, 07/15/2020	1.5	3,234,812
PHP	140,000	Philippine Government Bond, 5.75%, 04/12/2025	1.5	3,140,440
IDR	32,000,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 12.80%, 06/15/2021	1.4	3,081,533

Other Investment Portfolio Information (unaudited)

As at October 31, 2019

Geographic Composition

The table below shows the geographical composition of the Company's total investments as at October 31, 2019, compared with April 30, 2019 and October 31, 2018:

Date	Asia (Including NZ) %	Australia %	Latin America %	Africa %	Europe %	United States %	Caribbean %	Eastern Europe %	Canada %	Middle East %
October 31, 2019	69.3	8.3	6.8	5.8	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
April 30, 2019	65.6	21.2	9.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
October 31, 2018	63.1	20.8	9.2	0.0	2.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2

Currency Composition

The table below shows the currency composition of the Company's total investments as at October 31, 2019, compared with April 30, 2019 and October 31, 2018:

Date	US Dollar** %	Asian Currencies* %	Australian Dollar %	Latin American Currencies %	Canadian Dollar %
October 31, 2019	53.5	36.4	7.6	2.2	0.3
April 30, 2019	36.7	37.4	21.4	4.4	0.1
October 31, 2018	38.1	37.9	21.3	2.6	0.1

* Includes New Zealand Dollar

** Includes U.S. dollar denominated bonds of Asian Issuers: 51.6% on October 31, 2019, 32.1% on April 30, 2019 and 31.5% on October 31, 2018.

Maturity Composition

The average maturity of the Company's investments was 8.1 years as at October 31, 2019, a decrease from 8.8 years as at April 30, 2019, a decrease from 8.4 years at October 30, 2018. The following table shows the maturity composition of the Company's investments as at October 31, 2019, compared with April 30, 2019 and October 31, 2018:

Date	Under 3 Years %	3 to 5 Years %	5 to 10 Years %	10 Years & Over %
October 31, 2019	22.7	22.2	32.1	23.0
April 30, 2019	27.2	14.1	32.9	25.8
October 31, 2018	31.1	17.7	23.6	27.6

Quality of Investments

As at October 31, 2019, 12.6% of the Company's investments were in securities where either the issue or the issuer was rated "A" or better by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch Ratings, Inc. or, if unrated, was judged to be of equivalent quality by the Investment Manager. Fitch Ratings, Inc. was approved by the Board effective January 31, 2019 as a ratings service. Prior to that, Fitch Ratings, Inc. was not used. The following table shows the ratings of securities held by the Company as at October 31, 2019, compared with April 30, 2019 and October 31, 2018:

Date	AAA/Aaa %	AA/Aa %	A %	BBB/Baa %	BB/Ba* %	B* %	CCC* %	NR** %
October 31, 2019	8.0	0.5	4.1	48.2	12.9	16.3	1.2	8.8
April 30, 2019	18.8	2.7	4.7	48.7	11.0	4.8	0.1	9.2
October 31, 2018	19.4	2.9	2.6	39.2	14.4	5.3	0.0	16.2

* Below investment grade

** Not rated

Statements of Financial Position

	Note	October 31, 2019 C$	October 31, 2018 C$
Current Assets			
Investments, at fair value, (Cost: C$316,412,405; 2018: C$321,986,570)		312,020,200	287,728,869
Foreign cash (Cost: C$12,833,226; 2018: C$18,194,042)		12,915,216	18,259,186
Cash		1,061,495	412,372
Cash at broker for futures contracts (Cost: C$387,725; 2018: C$369,481)		387,902	369,481
Cash at broker for forward foreign currency exchange contracts		158,052	–
Cash at broker for interest rate swap agreements		3,655,250	–
Interest receivable		5,351,490	5,209,508
Unrealised appreciation on interest rate swaps		141,872	7,084,049
Due from broker – Futures variation margin		2,518	75,318
Sundry debtors and prepayments		57,300	54,370
Total current assets		**C$ 335,751,295**	**C$ 319,193,153**
Current Liabilities			
Bank loan	8	97,391,573	93,109,425
Unrealised depreciation on interest rate swaps		4,521,571	–
Unsettled purchases trades		2,032,501	2,553,461
Deferred foreign capital gains tax	5	335,796	278,406
Interest payable on bank loan	8	263,062	15,689
Investment management fees payable	6	196,533	181,019
Unrealised depreciation on forward foreign currency exchange contracts		100,163	516,010
Administration fees payable	6	39,218	35,848
Due to broker – Futures variation margin		35,457	355,167
Investor relations fees payable	6	7,940	7,974
Cash from broker on interest rate swap agreements		–	6,001,371
Director fees payable		–	2,494
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		204,624	236,828
Total current liabilities		**105,128,438**	**103,293,692**
Shareholder's Equity			
Share capital at par (par value US$0.4617, US$0.4683 per share respectively)	7	33,402,825	33,981,773
Paid-in surplus		477,682,591	478,340,045
Deficit	9	(247,029,323)	(244,220,971)
Unrealised appreciation/(depreciation) on investments, interest rate swaps, futures and foreign currency transactions		(33,433,236)	(52,201,386)
Total Equity		**C$230,622,857**	**C$215,899,461**
Equity per Share (50,744,616 ordinary shares outstanding as at October 31, 2019) (50,961,616 ordinary shares outstanding as at October 31, 2018)		**C$ 4.54**	**C$ 4.24**

Approved by the Board of Directors

/s/ William Braithwaite

William Braithwaite
Chairman

/s/ P. Gerald Malone

P. Gerald Malone
Chairman of Audit Committee

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Note	Twelve Months Ended October 31, 2019 C$	Twelve Months Ended October 31, 2018 C$
Income			
Interest income		20,774,820	23,733,714
Realised gains/(losses) on investments and foreign currency transactions		297,415	(24,258,651)
Realised gains/(losses) on interest rate swap contracts		454,795	426,197
Realised gains/(losses) on futures contracts		540,390	259,342
Change in unrealised appreciation/(depreciation) on investments		29,865,496	(21,805,789)
Change in unrealised appreciation/(depreciation) on futures contracts		246,910	(303,088)
Change in unrealised appreciation/(depreciation) on interest rate swap contracts		(11,463,748)	4,141,662
Change in unrealised appreciation/(depreciation) on translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities		119,492	(1,999,632)
		40,835,570	(19,806,245)
Expenses			
Investment management fees	6	2,035,851	2,157,701
Administration fees	6	405,875	433,568
Director fees and expenses		270,060	297,513
Legal and professional fees and expenses		178,600	158,209
Custodian fees and expenses		137,341	182,936
Bank loan fees		132,420	101,048
Independent auditor fees and expenses		121,751	117,887
Insurance		111,101	114,405
Transfer agent fees and expenses		100,156	107,993
Investor relations fees and expenses	6	95,581	93,077
Reports to shareholders		50,322	86,315
Independent review committee fees		21,828	21,395
Registration, listing and depositary fees		21,663	25,608
Miscellaneous		183,171	103,738
Total operating expenses		3,865,720	4,001,393
Interest expense	6	3,678,798	3,311,579
Withholding taxes		979,680	1,593,233
Total expenses		8,524,198	8,906,205
Profit/ (Loss) for the Period		**C$32,311,372**	**C$(28,712,450)**
Earnings/ (Loss) per ordinary share C$32,311,372 / 50,890,983 weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (October 31, 2018-C$(28,712,450) / 51,375,306)		**C$ 0.6349**	**C$ (0.5589)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Twelve Months Ended October 31, 2019 C$	Twelve Months Ended October 31, 2018 C$
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	**32,311,372**	**(28,712,450)**
Dividends to holders of ordinary shares:		
Ordinary share dividends	(16,351,574)	(15,086,851)
Ordinary share dividend – return of par	(445,914)	(4,947,348)
Repurchase of ordinary shares due to normal course issuer bid (217,000 and 686,000 ordinary shares, respectively)	(790,488)	(2,763,769)
	(17,587,976)	(22,797,968)
Increase / (Decrease) in shareholders' equity	14,723,396	(51,510,418)
Shareholders' Equity		
Beginning of year	215,899,461	267,409,879
End of year	**C$230,622,857**	**C$215,899,461**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows

	Twelve Months Ended October 31, 2019 C$	Twelve Months Ended October 31, 2018 C$
Increase / (Decrease) in Cash (Including Foreign Currency)		
Cash Flows Provided from (used for) Operating Activities:		
Interest received	19,696,239	23,541,176
Operating expenses paid	(7,315,923)	(7,589,378)
Net payments received from broker for collateral on interest rate swaps	(9,869,690)	2,717,514
Purchases and sales of short-term portfolio investments, net	–	712,872
Purchases of investments at fair value	(233,046,094)	(152,603,527)
Proceeds from sales of investments at fair value	246,468,617	204,025,922
Realised gains/(losses) on forward foreign currency exchange contracts closed	(8,233,630)	(23,822,079)
Realised gains/(losses) on interest rate swap transactions	454,795	426,197
Payments received from (paid to) broker for futures contracts	521,969	(1,726)
Other assets	–	
Net cash provided from operating activities	8,676,283	47,406,971
Cash Flows Provided from (used for) Financing Activities:		
Bank Loan	4,200,000	(13,170,687)
Contribution	–	
Dividends paid to holders of ordinary shares, net of reinvested dividends	(16,797,488)	(20,034,199)
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(790,488)	(2,763,769)
Net cash used for financing activities	(13,387,976)	(35,968,655)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	16,846	13,897
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(4,694,847)	11,452,213
Cash at beginning of year*	18,671,558	7,219,345
Cash at end of year*	13,976,711	18,671,558

* For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes Cash and Foreign Cash, as shown within the Statement of Financial Position, but does not include cash at broker for financial futures contracts or cash at broker for interest swap agreements because it is designated as collateral.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Schedule of Investment Portfolio

As of October 31, 2019

Principal Amount (000)		Description		Cost (C$)		Carrying Value (C$)
CORPORATE BONDS—64.7%						
AUSTRALIA—2.6%						
AUD	500	APT Pipelines Ltd., 7.75%, 07/22/2020[(a)]	C$	448,737	C$	473,547
USD	550	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., (fixed rate to 06/15/2026, variable rate thereafter), 6.75%, 06/15/2026[(a)(b)]		747,344		815,861
AUD	293	Brisbane Square Finance Pty Ltd., Zero Coupon, 11/25/2025[(c)(d)(e)(f)]		312,884		304,869
AUD	615	CF Asia Pacific Group Pty Ltd., 8.35%, 02/29/2020[(a)(d)]		607,308		547,216
AUD	600	Qantas Airways Ltd., 7.50%, 06/11/2021		637,623		593,872
USD	800	Santos Finance Ltd., 5.25%, 12/13/2028[(a)(f)]		1,064,102		1,141,741
AUD	900	Virgin Australia Holdings Ltd., 8.08%, 03/05/2022[(a)(f)]		852,169		859,642
USD	1,035	Virgin Australia Holdings Ltd., 8.13%, 05/15/2024[(a)(f)]		1,352,849		1,349,566
				6,023,016		**6,086,314**
BAHRAIN—1.1%						
USD	1,650	Oil and Gas Holding Co. BSCC, 7.63%, 11/07/2024[(a)]		**2,429,317**		**2,461,166**
CHINA—12.7%						
USD	460	Agile Group Holdings Ltd., 8.50%, 07/18/2020[(a)(f)]		601,276		640,065
USD	600	Beijing Environment Bvi Co. Ltd., 5.30%, 10/18/2021[(a)]		781,935		815,202
USD	570	Bluestar Finance Holdings Ltd., (fixed rate to 11/07/2021, variable rate thereafter), 6.25%, 11/07/2021[(a)(b)]		746,037		802,349
USD	706	China Aoyuan Group Ltd., 7.95%, 09/07/2020[(a)]		914,341		967,255
USD	500	China Aoyuan Group Ltd., 8.50%, 01/23/2021[(a)(f)]		661,975		691,420
USD	1,000	China Construction Bank Corp., (fixed rate to 02/27/2024, variable rate thereafter), 4.25%, 02/27/2024[(a)(f)]		1,317,610		1,378,678
USD	600	China Evergrande Group, 8.25%, 03/23/2020[(a)(f)]		750,171		732,002
USD	400	China Mengniu Dairy Co. Ltd., 3.00%, 07/18/2024[(a)]		520,144		530,200
USD	700	China Oil & Gas Group Ltd., 5.50%, 07/25/2021[(a)(f)]		910,878		943,615
USD	400	Chinalco Capital Holdings Ltd., 4.25%, 04/21/2022[(a)]		530,202		533,242
USD	800	CIFI Holdings Group Co. Ltd., 6.55%, 03/28/2022[(a)(f)]		1,036,034		1,063,069
USD	500	CNAC HK Finbridge Co. Ltd., 4.88%, 03/14/2025[(a)]		664,884		714,689
USD	600	CNOOC Curtis Funding No 1 Pty Ltd., 4.50%, 10/03/2023[(a)]		838,926		845,987
USD	500	CNOOC Nexen Finance 2014 ULC, 4.25%, 04/30/2024		674,012		702,954
USD	550	Country Garden Holdings Co. Ltd., 7.25%, 04/08/2023[(a)(f)]		738,458		786,183
USD	600	Eastern Creation II Investment Holdings Ltd., 4.15%, 12/04/2021[(a)]		796,105		811,943
USD	650	ENN Clean Energy International Investment Ltd., 7.50%, 02/27/2021[(a)]		842,965		889,504
USD	400	Fufeng Group Ltd., 5.88%, 08/28/2021[(a)]		521,325		547,055
USD	400	Geely Automobile Holdings Ltd., 3.63%, 01/25/2023[(a)]		485,753		532,905
USD	400	GLP China Holdings Ltd., 4.97%, 02/26/2024[(a)]		530,360		555,409
USD	330	Health & Happiness H&H International Holdings Ltd., 5.63%, 10/24/2021[(a)(f)]		433,752		442,589
USD	285	Health and Happiness H&H International Holdings Ltd., 7.25%, 12/02/2019[(a)(f)]		408,656		381,980
USD	300	Hilong Holding Ltd., 8.25%, 09/26/2022[(a)]		395,806		403,890
USD	400	Hongkong International Qingdao Co. Ltd., 4.00%, 10/08/2024[(a)]		530,560		526,640
USD	630	Huarong Finance II Co. Ltd., 3.25%, 06/03/2021[(a)]		808,500		833,739
USD	400	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd., (fixed rate to 12/10/2019, variable rate thereafter), 6.00%, 12/10/2019[(a)(b)]		535,044		528,316
USD	600	Logan Property Holdings Co. Ltd., 7.50%, 08/27/2020[(a)(f)]		777,729		822,018
USD	690	Longfor Group Holdings Ltd., 3.95%, 09/16/2029[(a)]		897,849		898,727
USD	200	Poly Real Estate Finance Ltd., 3.95%, 02/05/2023[(a)]		245,224		269,179
USD	600	Powerchina Real Estate Group Ltd., 4.50%, 12/06/2021[(a)]		792,682		812,237
USD	200	Scenery Journey Ltd., 11.00%, 11/06/2020[(a)]		262,670		268,669
USD	500	Shanghai Port Group BVI Development Co. Ltd., 2.40%, 09/11/2024[(a)]		660,187		652,962
USD	1,135	Shimao Property Holdings Ltd., 6.13%, 02/21/2022[(a)(f)]		1,502,002		1,590,239

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (continued)

As of October 31, 2019

Principal Amount (000)		Description	Cost (C$)	Carrying Value (C$)
CORPORATE BONDS (continued)				
CHINA (continued)				
USD	740	Sunac China Holdings Ltd., 7.25%, 06/14/2021[a][f]	C$ 976,629	C$ 980,766
USD	300	Sunny Optical Technology Group Co. Ltd., 3.75%, 01/23/2023[a]	370,777	401,896
USD	300	Tencent Holdings Ltd., 3.98%, 01/11/2029[a][f]	405,002	425,247
USD	700	Tianqi Finco Co. Ltd., 3.75%, 11/28/2022[a]	877,273	664,919
USD	500	Vertex Capital Investment Ltd., 4.75%, 04/03/2024[a]	671,325	684,929
USD	200	Wuhan Metro Group Co. Ltd., (fixed rate to 12/05/2021, variable rate thereafter), 5.98%, 12/05/2021[a][b]	266,426	276,872
USD	208	Yingde Gases Investment Ltd., 6.25%, 01/19/2021[a][f]	260,217	282,558
USD	1,300	Zhenro Properties Group Ltd., 8.70%, 08/03/2022[a]	1,709,243	1,704,883
			28,650,944	**29,336,981**
ECUADOR—0.1%				
USD	221	International Airport Finance SA, 12.00%, 03/15/2024[a]	**296,991**	**313,929**
GERMANY—0.6%				
AUD	1,500	KfW, 6.25%, 05/19/2021[g]	**1,809,801**	**1,467,476**
HONG KONG—1.0%				
USD	600	Far East Consortium International Ltd., 3.75%, 09/08/2021[a]	772,410	774,299
USD	510	HPHT Finance 19 Co. Ltd., 2.88%, 11/05/2024[a]	669,303	672,903
USD	620	Johnson Electric Holdings Ltd., 4.13%, 07/30/2024[a]	821,918	847,104
			2,263,631	**2,294,306**
INDIA—22.0%				
USD	790	Adani Green Energy UP Ltd. / Prayatna Developers Pvt Ltd. / Parampujya Solar Energy Pvt Ltd., 6.25%, 12/10/2024[a]	1,070,500	1,102,981
USD	510	Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Ltd., 4.00%, 06/30/2027[a][f]	668,695	686,788
INR	250,000	Adani Transmission Ltd., 10.25%, 04/15/2021	5,472,142	4,803,772
INR	220,000	Axis Bank Ltd., 8.85%, 12/05/2024	4,300,600	4,342,544
INR	100,000	Axis Bank Ltd., 9.15%, 12/31/2022	1,991,433	1,965,708
USD	680	Azure Power Solar Energy Pvt Ltd., 5.65%, 09/24/2022[a][f]	907,264	899,211
INR	140,000	GAIL India Ltd., 8.30%, 02/23/2022	2,650,459	2,694,545
USD	700	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd., 5.38%, 04/10/2024[a]	932,435	952,314
INR	100,000	HDFC Bank Ltd., 7.95%, 09/21/2026	1,968,537	1,897,952
INR	100,000	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd., 7.00%, 08/14/2024	1,857,550	1,863,290
INR	50,000	Housing Development Finance Corp. Ltd., 8.05%, 06/20/2022	959,339	955,627
INR	250,000	Housing Development Finance Corp. Ltd., 8.58%, 03/18/2022	4,800,098	4,769,915
INR	100,000	ICICI Bank Ltd., 7.60%, 10/07/2023	2,054,246	1,884,861
USD	600	ICICI Bank Ltd/Dubai, 4.00%, 03/18/2026[a]	742,546	822,847
USD	330	Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd., 6.38%, 05/28/2022[a]	442,365	276,211
INR	250,000	Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd., 8.90%, 09/26/2021	5,023,519	4,127,439
INR	50,000	Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd., 9.00%, 04/29/2026	971,374	899,407
USD	630	Neerg Energy Ltd., 6.00%, 02/13/2020[a][f]	830,670	818,564
USD	660	NTPC Ltd., 3.75%, 04/03/2024[a]	880,512	891,802
INR	200,000	Power Finance Corp. Ltd., 8.70%, 05/14/2020	4,492,808	3,741,633
INR	100,000	Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd., 8.13%, 04/25/2028	2,003,341	1,925,397
USD	290	Reliance Industries Ltd., 4.13%, 01/28/2025[a]	386,869	407,358
INR	100,000	Reliance Industries Ltd., 7.17%, 11/08/2022	1,889,046	1,860,451
INR	100,000	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd., 8.95%, 10/04/2020	2,191,117	1,897,239
INR	180,000	Rural Electrification Corp. Ltd., 9.35%, 06/15/2022	3,630,281	3,491,973
USD	600	Yes Bank Ifsc Banking Unit Branch, 3.75%, 02/06/2023[a]	766,687	715,630
			53,884,433	**50,695,459**

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (continued)

As of October 31, 2019

Principal Amount (000)		Description	Cost (C$)	Carrying Value (C$)
CORPORATE BONDS (continued)				
INDONESIA—4.7%				
USD	800	Bank Mandiri Persero Tbk PT, 3.75%, 04/11/2024[a]	C$ 1,058,864	C$ 1,086,732
USD	650	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Persero Tbk PT, 3.95%, 03/28/2024[a]	872,102	894,800
USD	480	Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk PT, 4.95%, 11/08/2021[a][f]	610,672	617,917
USD	200	FPC Treasury Ltd., 4.50%, 04/16/2023[a]	264,892	271,580
USD	500	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia, 3.88%, 04/06/2024[a]	663,590	687,362
IDR	30,000,000	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia, 9.50%, 03/13/2020	2,902,657	2,847,289
USD	257	LLPL Capital Pte Ltd., 6.88%, 02/04/2039[a][c][f]	341,039	395,528
USD	310	Medco Oak Tree Pte Ltd., 7.38%, 05/14/2023[a][f]	410,283	415,669
USD	1,400	Perusahaan Listrik Negara PT, 5.25%, 10/24/2042[a]	1,584,028	2,035,249
USD	600	Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk PT, 7.25%, 10/16/2022[a][f]	799,642	804,082
USD	600	TBG Global Pte Ltd., 5.25%, 02/10/2020[a][f]	768,310	801,519
			10,276,079	**10,857,727**
MACAU—0.4%				
USD	600	Sands China Ltd., 5.40%, 05/08/2028[f]	**779,814**	**894,092**
MALAYSIA—1.0%				
USD	800	Press Metal Labuan Ltd., 4.80%, 10/30/2020[a][f]	1,011,600	1,023,088
USD	264	RHB Bank Bhd, 2.50%, 10/06/2021[a]	337,773	347,979
USD	450	TNB Global Ventures Capital Bhd, 3.24%, 10/19/2026[a]	597,330	599,560
USD	200	TNB Global Ventures Capital Bhd, 4.85%, 11/01/2028[a]	262,160	298,351
			2,208,863	**2,268,978**
MEXICO—1.5%				
MXN	58,000	Petroleos Mexicanos, 7.19%, 09/12/2024[a]	**3,331,559**	**3,534,359**
MONGOLIA—0.4%				
USD	300	Mongolian Mining Corp/Energy Resources LLC, 9.25%, 04/15/2021[a][f]	399,615	369,835
USD	330	Trade & Development Bank of Mongolia LLC, 9.38%, 05/19/2020[a][g]	453,716	445,509
			853,331	**815,344**
NETHERLANDS—0.4%				
USD	600	Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group BV, 4.88%, 11/11/2019[a][f]	**761,220**	**797,372**
NORWAY—0.2%				
AUD	500	Kommunalbanken AS, 6.50%, 04/12/2021	**494,246**	**488,269**
PHILIPPINES—1.3%				
USD	900	Megaworld Corp., 4.25%, 04/17/2023[a]	1,178,884	1,231,373
USD	500	Philippine National Bank, 3.28%, 09/27/2024[a]	656,000	665,468
USD	750	Royal Capital BV, (fixed rate to 05/05/2024, variable rate thereafter), 4.88%, 05/05/2024[a][b]	943,133	997,703
			2,778,017	**2,894,544**
QATAR—0.2%				
USD	408	ABQ Finance Ltd., 3.13%, 09/24/2024[a]	**537,725**	**539,209**
SAUDI ARABIA—0.8%				
USD	750	Samba Funding Ltd., 2.75%, 10/02/2024[a]	989,508	979,918
USD	680	Saudi Arabian Oil Co., 3.50%, 04/16/2029[a]	945,113	930,323
			1,934,621	**1,910,241**

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (continued)

As of October 31, 2019

Principal Amount (000)		Description	Cost (C$)		Carrying Value (C$)	
CORPORATE BONDS (continued)						
SINGAPORE—2.3%						
USD	200	DBS Group Holdings Ltd., (fixed rate to 09/07/2021, variable rate thereafter), 3.60%, 09/07/2021[(a)(b)]	C$	256,387	C$	264,737
USD	500	DBS Group Holdings Ltd., (fixed rate to 12/11/2023, variable rate thereafter), 4.52%, 12/11/2023[(a)(f)]		684,563		698,860
USD	547	Marble II Pte Ltd., 5.30%, 06/20/2020[(a)(f)]		723,325		730,537
USD	300	Parkway Pantai Ltd., (fixed rate to 07/27/2022, variable rate thereafter), 4.25%, 07/27/2022[(a)(b)]		376,530		393,846
USD	1,300	Puma International Financing SA, 5.13%, 10/06/2020[(a)(f)]		1,621,547		1,674,698
USD	800	United Overseas Bank Ltd., (fixed rate to 09/16/2021, variable rate thereafter), 3.50%, 09/16/2021[(a)(f)]		1,024,818		1,065,734
USD	420	United Overseas Bank Ltd., (fixed rate to 10/19/2023, variable rate thereafter), 3.88%, 10/19/2023[(a)(b)]		525,651		558,705
				5,212,821		**5,387,117**
SOUTH AFRICA—0.8%						
USD	1,440	Liquid Telecommunications Financing PLC, 8.50%, 07/13/2020[(a)(f)]		**1,924,046**		**1,888,279**
SOUTH KOREA—1.9%						
USD	1,000	Busan Bank Co. Ltd., 3.63%, 07/25/2026[(a)]		1,285,458		1,328,286
USD	200	Hanwha Total Petrochemical Co. Ltd., 3.88%, 01/23/2024[(a)]		264,414		274,376
USD	469	Korea Development Bank (The), 2.63%, 02/27/2022		612,954		626,140
USD	580	Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co. Ltd., 3.00%, 09/19/2022[(a)]		767,936		778,569
USD	200	Korea Western Power Co. Ltd., 3.75%, 06/07/2023[(a)]		258,690		276,031
USD	450	SK Hynix, Inc., 3.00%, 09/17/2024[(a)]		587,662		592,035
USD	267	Woori Bank, 5.13%, 08/06/2028[(a)]		345,772		400,445
				4,122,886		**4,275,882**
THAILAND—3.0%						
USD	1,300	Bangkok Bank PCL, 9.03%, 03/15/2029[(a)]		1,708,656		2,452,299
USD	200	Bangkok Bank PCL, 9.03%, 03/15/2029[(a)]		365,382		377,277
USD	1,300	Krung Thai Bank PCL, (fixed rate to 12/26/2019, variable rate thereafter), 5.20%, 12/26/2019[(a)(f)]		1,455,371		1,716,442
USD	600	Minor International PCL, (fixed rate to 12/04/2021, variable rate thereafter), 4.66%, 12/04/2021[(a)(b)]		796,950		808,863
USD	409	PTTEP Treasury Center Co. Ltd., (fixed rate to 07/17/2022, variable rate thereafter), 4.60%, 07/17/2022[(a)(b)]		524,461		552,749
USD	543	RH International Singapore Corp. Pte Ltd., 4.50%, 03/27/2028[(a)]		710,399		796,665
USD	203	Thaioil Treasury Center Co. Ltd., 4.63%, 11/20/2028[(a)]		265,902		302,899
				5,827,121		**7,007,194**
TUNISIA—1.4%						
USD	2,650	Banque Centrale de Tunisie International Bond, 5.75%, 01/30/2025[(a)]		**3,323,128**		**3,183,028**
TURKEY—0.2%						
USD	300	Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi, (fixed rate to 01/15/2024, variable rate thereafter), 13.88%, 01/15/2024[(a)(b)]		**397,215**		**425,903**
UKRAINE—0.9%						
USD	1,500	Ukraine Railways Via Rail Capital Markets PLC, 8.25%, 07/09/2024[(a)]		**1,985,697**		**2,086,286**

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (continued)

As of October 31, 2019

Principal Amount (000)		Description	Cost (C$)	Carrying Value (C$)
		CORPORATE BONDS (continued)		
		UNITED ARAB EMIRATES—1.4%		
USD	472	Emirates Airline, 4.50%, 02/06/2025[a][c][f]	C$ 616,098	C$ 632,674
USD	340	Emirates NBD PJSC (fixed rate to 03/20/2025, variable rate thereafter), 6.13%, 03/20/2025[a][b]	452,761	465,669
USD	700	Esic Sukuk Ltd., 3.94%, 07/30/2024[a]	937,340	920,587
USD	500	MAF Global Securities Ltd., (fixed rate to 09/07/2022, variable rate thereafter), 5.50%, 09/07/2022[a][b]	689,651	660,196
USD	322	Zahidi Ltd., 4.50%, 03/22/2028[a][c][f]	418,795	431,293
			3,114,645	**3,110,419**
		UNITED KINGDOM—1.5%		
USD	206	CK Hutchison Capital Securities 17 Ltd., (fixed rate to 05/12/2022, variable rate thereafter), 4.00%, 05/12/2022[a][b]	282,292	272,403
USD	800	Hutchison Whampoa Finance CI Ltd., 7.50%, 08/01/2027[a]	1,412,561	1,377,379
USD	250	Hutchison Whampoa International 03/33 Ltd., 7.45%, 11/24/2033[a]	288,535	485,760
USD	500	Standard Chartered PLC, 3.95%, 01/11/2023[a]	658,117	680,923
USD	300	Standard Chartered PLC, 4.05%, 04/12/2026[a]	383,187	419,839
USD	200	Standard Chartered PLC, (fixed rate to 04/02/2023, variable rate thereafter), 7.75%, 04/02/2023[a][b]	272,462	286,798
			3,297,154	**3,523,102**
		VIETNAM—0.3%		
USD	420	Mong Duong Finance Holdings BV, 5.13%, 05/07/2029[a]	**552,846**	**562,584**
		Total Corporate Bonds	**149,071,167**	**149,105,560**
		GOVERNMENT BONDS—70.6%		
		AUSTRALIA—5.8%		
AUD	8,100	Australia Government Bond, 3.75%, 04/21/2037[a]	8,444,676	9,961,773
AUD	1,900	Australia Government Bond, 4.50%, 04/21/2033[a]	2,102,036	2,417,681
AUD	1,000	Australia Government Bond, 5.50%, 04/21/2023[a]	1,130,568	1,053,150
			11,677,280	**13,432,604**
		AZERBAIJAN—1.7%		
USD	2,860	Republic of Azerbaijan International Bond, 4.75%, 03/18/2024[a]	**4,016,323**	**3,988,061**
		BAHAMAS—1.4%		
USD	2,300	Bahamas Government International Bond, 6.00%, 08/21/2028[a]	**3,342,081**	**3,283,067**
		BELARUS—1.4%		
USD	2,300	Republic of Belarus International Bond, 6.88%, 02/28/2023[a]	**3,248,600**	**3,255,015**
		BRAZIL—2.8%		
BRL	16,700	Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional, 10.00%, 01/01/2025	**6,485,698**	**6,438,700**
		ECUADOR—2.0%		
USD	3,550	Ecuador Government International Bond, 7.95%, 06/20/2024[a]	**4,876,794**	**4,494,568**
		EGYPT—2.1%		
USD	3,400	Egypt Government International Bond, 6.20%, 03/01/2024[a]	**4,684,840**	**4,724,438**
		EL SALVADOR—1.8%		
USD	3,040	El Salvador Government International Bond, 5.88%, 01/30/2025[a]	**4,038,050**	**4,149,168**

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (continued)

As of October 31, 2019

Principal Amount (000)		Description	Cost (C$)	Carrying Value (C$)
GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)				
GHANA—0.7%				
USD	1,125	Ghana Government International Bond, 7.88%, 08/07/2023[(a)]	**C$ 1,623,845**	**C$ 1,612,507**
INDONESIA—22.9%				
IDR	114,000,000	Indonesia Government Bond, JP Morgan Credit Linked Note, 10.50%, 08/19/2030[(a)]	16,776,394	13,183,667
USD	17,244	Indonesia Government Bond, Standard Chartered Credit Linked Note, 10.50%, 08/19/2030	16,452,107	13,229,419
USD	486	Indonesia Government International Bond, 5.35%, 02/11/2049	638,151	814,709
USD	920	Indonesia Government International Bond, 8.50%, 10/12/2035[(a)]	1,585,151	1,893,430
IDR	30,500,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 6.13%, 05/15/2028	2,722,462	2,729,162
IDR	19,000,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 6.63%, 05/15/2033	1,506,565	1,676,438
IDR	28,200,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 8.25%, 06/15/2032	3,558,166	2,828,710
IDR	10,000,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 8.38%, 09/15/2026	1,008,129	1,025,117
IDR	5,000,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 8.75%, 05/15/2031	533,050	522,479
IDR	23,208,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 9.00%, 03/15/2029	2,176,757	2,460,910
IDR	69,700,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 10.50%, 08/15/2030	9,426,628	8,087,878
IDR	32,000,000	Indonesia Treasury Bond, 12.80%, 06/15/2021	4,728,379	3,319,721
USD	650	Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia III, 4.35%, 09/10/2024[(a)]	864,294	917,755
USD	100	Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia III, 4.55%, 03/29/2026[(a)]	136,558	143,564
			62,112,791	**52,832,959**
JORDAN—1.4%				
USD	2,350	Jordan Government International Bond, 6.13%, 01/29/2026[(a)]	**3,270,679**	**3,264,603**
MEXICO—1.4%				
MXN	47,000	Mexican Bonos, 8.00%, 06/11/2020	**3,213,746**	**3,240,913**
MONGOLIA—0.4%				
USD	620	Mongolia Government International Bond, 5.63%, 05/01/2023[(a)]	**791,616**	**835,360**
NIGERIA—0.7%				
USD	1,220	Nigeria Government International Bond, 6.38%, 07/12/2023[(a)]	**1,730,342**	**1,688,931**
PHILIPPINES—14.1%				
PHP	552,690	Philippine Government Bond, 6.25%, 03/22/2028	12,933,184	16,003,042
PHP	539,820	Philippine Government Bond, 6.88%, 01/10/2029	14,919,861	16,462,068
			27,853,045	**32,465,110**
SENEGAL—1.4%				
USD	2,300	Senegal Government International Bond, 6.25%, 07/30/2024[(a)]	**3,337,808**	**3,308,634**
SRI LANKA—4.2%				
USD	4,440	Republic Of Sri Lanka, 7.55%, 03/28/2030[(a)]	5,854,764	5,914,423
LKR	100,000	Sri Lanka Government Bonds, 9.45%, 10/15/2021	747,048	734,149
LKR	270,000	Sri Lanka Government Bonds, 11.00%, 08/01/2021	2,258,757	2,029,606
LKR	13,000	Sri Lanka Government Bonds, 11.50%, 12/15/2021	101,264	99,159
USD	670	Sri Lanka Government International Bond, 7.85%, 03/14/2029[(a)]	905,936	913,230
			9,867,769	**9,690,567**

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (continued)

As of October 31, 2019

Principal Amount (000)		Description	Cost (C$)	Carrying Value (C$)
GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)				
SUPRANATIONAL—3.0%				
AUD	2,000	Asian Development Bank, 5.00%, 03/09/2022	C$ 2,259,091	C$ 1,976,265
AUD	600	Asian Development Bank, 6.25%, 03/05/2020	650,980	554,435
AUD	2,000	Inter-American Development Bank, 6.00%, 02/26/2021	2,193,296	1,929,724
AUD	2,600	International Finance Corp., 5.75%, 07/28/2020	2,727,745	2,441,032
			7,831,112	**6,901,456**
UKRAINE—1.4%				
USD	2,350	Ukraine Government International Bond, 7.75%, 09/01/2023[(a)]	**3,338,819**	**3,307,979**
		Total Government Bonds	**167,341,238**	**162,914,640**
		Total Investments—135.3%[(h)]	**C$316,412,405**	**C$312,020,200**
		Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets—(35.3)%		(81,397,343)
		Net Assets—100.0%		**C$230,622,857**

AUD—Australian Dollar
BRL—Brazilian Real
IDR—Indonesian Rupiah
INR—Indian Rupee
LKR—Sri Lanka Rupee
MXN—Mexican Peso
PHP—Philippine Peso
USD—U.S. Dollar

(a) Indicates a security that may be restricted in certain markets.
(b) Perpetual bond. This is a bond that has no maturity date, is redeemable and pays a steady stream of interest indefinitely. The maturity date presented for these instruments represents the next call/put date.
(c) Sinkable security.
(d) Illiquid security.
(e) The annuity payments increase by 3.25% every year, until the asset amortizes to zero.
(f) The maturity date presented for these instruments represents the next call/put date.
(g) This security is government guaranteed.
(h) See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements for tax unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of securities.

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (concluded)

As of October 31, 2019

At October 31, 2019, the Company held the following futures contracts:

Futures Contracts	Number of Contracts Long/(Short)	Expiration Date	Notional Amount (C$)	Market Value (C$)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) (C$)
Long Contract Positions					
United States Treasury Note 6%–Ultra Bond	18	12/19/2019	4,512,244	4,498,555	$ (13,689)
United States Treasury Note 6%–10 year	10	12/19/2019	1,735,691	1,716,140	(19,551)
United States Treasury Note 6%–2 year	26	12/31/2019	7,385,406	7,383,189	(2,217)
					$(35,457)
Short Contract Positions					
United States Treasury Note 6%–5 year	(21)	12/31/2019	(3,299,568)	(3,297,050)	2,518
					$(32,939)

At October 31, 2019, the Company held the following over-the-counter interest rate swaps:

Company	Notional Amount	Expiration Date	Counterparty	Receive (Pay) Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Premiums Paid (Received) (C$)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) (C$)	Value (C$)
Buy Protection:									
USD	19,000,000	04/27/2026	Deutsche	Receive	3-month LIBOR Index	1.75%	$–	$ (374,874)	$ (374,874)
USD	8,500,000	05/06/2026	Citibank	Receive	3-month LIBOR Index	1.70%	–	(165,647)	(165,647)
USD	1,500,000	07/07/2026	Citibank	Receive	3-month LIBOR Index	2.23%	–	(102,237)	(102,237)
USD	14,500,000	08/23/2026	Deutsche	Receive	3-month LIBOR Index	1.42%	–	141,872	141,872
USD	27,400,000	04/16/2028	BNP Paribas	Receive	3-month LIBOR Index	2.84%	–	(3,713,269)	(3,713,269)
USD	3,200,000	07/23/2029	BNP Paribas	Receive	3-month LIBOR Index	1.97%	–	(165,544)	(165,544)
							$–	**$(4,379,699)**	**$(4,379,699)**

At October 31, 2019, the Company's open forward foreign currency exchange contracts were as follows:

Purchase / Sale Settlement Date	Counterparty	Amount Purchased	Amount Sold	Contract Value (C$)	Fair Value (C$)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) (C$)
United States Dollar / Brazilian Real						
11/14/2019	HSBC Bank	USD4,700,000	BRL19,159,550	6,243,010	$ 6,142,847	$(100,163)
					$6,142,847	**$(100,163)**

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

October 31, 2019

Note 1 – Organisation

Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited (the "Company") is a closed-end investment company established under the laws of the Cook Islands. The address of the Company's principal office is 1st Floor, BCI House, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands. The island country is in free association with New Zealand. The Company commenced operations on June 13, 1986 and the Company's ordinary shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The financial statements of the Company include the Statements of Financial Position as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018 and the Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Statements of Cash Flows for the twelve months ended October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018.

The investment objective of the Company is to obtain current income and achieve incidental capital appreciation from investment in long-term debt securities.

Note 2 – Basis of Presentation and Adoption of IFRS

a) Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to the preparation of annual financial statements. The Company adopted this basis of accounting in 2015 as required by Canadian securities legislation and the Canadian Accounting Standards Board. Previously, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as defined in Part V of the CPA of Canada Handbook ("Canadian GAAP"). The Company has one operating segment.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 16, 2020.

b) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investments and derivatives, which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Note 3 – Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(1) Judgments

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. If indicators of the primary economic environment are mixed, then management uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The majority of the Company's transactions, including investor subscriptions and redemptions, are denominated in Canadian dollars. Accordingly, management has determined that the functional currency of the Company is Canadian dollars.

(2) Assumptions and estimates

Measurement of fair values

Information about assumptions and estimates that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the twelve months ending October 31, 2019 is included in Note 4 and relates to the determination of fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.

Note 4 – Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies followed by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements:

(1) Effective November 1, 2018, the Company adopted International Financial Reporting Standard 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"), which replaced International Accounting Standard 39, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). The classification and measurement of financial instruments under IFRS 9 is determined based on the business model of the Company as well as its cash flow characteristics. The Investment Manager has assessed the Company's business model and determined that the focus is on fair valuation of financial instruments, which is used to assess the Company's performance, and what the Investment Manager uses to make decisions about the Company. The collection of contractual cash flows is incidental to the Company's objective. Therefore, the Investment Manager concluded fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") is the most appropriate measurement and presentation of the Company's financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments were also valued at FVTPL under IAS 39. The Company did not record any adjustments resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 and the comparative periods have not been restated. All other financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Under the amortized cost method, financial assets and liabilities reflect the amount required to be received or paid, discounted at the contract's effective interest rate.

Financial instruments are required to be classified into one of the following categories: FVTPL, amortized cost, or fair value thorough comprehensive income. The Company measures financial instruments at fair value on initial recognition. Measurement in subsequent periods depend on the classification of the financial instrument. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of financial instruments except for financial instruments classified as FVTPL, in which case transaction costs are expensed as incurred. The Company's accounting policies for measuring the fair value of its investments are identical to those used in measuring its net asset value ("NAV") for transactions with shareholders.

The Company's derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL. The Company's investments at fair value are designated as FVTPL at origination. Financial assets and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the date on which they are originated. Financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments that expired or the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Upon disposal, the difference between the amount received and the average cost to acquire the financial asset is included in "realized gains (losses) on investments" in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from change in fair value, futures contracts and interest rate swaps are presented separately in the Statements of Comprehensive Income in "change in unrealized appreciation / (depreciation)" in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position only when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair value is the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets, such as publicly traded derivatives, is based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The fair value of fixed income securities are based on the last bid price on the reporting date. Pricing services generally price debt securities assuring orderly transactions of an institutional "round lot" size, and the strategies employed by the Company's investment adviser generally trade in round lot sizes. In certain circumstances, some trades may occur in smaller, "odd lot" sizes, which may be effected at lower or higher prices than institutional round lot trades.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market, including the Company's interest rate swaps, is determined using various valuation techniques and observable market inputs where possible. These techniques include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and broker quotes. Foreign currency forward contracts are recorded in the statement of financial position according to the gain or loss that would be realized if the contracts were closed out on the valuation date.

Other financial assets are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement of loans and receivables is at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The Company classifies cash, cash at broker, unsettled trades, and interest receivables as loans and receivables. These were previously classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset at amortized cost is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss as the difference between the amortized cost of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses on financial assets at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's other financial liabilities are comprised of due to broker, unsettled trades, bank loans, taxes payable, and accrued liabilities. These were also classified as other financial liabilities under IAS 39.

IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurement). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.

Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable. There is little, if any, market activity. Inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

If inputs of different levels are used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability, the classification within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following tables illustrate the classification of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value within the fair value hierarchy as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018.

	As at October 31, 2019			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) C$	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) C$**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) C$**	**Total C$**
Government bonds	–	162,914,640	–	162,914,640
Corporate bonds	–	149,105,560	–	149,105,560
Total Investments	**–**	**312,020,200**	**–**	**312,020,200**
Derivative assets				
Futures	2,518	–	–	2,518
Interest Rate Swaps	–	141,872	–	141,872
Derivative liabilities				
Forwards	–	(100,163)	–	(100,163)
Futures	(35,457)	–	–	(35,457)
Interest Rate Swaps	–	(4,521,571)	–	(4,521,571)
Total Derivatives	**(32,939)**	**(4,479,862)**	**–**	**(4,512,801)**

As at October 31, 2019, there had been no significant transfers between fair value measurement levels.

	As at October 31, 2018			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) C$	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) C$**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) C$**	**Total C$**
Government bonds	–	168,838,108	–	168,838,108
Corporate bonds	–	117,932,062	–	117,932,062
Senior Loans	–	–	1,958,699	1,958,699
Total Investments	**–**	**285,770,170**	**1,958,699**	**287,728,869**
Derivative assets				
Futures contracts	75,318	–	–	75,318
Interest rate swaps	–	7,084,049	–	7,084,049
Derivative liabilities				
Forwards	–	(516,010)	–	(516,010)
Futures contracts	(355,167)	–	–	(355,167)
Total Derivatives	**(279,849)**	**6,568,039**	**–**	**6,288,190**

As at October 31, 2018, there had been no significant transfers between fair value measurement levels.

There were no Level 3 investments held at the beginning of the year fiscal year ended October 31, 2018. Level 3 investments held during and at the end of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018 in relation to net assets were not significant (less than 0.91% of net assets) and accordingly, a reconciliation of Level 3 assets for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018 is not presented. The valuation technique used at October 31, 2018 was a single unadjusted broker quote of which inputs were note readily available.

A reconciliation of the gross amounts on the Statement of Financial Position as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018 to the net amounts by broker and derivative type, including collateral received or pledged, is included in the following tables.

	As at October 31, 2019 Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position				
Counterparty/Derivative Type	**Gross Assets C$**	**Gross Liabilities C$**	**Collateral Received C$**	**Collateral Pledged C$**	**Net Amount C$**
BNP Paribas					
Interest Rate Swaps	–	(3,878,813)	–	3,490,315	(388,498)
Citibank					
Interest Rate Swaps	–	(267,884)	–	144,181	(123,703)
Deutsche Bank	141,872	(374,874)	–	–	(233,002)
HSBC Bank					
Forwards	–	(100,163)	–	100,163	–
Total	**141,872**	**(4,621,734)**	**–**	**3,734,659**	**(745,203)**

	As at October 31, 2018 Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position				
Counterparty/Derivative Type	**Gross Assets C$**	**Gross Liabilities C$**	**Collateral Received C$**	**Collateral Pledged C$**	**Net Amount C$**
BNP Paribas					
Interest Rate Swaps	1,105,149	–	(868,857)	–	236,292
Deutsche Bank					
Interest Rate Swaps	4,775,125	–	(4,278,463)	–	496,662
Citibank					
Forwards	–	(516,010)	–	–	(516,010)
Interest Rate Swaps	1,203,775	–	(434,429)	–	769,346
Total	**7,084,049**	**(516,010)**	**(5,581,749)**	**–**	**986,290**

(2) Repurchase Agreements: In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements with financial institutions, it is the Company's policy that its custodian/counterparty segregates the underlying collateral securities, the value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction, including accrued interest. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by the Company plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates. To the extent that any repurchase transaction exceeds one business day, the collateral is valued on a daily basis to determine its adequacy. If the counterparty defaults and the value of the collateral declines or if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the counterparty of the security, realisation of the collateral by the Company may be delayed or limited.

(3) Investment Income, Expenses and Dividends: Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis as earned. Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Bond premium and discount, as applicable, are recognised at disposition as realised gains or losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of investments are determined using the identified cost basis. It is the Company's current policy to pay dividends to holders of ordinary shares from net investment income supplemented by net realised foreign exchange gains, net realised capital gains and return of capital or return of par distributions, if necessary, on a monthly basis. Dividends to holders of ordinary shares are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

(4) Interest Rate Swaps: During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Company used U.S. Dollar interest rate swaps to hedge the U.S. Dollar revolving credit facility, helping to manage the overall mixture of fixed rate and floating rate liabilities. A swap is an agreement that obligates two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at specified intervals based upon or calculated by reference to changes in specified prices or rates for a specified amount of an underlying asset or notional principal amount. The Company will enter into swaps only on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams are netted out, with the Company receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the difference between the two payments. Risks may arise as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the swap contract to comply with the terms of the swap contract. The loss incurred by the failure of a counterparty is generally limited to the net interest payment to be received by the Company, and/or the termination value at the end of the contract. Therefore, the Company considers the creditworthiness of each counterparty to a swap contract in evaluating potential credit risk. Additionally, risks may arise from unanticipated movements in interest rates or in the value of the underlying reference asset or index. The Company records, on a daily basis, unrealised gains or losses which represent the value and the current net receivable or payable relating to open swap contracts. Net amounts received or paid on the swap contract are recorded as realised gains or losses. Fluctuations in the value of swap contracts are recorded for financial statement purposes as unrealised appreciation or depreciation of swap contracts. Realised gains and losses from terminated swaps are included in net realised gains/losses on swap contracts transactions.

The Company is a party to International Swap Dealers Association, Inc. Master Agreements ("ISDA Master Agreements"). These agreements are with select counterparties and they govern transactions, including certain over-the-counter derivative and foreign exchange contracts, entered into by the Company and the counterparty. The ISDA Master Agreements maintain provisions for general obligations, representations, agreements, collateral, and events of default or termination. The occurrence of a specified event of termination may give a counterparty the right to terminate all of its contracts and affect settlement of all outstanding transactions under the applicable ISDA Master Agreement.

(5) Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts: A forward foreign currency exchange contract ("forward contract") involves an obligation to purchase and sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are used to manage the Company's currency exposure in an efficient manner. They are used to sell unwanted currency exposure that comes with holding securities in a market, or to buy currency exposure where the exposure from holding securities is insufficient to give the desired currency exposure either in absolute terms or relative to the benchmark. Their use allows the separation of decision making between markets and currencies. The forward contract is marked-to-market daily and the change in market value is recorded by the Company as unrealised appreciation or depreciation. Forwards prices are received daily from an independent pricing provider. When the forward contract is closed, the Company records a realised gain or loss equal to the difference between the value at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed. These unrealised and realised gains and losses are reported on the Statement of Operations.

While the Company may enter into forward contracts to seek to reduce currency exchange rate risks, transactions in such contracts involve certain risks. The Company could be exposed to risks if the counterparties to the contracts are unable to meet the terms of their contracts and from unanticipated movements in exchange rates. Thus, while the Company may benefit from such transactions, unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in a poorer overall performance for the Company than if it had not engaged in any such transactions. Moreover, there may be imperfect correlation between the Company's portfolio holdings or securities quoted or denominated in a particular currency and forward contracts entered into by the Company. Such imperfect correlation may cause the Company to sustain losses, which will prevent the Company from achieving a complete hedge, or expose the Company to the risk of foreign exchange loss.

Forward contracts are subject to the risks that the counterparties to such contracts will default on their obligations. Since a forward foreign currency exchange contract is not guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house, a default on the contract would deprive the Company of unrealised profits, transaction costs or the benefits of a currency hedge or force the Company to cover its purchase or sale commitments, if any, at the current market price.

(6) Futures Contracts: The Company may invest in financial futures contracts ("futures contracts") for the purpose of hedging its existing portfolio securities or securities that the Company intends to purchase against fluctuations in value caused by changes in prevailing market interest rates or prices. Futures contracts may also be entered into for non-hedging purposes; however, in those instances, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the Company's positions may not exceed 5% of the Company net asset value after taking into account unrealised profits and unrealised losses on any such contract it has entered into.

Upon entering into a futures contract, the Company is required to pledge to the broker an amount of cash and/or other assets equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount. This payment is known as "initial margin." Subsequent payments, known as "variation margin," are calculated each day, depending on the daily fluctuations in the fair value/market value of the underlying assets. An unrealised gain or loss equal to the variation margin is recognised on a daily basis. When the contract expires or is closed the gain (loss) is realised and is presented in the Statement of Operations as a realised gain (loss) on futures contracts. Futures contracts are valued daily at their last quoted sale price on the exchange they are traded.

A "sale" of a futures contract means a contractual obligation to deliver the securities or foreign currency called for by the contract at a fixed price at a specified time in the future. A "purchase" of a futures contract means a contractual obligation to acquire the securities or foreign currency at a fixed price at a specified time in the future.

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the use of U.S. Treasury futures contracts was primarily to manage interest rate exposure.

There are significant risks associated with the Company's use of futures contracts, including the following: (1) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on the Investment Manager's, the Investment Adviser's and the Sub-adviser's ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (2) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the movement in the price of futures contracts, interest rates and the value/market value of the securities held by the Company; (3) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract; (4) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange; and (5) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts. In addition, should market conditions change unexpectedly, the Company may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the futures contracts and may realise a loss.

(7) Foreign Currency Translation: The books and records of the Company are maintained in Canadian Dollars. Foreign currency amounts are translated into Canadian Dollars at the closing market rate quoted on the following bases:

a. Market value of investments, other assets, and liabilities are translated at the closing rate of the New York Stock Exchange at the rate of exchange ruling at the period end; the resultant unrealised exchange appreciation and depreciation are included in the Statement of Operations as part of the unrealised movement in the appreciation/(depreciation) of investments and as unrealised exchange appreciation/(depreciation) on translation of the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

b. Purchases and sales of investments are translated at the bid London close rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction; the resultant exchange gains and losses on settlement are included in the Statement of Operations as realised gains/(losses) on investments and foreign currency transactions.

c. Income and expenses are translated at the London close rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction; the resultant exchange gains and losses arising on settlement are taken into account in determining net investment income.

Note 5 – Taxation

The operations of the Company are not subject to any form of taxation in the Cook Islands, where the Company is registered, and no taxes are deductible from the distributions made by the Company. The Company is subject to withholding taxes in certain countries and on certain types of securities and forms of income.

Capital gains generated by the Company from securities held in foreign countries may be subject to capital gains taxes imposed by such countries. The Company accrues capital gains taxes on unrealised gains in an amount equal to what the Company would owe if the securities were sold on the valuation date as a liability and reduction of realised/unrealised gains.

Note 6 – Agreements

The Company's administrator, investment manager, investment adviser, and investment sub-adviser are each a subsidiary of Aberdeen Asset Management PLC ("Aberdeen PLC"). Aberdeen PLC is a direct subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen plc. The Company's administrator, investment manager, investment adviser and investment sub-adviser are each an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

(a) The Company has an agreement (the "Management Agreement") with ASIAL to provide professional investment services. The Management Agreement provides for a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.65% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets up to and including C$250 million, at the annual rate of 0.55% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets in excess of C$250 million up to and including C$450 million, and at the annual rate of 0.50% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets in excess of C$450 million, payable monthly. Managed Assets are defined in the Management Agreement as net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes.

(b) The Company has an agreement (the "Administration Agreement") with ASII, an affiliate of ASIAL, to provide general fund management and administrative services including record keeping, accounting and office services. The Administration Agreement provides for a monthly fee at an annual rate of 0.125% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets up to and including C$1 billion, 0.10% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets in excess of C$1 billion up to and including C$2 billion, and 0.075% of the Company's average weekly Managed Assets in excess of C$2 billion, payable monthly. ASIAL and ASII are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

(c) The Company has an agreement (the "Investor Relations Services Agreement") with ASII to provide investor relations services.

Pursuant to the terms of the Investor Relations Services Agreement, ASII provides, among other things, objective and timely information to holders of ordinary shares based on publicly-available information; provides information efficiently through the use of technology while offering holders of ordinary shares immediate access to knowledgeable investor relations representatives; creates and maintains investor relations communication materials such as Company manager interviews, films and webcasts and other relevant materials discussing the Company's investment results, portfolio positioning and outlook; responds to specific holder of ordinary shares questions; and reports activities and results to the Company's Board of Directors and management detailing insight into general holder of ordinary shares sentiment. Investor relations fees and expenses in the Statements of Comprehensive Income include certain out-of-pocket expenses.

(d) The Company owed, in respect of the above services:

	As at October 31, 2019 C$	As at October 31, 2018 C$
Investment Manager	196,533	181,019
Administrator	39,218	35,848
Investor Relations	7,940	7,974

(e) During the fiscal year, the Company paid, in respect of the above services:

	Fiscal year ended October 31, 2019 C$	Fiscal year ended October 31, 2018 C$
Investment Manager	2,035,851	2,157,701
Administrator	405,875	433,568
Investor Relations	95,581	93,077

Note 7 – Capital

The Company classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The Company's ordinary shares do not contain a redemption feature, are therefore not puttable and are classified as equity under IAS 32, *Financial Instruments.*

	Year Ended October 31, 2019	
	No. of Ordinary Shares	C$ Par
At November 1, 2018	50,961,616	33,981,773
Ordinary shares issued	–	–
Ordinary shares repurchased	(217,000)	(133,034)
Return of Par	–	(445,914)
At October 31, 2019	50,744,616	33,402,825

	Year Ended October 31, 2018	
	No. of Ordinary Shares	C$ Par
At November 1, 2017	51,647,616	39,376,881
Ordinary shares issued	–	–
Ordinary shares repurchased	(686,000)	(447,760)
Return of Par	–	(4,947,348)
At October 31, 2018	50,961,616	33,981,773

There are 100 million ordinary shares authorised.

On August 26, 2013, Shareholders approved an amendment to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to permit the Board of Directors to effect distributions to the holders of ordinary shares from time to time, as part of the regular monthly distributions, of up to the full amount of the par value per share. Shareholders will be notified annually as to how much of their annual distributions are made up of a return of par value. Canadian Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the consequences under the Income Tax Act (Canada) of acquiring, holding and disposing of ordinary shares, including the consequences of receiving distributions on such ordinary shares having regard to their own particular circumstances.

Director's Share Ownership Policy

Under the Company's Director's Share Ownership Policy Independent Directors of the Company are required to own at least 4,000 shares of the Company no later than the end of the calendar year following the year in which he or she becomes a Director. The below chart summarizes Independent Directors' share ownership as at October 31, 2019.

Independent Director	Shares Owned (by public filings)
Radhika Ajmera	4,000
William J. Braithwaite	50,000
P. Gerald Malone	4,500
Warren C. Smith	17,500

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On July 18, 2019, the Company announced that the TSX had accepted notice of its intention to make a normal course issuer bid, through which the Company would make open market purchases on the TSX or other Canadian alternative trading systems. During the bid, which commenced July 22, 2018 and will end no later than July 21, 2020, the Company may purchase up to 2,541,430 ordinary shares, which is 5% of the total of the Company's 50,828,616 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as at July 12, 2019. The Company will not purchase in any 30 day period more than 1,016,572 ordinary shares, being 2% of the 50,828,616 issued and outstanding ordinary shares as at July 12, 2019. The Company then cancelled shares purchased under the bid.

During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 217,000 and 686,000, outstanding ordinary shares, respectively, pursuant to the normal course issuer bid.

Note 8 – Revolving Credit Facility

The Company is party to a revolving credit loan facility with The Bank of Nova Scotia with a termination date of November 17, 2021. As at October 31, 2019, the amount of the facility was US$80,000,000. On July 10, 2019, the Company increased its leverage by US$3,200,000. The outstanding balance on the facility at October 31, 2019, was US$74,100,000, which represented 42.2% of the NAV of the Company on October 31, 2019 (see Bank Loan on Statements of Financial Position). For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the average balance of the facility was US$71,899,452 and average interest rate was 3.81%. The interest expense is accrued on a daily basis and is payable to The Bank of Nova Scotia on a monthly basis. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Company incurred $3,678,798 in interest to The Bank of Nova Scotia.

The credit agreement governing the loan facility includes usual and customary covenants for this type of facility. These covenants impose on the Company asset coverage requirements, Company composition requirements and limits on certain investments. The covenants or guidelines could impede ASIAL or ASI Aus Ltd from fully managing the Company's portfolio in accordance with the Company's investment objective and by-laws.

These covenants also include limits on the Company's ability to (i) issue preferred shares or forms of indebtedness, (ii) incur liens, (iii) change its investment objective or fundamental investment restrictions without the approval of the lender, (iv) amend the Company's organisational documents in a manner which could adversely affect the rights and remedies of the lender, or (v) create, incur, assume or permit to exist certain debt except for certain specified types of debt. In addition, the credit agreement does not permit the Company's asset coverage ratio (as defined in the agreement) to fall below 300% at any time.

Furthermore, non-compliance with such covenants or the occurrence of other events could lead to the cancellation of the loan facility. These other events include, but are not limited to:

- non-payment by the Company of certain obligations to the lender and other parties;
- involuntary or voluntary liquidation, reorganisation or other debt relief proceedings are commenced against or by the Company;
- ASIAL or an affiliate ceases to be the Investment Manager to the Company; ASI Aus Ltd or an affiliate ceases to be the Investment Adviser to the Company; State Street Bank and Trust Company Canada ceases to be the Company's custodian; or AAMI or an affiliate ceases to be the Company's administrator; and
- ASIAL ceases to be owned or controlled by Aberdeen Asset Management PLC or Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

The credit agreement permits, in certain circumstances, the Company to cure non-compliance or seek waivers or approvals from the lenders. The revolving credit facility has a term of 3-years and is not a perpetual form of leverage; there can be no assurance that the revolving credit facility will be available for renewal on acceptable terms, if at all. However, in the event that the loan facility were cancelled or were not available for renewal, the Company may not be able to find other financing on acceptable terms, if at all. Should the Company be unable to find other sources for financing, it would be forced to "de-leverage" by making significant sale of its portfolio investments. De-leveraging could involve the sales of some securities under unfavorable market conditions in order to repay the lender. This could result in the portfolio's securities being sold for less than their expected value. Furthermore, these sales may realise capital gains.

The estimated fair value of the revolving credit facility was calculated, for disclosure purposes, by discounting future cash flows by a rate equal to the current U.S. Treasury rate with an equivalent maturity date, the spread between the U.S. insurance and financial debt rate and the U.S. Treasury rate. The following table shows the maturity date, interest rate, notional/carrying amount and estimated fair value outstanding as at October 31, 2019.

Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Notional/ Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
November 17, 2021	3.46%	US$74,100,000	US$75,244,545

Note 9 – Statement of Deficit

	Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2019 C$	Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2018 C$
Deficit, beginning of period	(244,220,971)	(220,388,517)
Add:		
Net investment income	12,791,012	15,086,851
Net realised investment and foreign currency transactions, interest rate swap contracts and futures contracts gains / (losses)	752,210	(23,832,454)
Deduct:		
Dividend to holders of redeemable units	(16,351,574)	(15,086,851)
Deficit, end of period	(247,029,323)	(244,220,971)

Note 10 – Risk Management

The Company has multiple risks associated with investing in long-term Asia-Pacific and emerging market debt securities, including market, credit and liquidity risk, which could have an impact on the capacity to reach its strategic growth objectives. The Company strives to control and mitigate the risks through management practices that require the identification and analysis of the risks related to the operations. Periodic monitoring and review of these risks are performed based upon market conditions and the Company's level of activities. No changes affecting the overall level of risk of investing in the Company were made during the reporting period.

(a) Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

By virtue of its fixed-income investment strategy, substantially all of the Company's net assets are exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that either the fair value of the Company's financial instruments or cash flows relating to its financial instruments will be impacted by changes in market interest rates. Generally speaking, a rise in interest rates will have the effect of lowering the fair value of existing fixed-income securities, while a reduction in market interest rates will have the opposite effect. As at October 31, 2019, if the prevailing interest rates had been raised or lowered by 1%, net assets could possibly have decreased or increased, respectively by approximately C$15.10 million.

The following table shows the maturity composition of the Company's investments as at October 31, 2019, as compared with the six months ended April 30, 2019 and the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018:

Date	Under 3 Years %	3 to 5 Years %	5 to 10 Years %	10 Years & Over %
October 31, 2019	22.7	22.2	32.1	23.0
April 30, 2019*	27.2	14.1	32.9	25.8
October 31, 2018	31.1	17.7	23.6	27.6

* Unaudited

Exchange Value of the Canadian Dollar

Given a substantial proportion of the Company's assets are invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, changes in the value of the Canadian Dollar against these foreign currencies can have a significant impact on performance over time. As at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, investments in assets denominated in Australian and U.S. Dollars represented the largest currency holdings in the Company's assets. Generally speaking, 1% rise/fall in the C$ exchange rate would result in a decrease or increase of approximately C$3.12 million and C$2.88 million, respectively. For further information on the composition of the various currencies at the end of the period under review please refer to the table on page 14; "Currency Composition".

(b) Credit Risk

The Company continues to hold a weighting in sub-investment grade debt, primarily in local currency sovereign debt issued by the governments of Indonesia, Australia and Mexico, and the U.S. Dollar denominated bonds issued by sub-investment grade Asia-Pacific sovereigns and corporations. Should market participants' perception of the credit quality of these sub-investment grade issuers, or of any market in which the Company invests decrease, then the value of the respective securities may fall. The fair value of forward foreign currency exchange contracts and futures contracts includes consideration of the creditworthiness of the debt issuer. Credit risk exposure for over-the-counter derivative instruments is based on the Company's unrealised gain or loss of the contractual obligations with the counterparty as at the reporting date.

The following table shows the ratings of securities, where either the issue or the issuer was rated A or better by Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investors Services, Inc, ("Moody's"), held by the Company as at October 31, 2019, as compared with the six months ended April 30, 2019 and the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018:

Date	AAA/Aaa %	AA/Aa %	A %	BBB/Baa %	BB/Ba* %	B* %	CCC* %	NR** %
October 31, 2019	8.0	0.5	4.1	48.2	12.9	16.3	1.2	8.8
April 30, 2019***	18.8	2.7	4.7	48.7	11.0	4.8	0.1	9.2
October 31, 2018	19.4	2.9	2.6	39.2	14.4	5.3	0.0	16.2

* Below investment grade

** Not rated

*** Unaudited

(c) Liquidity Risk

The Company faces the risk of illiquidity in its investments in lower rated debt securities and local currency Asia-Pacific and emerging market debt securities. The ability to hedge risk and transact at low costs is less likely with respect to these securities and such securities are subject to sudden shifts in market liquidity. The Company invests a portion of its assets in securities that are neither listed on a securities exchange nor traded in an active over-the-counter market. Furthermore, the Company's securities also include investments in countries or regions that are less developed than major markets such as the United States. These factors along with other social, economic or political developments, may create a lack of liquidity such that the Company would not be in a position to convert sufficient amounts of its investments to cash to cover its obligations under its debt agreements or to meet its objectives in paying a stable monthly dividend to holders of ordinary shares.

(d) Risks Associated with Foreign Securities and Currencies:
Investments in securities of foreign issuers carry certain risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities of Canadian and U.S. issuers.

These risks include future political and economic developments, and the possible imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws and restrictions. In addition, with respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, and political or social instability or diplomatic developments, which could adversely affect investments in those countries.

Certain countries also may impose substantial restrictions on investments in their capital markets by foreign entities, including restrictions on investments in issuers of industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. These factors may limit the investment opportunities available and result in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility with respect to securities of issuers from developing countries.

Note 11 – Subsequent Events

On November 11, 2019 and December 10, 2019, the Company announced that it would pay on November 29, 2019 and January 10, 2020, respectively, a dividend of C$0.0225 cents per share to all holders of ordinary shares of record as of November 21, 2019 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Subsequent to October 31, 2019 through January 16, 2020 the Company did not repurchase any ordinary shares, pursuant to the normal course issuer bid.

Effective November 1, 2019 the Company's blended benchmark changed to 50% Markit iBoxx Asian Local Bond Index, 25% J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Diversified Index, 15% JP Morgan GBI Emerging Market Global Diversified Index and 10% Bloomberg Ausbond Composite Index.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders of Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018;
- the statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018;
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Ltd (the 'company') on pages 15 to 37:

- present fairly in all material respects the company's financial position as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018; and
- comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ('Canadian GAAS'). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Our responsibilities under Canadian GAAS are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the company

Other information

The Directors, on behalf of the company, are responsible for the other information included in the entity's Annual Report. Other information includes the Management report and discussion of fund performance. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors, on behalf of the company, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance International Financial Reporting Standards;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a set of financial statements that is fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (concluded)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is:

– to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

– to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

– identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

– Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

– Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

– Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

– Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

– Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Matthew Prichard.

For and on behalf of

KPMG LLP

January 17, 2020
Auckland, New Zealand

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Aberdeen Standard Investments

Aberdeen Standard Investments (Asia) Limited (formerly Aberdeen Asset Management Asia Limited)

This report, including the audited financial statements, is transmitted to the shareholders of Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited for their information. This is not a prospectus, circular or representation intended for use in the purchase of shares of the Company or any securities mentioned in this report.

The ordinary shares of Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Information about the net asset value is available on the Company's website on a daily basis (www.aberdeenfap.com).

Computershare Trust Company of Canada operates an information line on behalf of Aberdeen Asia-Pacific Income Investment Company Limited which can be reached by dialing toll-free in Canada and the United States 1-800-564-6253. Shareholders in Toronto or outside Canada and the United States should telephone (514) 982-7555.