WESTERN ASSET EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND INC.
Form N-CSRS
January 25, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-07686

Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

620 Eighth Avenue, 49th Floor, New York, NY	10018
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

Robert I. Frenkel, Esq.

Legg Mason & Co., LLC

100 First Stamford Place

Stamford, CT 06902
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (888)777-0102

Date of fiscal year end: May 31

Date of reporting period: November 30, 2012

ITEM 1. REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The **Semi-Annual** Report to Stockholders is filed herewith.

November 30, 2012

Semi-Annual Report

Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc.

(EMD)

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: NOT FDIC INSURED • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE

Fund objectives

The Fund s primary investment objective is to seek high current income. As a secondary objective, the Fund seeks capital appreciation.

What s inside

Letter from the chairman

Dear Shareholder,

We are pleased to provide the semi-annual report of Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc. for the six-month reporting period ended November 30, 2012. Please read on for Fund performance information and a detailed look at prevailing economic and market conditions during the Fund s reporting period.

Recent regulations adopted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) require operators of registered investment companies, including closed-end funds, to register as commodity pool operators unless the fund limits its investments in commodity interests. Effective December 31, 2012, your Fund s manager has claimed the exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator. More information about the CFTC rules and their effect on the Fund is included later in this report on page 26.

As always, we remain committed to providing you with excellent service and a full spectrum of investment choices. We also remain committed to supplementing the support you receive from your financial advisor. One way we accomplish this is through our website, www.lmcef.com. Here you can gain immediate access to market and investment information, including:

- Fund prices and performance,

- Market insights and commentaries from our portfolio managers, and

- A host of educational resources.

We look forward to helping you meet your financial goals.

Sincerely,

R. Jay Gerken, CFA

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

December 28, 2012

Investment commentary

Economic review

While the U.S. economy continued to grow over the six months ended November 30, 2012, it did so at an uneven pace. Looking back, U.S. gross domestic product (GDP)i growth, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, was 2.0% in the first quarter of 2012. The economy slowed in the second quarter, as GDP growth was a tepid 1.3%, before accelerating to 3.1% in the third quarter. The increase was partially due to increased private inventory and investment, higher federal government spending and a deceleration in imports.

The U.S. job market remained weak. While there was some improvement during the reporting period, unemployment continued to be elevated. Looking back, unemployment, as reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, was 8.1% in April 2012, the lowest rate since January 2009, but still high by historical standards. The unemployment rate then moved higher to 8.2% in May and 8.3% in July, before falling to 7.8% in September and ending the reporting period at 7.7% in November. However, the number of longer-term unemployed remained high, as roughly 40% of the 12 million people without a job have been out of work for more than six months.

Meanwhile, the housing market brightened, as sales have started to improve of late and home prices continued to rebound. According to the National Association of Realtors (NAR), existing-home sales rose 5.9% on a seasonally adjusted basis in November 2012 versus the previous month and they were 14.5% higher than in November 2011. In addition, the NAR reported that the median existing-home price for all housing types was $180,600 in November 2012, up 10.1% from November 2011. This marked the ninth consecutive month that home prices rose compared to the same period a year earlier. Furthermore, the inventory of homes available for sale fell 3.8% in November, which represents a 4.8 month supply at the current sales pace. This represents the lowest inventory since September 2005.

The manufacturing sector appeared to overcome a soft patch that occurred in the summer of 2012 as it improved toward the end of the reporting period, only to experience another setback in November 2012. Based on the Institute for Supply Management s PMI (PMI)ii, after expanding 34 consecutive months, the PMI fell to 49.7 in June 2012, which represented the first contraction in the manufacturing sector since July 2009 (a reading below 50 indicates a contraction, whereas a reading above 50 indicates an expansion). Manufacturing continued to contract in July and August before ticking up to 51.5 in September and 51.7 in October. However, the PMI fell back to contraction territory with a reading of 49.5 in November, its lowest level since July 2009.

While the U.S. economy continued to expand during the reporting period, growth generally moderated overseas and, in some cases, fell back into a recession. In its October 2012 *World Economic Outlook Update*, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated that Risks for a serious global slowdown are alarmingly high. The IMF now projects that global growth will fall from 3.8% in 2011 to 3.3% in 2012. From a regional perspective, the IMF now anticipates 2012 growth will be -0.4% in the Eurozone. While growth in emerging market countries is expected to remain higher than in their developed country counterparts, the IMF projects that emerging market growth will fall from approximately 6.2% in 2011 to 5.3% in 2012.

Investment commentary (cont d)

Market review

Q. How did the Federal Reserve Board (Fed)iii respond to the economic environment?

A. The Fed took a number of actions as it sought to meet its dual mandate of fostering maximum employment and price stability. In June 2012, the Fed announced that it would extend its program of purchasing longer-term Treasury securities and selling an equal amount of shorter-term Treasury securities (often referred to as Operation Twist) until the end of 2012. In September, the Fed announced a third round of quantitative easing, which involves purchasing $40 billion each month of agency mortgage-backed securities on an open-end basis. In addition, the Fed said that Operation Twist would continue and that it will keep the federal funds rateiv in a historically low range between zero and 0.25% until at least mid-2015. Finally, at its meeting in December, after the reporting period ended, the Fed announced that it would continue purchasing $40 billion per month of agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), as well as initially purchasing $45 billion a month of longer-term Treasuries. The Fed also said that it would keep the federal funds rate on hold ...as long as the unemployment rate remains above 6.5%, inflation between one and two years ahead is projected to be no more than a half percentage point above the Committee s 2.0% longer-run goal, and longer-term inflation expectations continue to be well anchored.

Q. What actions did international central banks take during the reporting period?

A. Looking back, given the economic challenges in the Eurozone, the European Central Bank (ECB) cut interest rates to 0.75% in July 2012, at the time a record low. In September the ECB introduced its Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT) program. With the OMT, the ECB can purchase an unlimited amount of bonds that are issued by troubled Eurozone countries, provided the countries formally ask to participate in the program and agree to certain conditions. In other developed countries, the Bank of England kept rates on hold at 0.50% during the reporting period, as did Japan at a range of zero to 0.10%, its lowest level since 2006. In September, the Bank of Japan announced that it would increase its asset-purchase program and extend its duration by six months until the end of 2013. Elsewhere, with growth rates declining, both China and India lowered their cash reserve ratio for banks. China also cut its key interest rate in early June and again in July.

Q. Did Treasury yields trend higher or lower during the six months ended November 30, 2012?

A. Overall, short-term Treasury yields edged lower, while long-term Treasury yields rose during the reporting period. When the period began, two- and ten-year Treasury yields were 0.27% and 1.59%, respectively. Two-year Treasury yields rose as high as 0.33% in late June and hit a trough of 0.22% on several occasions during the period. On July 25, 2012, ten-year Treasuries closed at an all-time low of 1.43%. Ten-year Treasuries peaked at 1.88% in mid-September due to some positive developments in Europe and the introduction of additional central bank quantitative easing programs in the U.S. and abroad. When the reporting period ended on November 30, 2012, two-year Treasury yields were 0.25% and ten-year Treasury yields were 1.62%.

Q. What factors impacted the spread sectors (non-Treasuries) during the reporting period?

A. The spread sectors experienced periods of volatility during the period given a number of macro issues, including periodic fears of contagion from the European sovereign debt crisis and mixed economic data in the U.S. However, overall the spread sectors performed well given generally solid demand from investors looking to generate incremental yield in the low interest rate environment. For the six months ended November 30, 2012, the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Indexv returned 1.99%.

Q. How did the high-yield market perform over the six months ended November 30, 2012?

A. The U.S. high-yield bond market generated a strong return during the reporting period. The asset class, as measured by the Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Indexvi, posted positive returns during all six months of the period. Risk appetite was often solid as investors were drawn to higher yielding securities. All told, the high-yield market gained 8.54% for the six months ended November 30, 2012.

Q. How did the emerging market debt asset class perform over the reporting period?

A. After falling sharply in May 2012, prior to the beginning of the reporting period, the asset class rallied sharply during the six months ended November 30, 2012. The asset class moved higher during every month of the period given overall solid investor risk appetite. Overall, the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global)vii returned 13.20% over the six months ended November 30, 2012.

Performance review

For the six months ended November 30, 2012, Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc. returned 11.05% based on its net asset value (NAV)viii and 17.03% based on its New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) market price per share. The Fund s unmanaged benchmark, the EMBI Global, returned 13.20% over the same time frame. The Lipper Emerging Markets Debt Closed-End Funds Category Averageix returned 13.52% for the same period. Please note that Lipper performance returns are based on each fund s NAV.

During this six-month period, the Fund made distributions to shareholders totaling $0.51 per share, which may have included a return of capital. The performance table shows the Fund s six-month total return based on its NAV and market price as of November 30, 2012. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

Performance Snapshot as of November 30, 2012 (unaudited)

Price Per Share		**6-Month Total Return***
$15.89 (NAV)		11.05%
$15.62 (Market Price)		17.03%

All figures represent past performance and are not a guarantee of future results. Performance figures for periods shorter than one year represent cumulative figures and are not annualized.

*** Total returns are based on changes in NAV or market price, respectively.**

Total return assumes the reinvestment of all distributions, including returns of capital, if any, at NAV.

VI

Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc.

Investment commentary (cont d)

Total return assumes the reinvestment of all distributions, including returns of capital, if any, in additional shares in accordance with the Fund s Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

Looking for additional information?

The Fund is traded under the symbol EMD and its closing market price is available in most newspapers under the NYSE listings. The daily NAV is available on-line under the symbol XEMDX on most financial websites. *Barron s* and the *Wall Street Journal s* Monday edition both carry closed-end fund tables that provide additional information. In addition, the Fund issues a quarterly press release that can be found on most major financial websites as well as www.lmcef.com.

In a continuing effort to provide information concerning the Fund, shareholders may call 1-888-777-0102 (toll free), Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time, for the Fund s current NAV, market price and other information.

As always, thank you for your confidence in our stewardship of your assets.

Sincerely,

R. Jay Gerken, CFA

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

December 28, 2012

RISKS: *Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk, inflation risk, call risk and interest rate risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall, reducing the value of the Fund s holdings. Foreign bonds are subject to certain risks of overseas investing including currency fluctuations and changes in political, regulatory and economic conditions, which could result in significant market fluctuations. These risks are magnified in emerging or developing markets. High-yield bonds are subject to additional risks such as increased risk of default and greater volatility because* *of the lower credit quality of the issues. The Fund may use derivatives, such as options and futures, which can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and have a potentially large impact on Fund performance. Leverage may magnify gains and increase losses in the Fund s portfolio.*

All investments are subject to risk including the possible loss of principal. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All index performance reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Please note that an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

The information provided is not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results or investment advice. Views expressed may differ from those of the firm as a whole. Forecasts and predictions are inherently limited and should not be relied upon as an indication of actual or future performance.

i Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.

ii The Institute for Supply Management s PMI is based on a survey of purchasing executives who buy the raw materials for manufacturing at more than 350 companies. It offers an early reading on the health of the manufacturing sector.

iii The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is responsible for the formulation of policies designed to promote economic growth, full employment, stable prices and a sustainable pattern of international trade and payments.

iv The federal funds rate is the rate charged by one depository institution on an overnight sale of immediately available funds (balances at the Federal Reserve) to another depository institution; the rate may vary from depository institution to depository institution and from day to day.

v The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based bond index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed issues, rated investment grade or higher, and having at least one year to maturity.

vi The Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index is an index of the 2% Issuer Cap component of the Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which covers the U.S. dollar-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market.

vii The JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global) tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds and local market instruments.

viii Net asset value (NAV) is calculated by subtracting total liabilities and outstanding preferred stock (if any) from the closing value of all securities held by the Fund (plus all other assets) and dividing the result (total net assets) by the total number of the common shares outstanding. The NAV fluctuates with changes in the market prices of securities in which the Fund has invested. However, the price at which an investor may buy or sell shares of the Fund is the Fund s market price as determined by supply of and demand for the Fund s shares.

ix Lipper, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reuters, provides independent insight on global collective investments. Returns are based on the six-month period ended November 30, 2012, including the reinvestment of all distributions, including returns of capital, if any, calculated among the 9 funds in the Fund s Lipper category.

Fund at a glance (unaudited)

Investment breakdown (%) as a percent of total investments

The bar graph above represents the composition of the Fund s investments as of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012 and does not include derivatives, such as forward foreign currency contracts. The Fund is actively managed. As a result, the composition of the Fund s investments is subject to change at any time.

Spread duration (unaudited)

Economic Exposure November 30, 2012

Total Spread Duration

EMD	6.94 years
EMBI Global	7.28 years

Spread duration measures the sensitivity to changes in spreads. The spread over Treasuries is the annual risk-premium demanded by investors to hold non-Treasury securities. Spread duration is quantified as the % change in price resulting from a 100 basis points change in spreads. For a security with positive spread duration, an increase in spreads would result in a price decline and a decline in spreads would result in a price increase. This chart highlights the market sector exposure of the Fund s sectors relative to the selected benchmark sectors as of the end of the reporting period.

EM Emerging Markets

EMD	Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc.
EMBI Global	JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global
IG Credit	Investment Grade Credit

Effective duration (unaudited)

Interest Rate Exposure — November 30, 2012

Total Effective Duration

EMD	7.91 years
EMBI Global	7.60 years

Effective duration measures the sensitivity to changes in relevant interest rates. Effective duration is quantified as the % change in price resulting from a 100 basis points change in interest rates. For a security with positive effective duration, an increase in interest rates would result in a price decline and a decline in interest rates would result in a price increase. This chart highlights the interest rate exposure of the Fund s sectors relative to the selected benchmark sectors as of the end of the reporting period.

EM — Emerging Markets

EMD	Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc.
EMBI Global	JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global
IG Credit	Investment Grade Credit

Schedule of investments (unaudited)

November 30, 2012

Western Asset Emerging Markets Income Fund Inc.

Security	Rate	Maturity Date	Face Amount		Value
Sovereign Bonds 61.5%					
Argentina 1.1%					
Republic of Argentina	7.820%	12/31/33	3,541,954EUR	$	2,515,144
Republic of Argentina, Senior Bonds	7.000%	9/12/13	1,541,000		1,470,336
Republic of Argentina, Senior Bonds	7.000%	10/3/15	887,000		756,858
Republic of Argentina, Senior Bonds	2.260%	12/31/38	508,097EUR		201,215
Total Argentina					***4,943,553***
Brazil 6.3%					
Brazil Nota do Tesouro Nacional, Notes	10.000%	1/1/14	2,865,000BRL		1,377,974
Brazil Nota do Tesouro Nacional, Notes	10.000%	1/1/17	34,874,000BRL		17,113,557
Brazil Nota do Tesouro Nacional, Notes	10.000%	1/1/21	1,792,000BRL		877,044
Federative Republic of Brazil					