

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
 Form 424B2
 March 12, 2015

Pricing Supplement No. 2374
 To underlying supplement No. 5 dated September 28, 2012,
 underlying supplement No. 7 dated March 4, 2013,
 prospectus supplement dated September 28, 2012,
 prospectus dated September 28, 2012 and
 prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014
 Deutsche Bank AG
 \$15,034,800 Tracker Notes Linked to a Basket of Three Indices due March 14, 2017

Registration Statement No. 333-184193
 Dated March 10, 2015; Rule 424(b)(2)

General

• The Tracker Notes (the “securities”) are linked to a basket of three indices and are designed for investors who seek a return at maturity that offers exposure to one times any increase or decrease in the level of the S&P 500® Total Return Index (the “S&P Index”), two times any increase or decrease in the level of the Deutsche Bank Equity Mean Reversion Alpha Index Emerging Markets (“EMERALD EM”) and two times any increase or decrease in the level of the Deutsche Bank ProVol Hedge Index (the “ProVol Hedge Index”). We refer to each of the S&P Index, EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index as a “Basket Component” and together the “Basket Components.” The return of each Basket Component is reduced by its respective Adjustment Factor.

• The securities will be redeemed early upon the occurrence of a Redemption Trigger Event, in which case investors will lose a significant portion, and may lose all, of their investment.

• The securities do not pay any coupons and investors should be willing to lose some or all of their initial investment if the levels of the Basket Components as a whole decrease or fail to increase sufficiently to offset the effect of the applicable Adjustment Factors.

- Any payment on the securities is subject to the credit of the Issuer.
- Senior unsecured obligations of Deutsche Bank AG due March 14, 2017

• Minimum purchase of \$1,000. Minimum denominations of \$1,000 (the “Face Amount”) and integral multiples thereof.

• The securities priced on March 10, 2015 (the “Trade Date”) and are expected to settle on March 12, 2015 (the “Settlement Date”).

Key Terms

Issuer: Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
 Issue Price: 100% of the Face Amount
 Basket: The securities are linked to the performance of a basket consisting of three Basket Components as set forth below.

Basket Component	Ticker Symbol	Basket Component Weighting	Initial Level
S&P 500® Total Return Index (the “S&P Index”)	SPTR	100.00%	3,757.832
Deutsche Bank Equity Mean Reversion Alpha Index Emerging Markets (“EMERALD EM”)	DBVEMREM	200.00%	220.01
Deutsche Bank ProVol Hedge Index (the “ProVol Hedge Index”)	DBVEPVH	200.00%	864.45

Redemption Amount:

At maturity or upon the occurrence of a Redemption Trigger Event, you will receive a cash payment per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities on the Maturity Date or the Redemption Trigger Payment Date, as applicable, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times \left(\frac{\text{Final Basket Level}}{\text{Initial Basket Level}} \right)$$

Your investment will be fully exposed to one times any increase or decrease in the level of the S&P Index and two times any increase or decrease in the level of each of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index. Due to the leverage feature of the securities, any negative returns of the Basket Components will be combined, resulting in a leveraged loss on your investment. The return of each Basket Component is reduced by its applicable Adjustment Factor regardless of whether the level of such Basket Component increases or decreases. You will lose some or all of your initial investment if the levels of the Basket Components as a whole decrease or fail to increase sufficiently to offset the effect of the applicable Adjustment Factors. Any payment at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event is subject to the credit of the Issuer. In no event will the Redemption Amount be less than zero.

(Key Terms continued on next page)

Investing in the securities involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-10 of this pricing supplement.

The Issuer’s estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date is \$999.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, which is less than the Issue Price. Please see “Issuer’s Estimated Value of the Securities” on page PS-1 of this pricing supplement for additional information.

By acquiring the securities, you will be bound by, and deemed to consent to, the imposition of any Resolution Measure (as defined below) by our competent resolution authority, which may include the write down of all, or a portion, of any payment on the securities. If any Resolution Measure becomes applicable to us, you may lose some or all of your investment in the securities. Please see “Resolution Measures” on page PS-2 of this pricing supplement for more information.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying underlying supplements, prospectus supplement, prospectus or prospectus addendum. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to Public	Maximum Discounts and Commissions(1)	Minimum Proceeds to Us
Per Security	\$1,000.00	\$1.00	\$999.00
Total	\$15,034,800.00	\$13,668.00	\$15,021,132.00

(1) For more detailed information about discounts and commissions, please see “Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest)” in this pricing supplement. The securities will be sold with varying underwriting discounts and commissions in an amount not to exceed \$1.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities.

The agent for this offering is our affiliate. For more information, see “Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest)” in this pricing supplement.

The securities are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities Offered	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Notes	\$15,034,800.00	\$1,747.04

Deutsche Bank Securities

March 10, 2015

(Key Terms continued from previous page)

Initial Basket Level:	100								
Final Basket Level:	The Basket Level on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable.								
Basket Level:	The Basket Level on any trading day will be calculated as follows: $100 \times [1 + \text{S\&P Index Performance} + (2 \times \text{EMERALD EM Performance}) + (2 \times \text{ProVol Hedge Index Performance})]$ The S&P Index Performance, EMERALD EM Performance and ProVol Hedge Index Performance refer to the Performance of the S&P Index, EMERALD EM and ProVol Hedge Index, respectively.								
Performance:	The Performance of each Basket Component from its Initial Level to its Final Level will be calculated as follows:								
	$\left(\frac{\text{Final Level}}{\text{Initial Level}} \right) \times \text{Adjustment Factor} - 1$								
Initial Level:	For each Basket Component, the Closing Level for such Basket Component on the Trade Date, as set forth in the table above								
Final Level:	For each Basket Component, the Closing Level for such Basket Component on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable								
Closing Level:	For each Basket Component, the closing level for such Basket Component on the applicable trading day								
Adjustment Factors:	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>Basket Component</th> <th>Adjustment Factor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>S&P Index</td> <td>$0.9990 - (0.00275 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMERALD EM</td> <td>$1 - (0.01 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ProVol Hedge Index</td> <td>$1 - (0.01 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>where “Days” equals the number of calendar days from, and including, the Trade Date to, but excluding, the relevant day of calculation.</p>	Basket Component	Adjustment Factor	S&P Index	$0.9990 - (0.00275 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$	EMERALD EM	$1 - (0.01 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$	ProVol Hedge Index	$1 - (0.01 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$
Basket Component	Adjustment Factor								
S&P Index	$0.9990 - (0.00275 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$								
EMERALD EM	$1 - (0.01 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$								
ProVol Hedge Index	$1 - (0.01 \times (\text{Days} / 365))$								
Redemption Trigger Event:	A Redemption Trigger Event occurs if the Basket Level on any trading day during the period from but excluding the Trade Date to but excluding the Final Valuation Date is less than the Redemption Trigger Level. If a Redemption Trigger Event occurs, the securities will be redeemed by the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on the Redemption Trigger Payment Date for the Redemption Amount calculated as of the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date.								
Redemption Trigger Level:	40								
Trade Date:	March 10, 2015								
Settlement Date:	March 12, 2015								
Final Valuation Date ¹ :	March 9, 2017								
Redemption Trigger Valuation Date ¹ :	The trading day on which a Redemption Trigger Event first occurs								
Redemption Trigger Payment Date:	The third business day following the relevant Redemption Trigger Valuation Date								

Maturity Date¹: March 14, 2017
Listing: The securities will not be listed on a securities exchange.
CUSIP/ISIN: 2515A1ML2 / US2515A1ML26

¹ Subject to postponement as described under “General Terms of the Securities – Adjustments to Valuation Dates and Payment Dates” in this pricing supplement.

ISSUER'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE SECURITIES

The Issuer's estimated value of the securities is equal to the sum of our valuations of the following two components of the securities: (i) a bond and (ii) an embedded derivative(s). The value of the bond component of the securities is calculated based on the present value of the stream of cash payments associated with a conventional bond with a principal amount equal to the Face Amount of securities, discounted at an internal funding rate, which is determined primarily based on our market-based yield curve, adjusted to account for our funding needs and objectives for the period matching the term of the securities. The internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional debt securities on equivalent terms. This difference in funding rate, as well as the agent's commissions, if any, and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities, reduces the economic terms of the securities to you and is expected to adversely affect the price at which you may be able to sell the securities in any secondary market. The value of the embedded derivative(s) is calculated based on our internal pricing models using relevant parameter inputs such as expected interest and dividend rates and mid-market levels of price and volatility of the assets underlying the securities or any futures, options or swaps related to such underlying assets. Our internal pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect.

The Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this pricing supplement) is less than the Issue Price of the securities. The difference between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date is due to the inclusion in the Issue Price of the agent's commissions, if any, and the cost of hedging our obligations under the securities through one or more of our affiliates. Such hedging cost includes our or our affiliates' expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the profit we or our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge.

The Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date does not represent the price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your securities in the secondary market at any time. Assuming no changes in market conditions or our creditworthiness and other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the securities from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, would generally be lower than both the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date. Our purchase price, if any, in secondary market transactions will be based on the estimated value of the securities determined by reference to (i) the then-prevailing internal funding rate (adjusted by a spread) or another appropriate measure of our cost of funds and (ii) our pricing models at that time, less a bid spread determined after taking into account the size of the repurchase, the nature of the assets underlying the securities and then-prevailing market conditions. The price we report to financial reporting services and to distributors of our securities for use on customer account statements would generally be determined on the same basis. However, during the period of approximately five months beginning from the Trade Date, we or our affiliates may, in our sole discretion, increase the purchase price determined as described above by an amount equal to the declining differential between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date, prorated over such period on a straight-line basis, for transactions that are individually and in the aggregate of the expected size for ordinary secondary market repurchases.

RESOLUTION MEASURES

On May 15, 2014, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union published a directive for establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (commonly referred to as the “Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive”). The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive requires each member state of the European Union to adopt and publish by December 31, 2014 the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. Germany has adopted the Recovery and Resolution Act (Sanierungs- und Abwicklungsgesetz, or “SAG”), which went into effect on January 1, 2015. SAG may result in the securities being subject to any Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority if we become, or are deemed by our competent supervisory authority to have become, “non-viable” (as defined under the then applicable law) and are unable to continue our regulated banking activities without a Resolution Measure becoming applicable to us. By acquiring the securities, you will be bound by and deemed to consent to the provisions set forth in the accompanying prospectus addendum, which we have summarized below.

By acquiring the securities, you will be bound by and will be deemed to consent to the imposition of any Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority. Under the relevant resolution laws and regulations as applicable to us from time to time, the securities may be subject to the powers exercised by our competent resolution authority to: (i) write down, including to zero, any payment (or delivery obligations) on the securities; (ii) convert the securities into ordinary shares or other instruments qualifying as core equity tier 1 capital; and/or (iii) apply any other resolution measure, including (but not limited to) any transfer of the securities to another entity, the amendment of the terms and conditions of the securities or the cancellation of the securities. We refer to each of these measures as a “Resolution Measure.”

Furthermore, by acquiring the securities, you:

are deemed irrevocably to have agreed, and you will agree: (i) to be bound by any Resolution Measure; (ii) that you will have no claim or other right against us arising out of any Resolution Measure; (iii) and that the imposition of any Resolution Measure will not constitute a default or an event of default under the securities, under the senior indenture dated November 22, 2006 among us, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as issuing agent, paying agent, authenticating agent and registrar, as amended and supplemented from time to time (the “Indenture”), or for the purpose of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the “Trust Indenture Act”);

waive, to the fullest extent permitted by the Trust Indenture Act and applicable law, any and all claims against the trustee and the paying agent for, agree not to initiate a suit against the trustee and the paying agent in respect of, and agree that neither the trustee nor the paying agent will be liable for, any action that the trustee or the paying agent takes, or abstains from taking, in either case in accordance with the imposition of a Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority with respect to the securities; and

will be deemed irrevocably to have (i) consented to the imposition of any Resolution Measure as it may be imposed without any prior notice by the competent resolution authority of its decision to exercise such power with respect to the securities and (ii) authorized, directed and requested The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and any participant in DTC or other intermediary through which you hold such securities to take any and all necessary action, if required, to implement the imposition of any Resolution Measure with respect to the securities as it may be imposed, without any further action or direction on your part or on the part of the trustee, paying agent, issuing agent, authenticating agent, registrar or Calculation Agent.

This is only a summary, for more information please see the accompanying prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014, including the risk factor “The securities may be written down, be converted or become subject to other resolution measures. You may lose part or all of your investment if any such measure becomes applicable to us” on page 2 of the prospectus addendum.

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ADDITIONAL TERMS SPECIFIC TO THE SECURITIES

You should read this pricing supplement together with the underlying supplement No. 5 dated September 28, 2012, underlying supplement No. 7 dated March 4, 2013, prospectus supplement dated September 28, 2012 relating to our Series A global notes of which these securities are a part, prospectus dated September 28, 2012 and prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014. You may access these documents on the website of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Underlying supplement No. 5 dated September 28, 2012:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010312005094/crt-dp33101_424b2.pdf

- Underlying supplement No. 7 dated March 4, 2013:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010313001505/crt_dp36725-424b2.pdf

- Prospectus supplement dated September 28, 2012:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000119312512409437/d414995d424b21.pdf>

- Prospectus dated September 28, 2012:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000119312512409372/d413728d424b21.pdf>

- Prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010314009034/crt_52088.pdf

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 0001159508. As used in this pricing supplement, “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Deutsche Bank AG, including, as the context requires, acting through one of its branches.

The trustee has appointed Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as its authenticating agent with respect to our Series A global notes.

This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed above, contains the terms of the securities and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, brochures or other educational materials of ours. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in this pricing supplement and in “Risk Factors” in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus addendum, as the securities involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before deciding to invest in the securities.

Deutsche Bank AG has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus) with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the offering to which this pricing supplement relates. Before you invest, you should read the prospectus in that registration statement and the other documents relating to this offering that Deutsche Bank AG has filed with the SEC for more complete information about Deutsche Bank AG and this offering. You may obtain these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, Deutsche Bank AG, any agent or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you the prospectus, prospectus addendum, prospectus supplement, underlying supplements and this pricing supplement if you so request by calling toll-free 1-800-311-4409.

You may revoke your offer to purchase the securities at any time prior to the time at which we accept such offer by notifying the applicable agent. We reserve the right to change the terms of, or reject any offer to purchase, the securities prior to their issuance. We will notify you in the event of any changes to the terms of the securities, and you will be asked to accept such changes in connection with your purchase of any securities. You may also choose to reject such changes, in which case we may reject your offer to purchase the securities.

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HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

The following tables illustrate the hypothetical Redemption Amounts per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, for hypothetical performances of the Basket Components, payable at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event. These examples illustrate that you will lose some or all of your initial investment if the levels of the Basket Components as a whole decrease or fail to increase sufficiently to offset the effect of the applicable Adjustment Factors. Your investment will be fully exposed to one times any increase or decrease in the level of the S&P Index, two times any increase or decrease in the level of EMERALD EM and two times any increase or decrease in the level of the ProVol Hedge Index. Due to the leverage feature of the securities, any negative returns of the Basket Components will be combined, resulting in a leveraged loss on your investment.

The hypothetical Redemption Amounts set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and assume a period of 730 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date. The actual Initial Levels for each Basket Component will be determined on the Trade Date. The actual amount payable at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event will be the Redemption Amount, determined based on the performances of the Basket Components on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as the case may be. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples may have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Redemption Amount at Maturity

The following first five examples illustrate the hypothetical Redemption Amount per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities payable at maturity. For purposes of this table and these examples, it is assumed that a Redemption Trigger Event does not occur.

	Basket Component Performance Excluding Adjustment Factors	Basket Component Performance Including Adjustment Factors
Example 1:		
S&P Index	50.00%	49.03%
EMERALD EM	5.00%	2.90%
ProVol Hedge Index	10.00%	7.80%
Final Basket Level		170.425
Redemption Amount		\$1,704.25
Return on the Securities		70.43%
Example 2:		
S&P Index	1.00%	0.34%
EMERALD EM	0.50%	-1.51%
ProVol Hedge Index	1.00%	-1.02%
Final Basket Level		95.284
Redemption Amount		\$952.84
Return on the Securities		-4.72%
Example 3:		
S&P Index	30.00%	29.16%

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EMERALD EM	-10.00%	-11.80%
ProVol Hedge Index	-10.00%	-11.80%
Final Basket Level		81.955
Redemption Amount		\$819.55
Return on the Securities		-18.05%
Example 4:		
S&P Index	-30.00%	-30.46%
EMERALD EM	10.00%	7.80%
ProVol Hedge Index	10.00%	7.80%
Final Basket Level		100.745
Redemption Amount		\$1,007.45
Return on the Securities		0.75%
Example 5:		
S&P Index	-5.00%	-5.62%
EMERALD EM	-10.00%	-11.80%
ProVol Hedge Index	-10.00%	-11.80%
Final Basket Level		47.183
Redemption Amount		\$471.83
Return on the Securities		-52.82%

Example 1: The S&P Index increases 50.00%, EMERALD EM increases 5.00% and the ProVol Hedge Index increases 10.00% from their respective Initial Levels to their respective Final Levels on the Final Valuation Date. Assuming a period of 730 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the Final Basket Level would be 170.425, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Final Basket Level} &= 100 \times [1 + \text{S\&P Index Performance} + (2 \times \text{EMERALD EM Performance}) + (2 \\
 &\quad \times \text{ProVol Hedge Index Performance})] \\
 &= 100 \times [1 + (150.00\% \times (0.9990 - 0.00275 \times 730/365) - 1) + (2 \times (105.00\% \times (1 - \\
 &\quad 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1)) + (2 \times (110.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1))] \\
 &= 170.425
 \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity of \$1,704.25 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Redemption Amount} &= \$1,000 \quad \times \quad \frac{\text{Final Basket Level}}{\text{Initial Basket Level}} \\
 &= \$1,000 \quad \times \quad \frac{170.425}{100} \\
 &= \$1,704.25
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: The S&P Index increases 1.00%, EMERALD EM increases 0.50% and the ProVol Hedge Index increases 1.00% from their respective Initial Levels to their respective Final Levels on the Final Valuation Date. In this case, even though the Final Level of each Basket Component is greater than its respective Initial Level, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity that is less than \$1,000 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities because the increases in the Final Levels are not sufficient to offset the effect of the respective Adjustment Factors. Assuming a period of 730 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the Final Basket Level would be 95.284, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Final Basket Level} &= 100 \times [1 + \text{S\&P Index Performance} + (2 \times \text{EMERALD EM Performance}) + (2 \\
 &\quad \times \text{ProVol Hedge Index Performance})] \\
 &= 100 \times [1 + (101.00\% \times (0.9990 - 0.00275 \times 730/365) - 1) + (2 \times (100.50\% \times (1 - \\
 &\quad 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1)) + (2 \times (101.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1))] \\
 &= 95.284
 \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity of \$952.84 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Redemption Amount} &= \$1,000 \quad \times \quad \frac{\text{Final Basket Level}}{\text{Initial Basket Level}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Initial Basket} \\ \text{Level} \\ \\ = \$1,000 \quad \times \quad \frac{95.284}{100} \\ \\ = \$952.84 \end{array}$$

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Example 3: The S&P Index increases 30.00%, EMERALD EM decreases 10.00% and the ProVol Hedge Index decreases 10.00% from their respective Initial Levels to their respective Final Levels on the Final Valuation Date. In this case, even though the Final Level of the S&P Index is greater than its Initial Level, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity that is significantly less than \$1,000 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities because the unleveraged increase in the level of the S&P Index is offset by a greater and leveraged decrease in the levels of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index as well as by the effect of the respective Adjustment Factors. Assuming a period of 730 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the Final Basket Level would be 81.955, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Final Basket Level} &= 100 \times [1 + \text{S\&P Index Performance} + (2 \times \text{EMERALD EM Performance}) + (2 \\
 &\quad \times \text{ProVol Hedge Index Performance})] \\
 &= 100 \times [1 + (130.00\% \times (0.9990 - 0.00275 \times 730/365) - 1) + (2 \times (90.00\% \times (1 - \\
 &\quad 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1)) + (2 \times (90.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1))] \\
 &= 81.955
 \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity of \$819.55 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Redemption Amount} &= \$1,000 \times \frac{\text{Final Basket Level}}{\text{Initial Basket Level}} \\
 &= \$1,000 \times \frac{81.955}{100} \\
 &= \$819.55
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 4: The S&P Index decreases 30.00%, EMERALD EM increases 10.00% and the ProVol Hedge Index increases 10.00% from their respective Initial Levels to their respective Final Levels on the Final Valuation Date. In this case, even though the Final Level of the S&P Index is less than its Initial Level, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity that is more than \$1,000 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities because the leveraged increase in the levels of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index are greater than the unleveraged decrease in the level of the S&P Index and the effect of the respective Adjustment Factors. Assuming a period of 730 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the Final Basket Level would be 100.745, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Final Basket Level} &= 100 \times [1 + \text{S\&P Index Performance} + (2 \times \text{EMERALD EM Performance}) + (2 \\
 &\quad \times \text{ProVol Hedge Index Performance})] \\
 &= 100 \times [1 + (70.00\% \times (0.9990 - 0.00275 \times 730/365) - 1) + (2 \times (110.00\% \times (1 - \\
 &\quad 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1)) + (2 \times (110.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1))] \\
 &= 100.745
 \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity of \$1,007.45 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Redemption} & & \text{Final Basket} \\
 \text{Amount} & = \$1,000 & \text{Level} \\
 & \times & \text{Initial} \\
 & & \text{Basket} \\
 & & \text{Level} \\
 \\
 & = \$1,000 & \times \quad \frac{100.745}{100} \\
 \\
 & = \$1,007.45 &
 \end{array}$$

Example 5: The S&P Index decreases 5.00%, EMERALD EM decreases 10.00% and the ProVol Hedge Index decreases 10.00% from their respective Initial Levels to their respective Final Levels on the Final Valuation Date. In this case, since the Final Level of each Basket Component is less than its respective Initial Level, you would receive a

Redemption Amount at maturity that is significantly less than \$1,000 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities. Assuming a period of 730 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the Final Basket Level would be 47.183, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Final Basket Level} &= 100 \times [1 + \text{S\&P Index Performance} + (2 \times \text{EMERALD EM Performance}) + (2 \times \\
 &\quad \text{ProVol Hedge Index Performance})] \\
 &= 100 \times [1 + (95.00\% \times (0.9990 - 0.00275 \times 730/365) - 1) + (2 \times (90.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \\
 &\quad \times 730/365) - 1)) + (2 \times (90.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \times 730/365) - 1))] \\
 &= 47.183
 \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, you would receive a Redemption Amount at maturity of \$471.83 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Redemption Amount} &= \$1,000 \times \frac{\text{Final Basket Level}}{\text{Initial Basket Level}} \\
 &= \$1,000 \times \frac{47.183}{100} \\
 &= \$471.83
 \end{aligned}$$

Redemption Amount upon a Redemption Trigger Event

The following table illustrates the hypothetical Redemption Amount per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities payable upon the occurrence of a Redemption Trigger Event. A Redemption Trigger Event occurs if the Basket Level on any trading day during the period from but excluding the Trade Date to but excluding the Final Valuation Date is less than the Redemption Trigger Level of 40. If a Redemption Trigger Event occurs, you will lose a significant portion of your investment in the securities, and you may lose your entire investment in the securities.

The hypothetical Redemption Amount set forth below assumes (i) the Basket Level is greater than or equal to 40 on each trading day prior to the day on which the Redemption Trigger Event occurs, (ii) a Redemption Trigger Event occurs on a trading day that is 64 calendar days after the Trade Date and (iii) the Redemption Trigger Payment Date is three business days after the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date.

	Basket Component Performance Excluding Adjustment Factors	Basket Component Performance Including Adjustment Factors
S&P Index	-10.00%	-10.13%
EMERALD EM	-20.00%	-20.14%
ProVol Hedge Index	-15.00%	-15.15%
Final Basket Level		19.288
Redemption Amount		\$192.88

Return on the Securities

-80.71%

Example 6: The S&P Index decreases by 10.00%, EMERALD EM decreases by 20.00% and the ProVol Hedge Index decreases by 15.00% from their respective Initial Levels to their respective Final Levels on the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, which is 64 calendar days after the Trade Date. The Final Basket Level is 19.288, calculated as follows:

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Final Basket Level} &= 100 \times [1 + \text{S\&P Index Performance} + (2 \times \text{EMERALD EM Performance}) + (2 \\
 &\quad \times \text{ProVol Hedge Index Performance})] \\
 &= 100 \times [1 + (90.00\% \times (0.9990 - 0.00275 \times 64/365) - 1) + (2 \times (80.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \\
 &\quad \times 64/365) - 1)) + (2 \times (85.00\% \times (1 - 0.01 \times 64/365) - 1))] \\
 &= 19.288
 \end{aligned}$$

In this case, your securities will be redeemed early because the Basket Level is less than the Redemption Trigger Level of 40, causing a Redemption Trigger Event to occur. Accordingly, you would receive a Redemption Amount of \$192.88 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities on the Redemption Trigger Payment Date, calculated as follows. Although the Redemption Trigger Level is 40, the Basket Level decreased significantly below 40 when the Redemption Trigger Event occurs. As a result, you would lose more than 60% of your initial investment.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Redemption Amount} &= \$1,000 \times \frac{\text{Final Basket Level}}{\text{Initial Basket Level}} \\
 &= \$1,000 \times \frac{19.288}{100} \\
 &= \$192.88
 \end{aligned}$$

Selected Purchase Considerations

• **APPRECIATION POTENTIAL** — The securities provide the opportunity for enhanced returns by offering exposure to one times any increase or decrease in the level of the S&P Index and two times any increase or decrease in the level of each of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index. The return of each Basket Component is reduced by its applicable Adjustment Factor. Any payment on the securities is subject to our ability to satisfy our obligations as they become due.

• **ACCELERATED LOSS AND NO PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS** — Due to the leverage feature of the securities, any negative returns of the Basket Components will be combined, resulting in a leveraged loss on your investment. In the case of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index, the investor is exposed to two times any increase or decrease in the level of each index. Any negative performance of the S&P Index, when combined with two times any negative performance of EMERALD EM or the ProVol Hedge Index in calculating the Redemption Amount, will result in an accelerated loss on your investment. Your payment at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event will be further reduced by the applicable Adjustment Factor of each Basket Component. You may lose some or all of your investment in the securities if the levels of the Basket Components as a whole decrease or fail to increase sufficiently to offset the effect of the applicable Adjustment Factors.

• **THE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS REDUCE THE REDEMPTION AMOUNT AT MATURITY OR UPON A REDEMPTION TRIGGER EVENT** — The payment at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event will be reduced by the applicable Adjustment Factors. Each Adjustment Factor is applied to its respective Basket Component on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable, and will reduce the return on the securities regardless of whether the Final Level of such Basket Component on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable, is greater than, equal to or less than its Initial Level.

• **POTENTIAL EARLY EXIT WITH MANDATORY LOSS DUE TO THE REDEMPTION TRIGGER FEATURE** — The securities will be redeemed early by us if a Redemption Trigger Event occurs, in which case you will lose a significant portion, and may lose all, of your investment in the securities. Early redemption upon such a Redemption Trigger Event will be automatic, and you will be entitled only to the Redemption Amount payable on the Redemption Trigger Payment Date based on the Final Basket Level on the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, even if the levels of the Basket Components subsequently increase. If a Redemption Trigger Event occurs, you will not be able to hold your securities to maturity or benefit from any subsequent increase in the levels of the Basket Components that may occur after the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, and you will lose a significant portion, and may lose all, of your investment in the securities.

• **RETURN LINKED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THREE INDICES** — The return on the securities, which may be positive, zero or negative, is fully exposed to the performance of an unequally weighted basket, consisting of the S&P Index, EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index, as described herein. Exposure to EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index is on a two times leveraged basis.

S&P Index

The S&P Index is a measure of the total return of the stocks composing the S&P 500® Index that includes dividends by adding the daily indexed dividend returns on those stocks to the daily price change of the S&P 500® Index. The S&P Index reflects both ordinary and special dividends. Ordinary cash dividends are applied on the ex-date in calculating the S&P Index. “Special dividends” are those dividends that are outside of the normal payment pattern established historically by the issuing corporation. Special dividends are treated as corporate actions with offsetting price and divisor adjustments.

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the level of the S&P 500® Index is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the shares of 500 companies as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average market value of the shares of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. On March 11, 2014, the sponsor of the S&P 500® Index announced that the sponsor will start including, on a case by case basis, multiple share class lines in the S&P 500® Index. This will result in the S&P 500® Index including more than 500 component shares while continuing to include only 500 component companies. The sponsor expects to revise the S&P 500® Index's methodology to fully reflect a multiple share class structure by September 2015. For more information on the S&P Index, see "The S&P 500® Total Return Index" in this pricing supplement.

The Deutsche Bank Equity Mean Reversion Alpha Index Emerging Markets (EMERALD EM)

EMERALD EM tracks the performance of a strategy of buying daily volatility and selling weekly volatility with respect to the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF on a weekly rolling basis. EMERALD EM was created by Deutsche Bank AG (the "Index Sponsor") on January 13, 2011 and is calculated, maintained and published by

the Index Sponsor. EMERALD EM is denominated in U.S. dollars and its closing level was set to 100 on December 30, 2005, the Index Base Date. This is just a summary of EMERALD EM. For additional information about EMERALD EM, please see the section entitled “The Deutsche Bank Equity MEan Reversion ALpha inDex Emerging Markets (“EMERALD EM”)” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 5 dated September 28, 2012.

The Deutsche Bank ProVol Hedge Index (ProVol)

The Deutsche Bank ProVol Hedge Index (the “ProVol Hedge Index”) is one of three versions of the Deutsche Bank ProVol Indices (the “ProVol Indices”). The ProVol Indices reflect the economic performance over time, less costs, of a strategy designed to generate returns from the expected volatility of the S&P 500® Index by taking a daily rebalanced notional long or short position in the Deutsche Bank Short-Term VIX Futures Index (the “VIX Futures Index”). The VIX Futures Index tracks the market expectation of short-term volatility (i.e., implied volatility) by means of a daily-rolling notional long position in first month and second month futures contracts (the “VIX futures contracts”) on the CBOE Volatility Index® (the “VIX Index”).

Each ProVol Index dynamically adjusts its long and short exposure to the VIX Futures Index based on the size and direction of a signal (the “Signal”) calculated using three volatility indicators and a resulting allocation to the VIX Futures Index (the “Allocation”) based on the Signal. The three volatility indicators are: (i) the probability of being in a high-volatility environment as measured by Deutsche Bank’s proprietary Volatility Regime Model, (ii) three-month implied volatility as measured by the CBOE S&P 500® 3-Month Volatility Index (the “VXV Index”) and (iii) the “steepness” of the implied volatility curve as measured by the ratio of the VXV Index to the VIX Index. In addition to the three volatility indicators, the Signal also takes into account the prior day’s Allocation.

Together, the Signal and Allocation are designed generally to have long exposure to the VIX Futures Index during periods of high realized volatility, when there is a high probability that implied volatility will increase and/or the cost of carrying VIX futures contracts is low, and generally to have short exposure during periods of low realized volatility, when implied volatility is likely to decrease and/or the cost of carrying VIX futures contracts is high. By dynamically allocating its exposure, each ProVol Index seeks to capture returns from both high and low volatility markets and keep costs and risk lower by holding VIX futures contracts only when it is expected to be advantageous to do so. The ProVol Hedge Index aims to capture more returns from increases in implied volatility than from high carrying costs by applying a leverage factor of 200% (2 times) when the Allocation is positive, generating leveraged long exposure and unleveraged short exposure. In calculating the levels of the ProVol Indices, Deutsche Bank AG, as the index sponsor, will deduct an index fee (the “Index Fee”). From and including 2006 to and including 2012, the annual Index Fees for the ProVol Indices have ranged from 0.00% to 7.12%. Because the calculation for the ProVol Indices began on September 24, 2012, the annual Index Fees from and including 2008 to and including September 23, 2012 were retroactively calculated. This is just a summary of the ProVol Hedge Index. For additional information about the ProVol Hedge Index, please see the section entitled “The Deutsche Bank ProVol Indices” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 7 dated March 4, 2013.

❖ **TAX CONSIDERATIONS** — You should review carefully the section in this pricing supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.”

Under current law, the United Kingdom will not impose withholding tax on payments made with respect to the securities.

For a discussion of certain German tax considerations relating to the securities, you should refer to the section in the accompanying prospectus supplement entitled “Taxation by Germany of Non-Resident Holders.”

You should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Risk Factors

An investment in the securities involves significant risks. Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing directly in the components of the Basket Components. You should consider carefully the following discussion of risks together with the risk information contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus addendum before you decide that an investment in the securities is suitable for you.

•YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS ON AN ACCELERATED BASIS — The securities do not pay any coupons and do not guarantee any return of your initial investment. The return on the securities at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event is linked to the performance of the Basket Components and will depend on whether, and the extent to which, the Final Basket Level is greater than the Initial Basket Level. Your investment will be fully exposed to one times any increase or decrease in the level of the S&P Index and two times any increase or decrease in the level of each of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index. Because the securities provide leveraged exposure to the Basket Components on a combined

basis, your investment will be fully exposed to any decrease in the levels of the Basket Components on a combined basis, resulting in a leveraged loss on your investment. As the return on the securities is linked to the two-times leveraged performance of each of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index, a decrease in the level of either EMERALD EM or the ProVol Hedge Index could have a significant negative impact on the Basket Level even though the Basket Level is based on the increase or decrease in the levels of the Basket Components as a whole. In particular, any positive performance of any Basket Component may be offset by two times the negative performance of either EMERALD EM or the ProVol Hedge Index. The Basket Level could decrease very rapidly if the levels of all the Basket Components decrease simultaneously. In addition, the Adjustment Factors will reduce the Redemption Amount payable in respect of the securities, regardless of whether the performance of any Basket Component is positive, zero or negative. Even if the level of the Basket does not decline, you will lose some of your initial investment if the levels of the Basket Components as a whole do not increase sufficiently to offset the effect of the applicable Adjustment Factors. Any payment on the securities is subject to our ability to satisfy our obligations as they become due.

•WE WILL REDEEM THE SECURITIES PRIOR TO THE MATURITY DATE IF A REDEMPTION TRIGGER EVENT OCCURS — If the Basket Level is less than the Redemption Trigger Level on any trading day from but excluding the Trade Date to but excluding the Final Valuation Date, a Redemption Trigger Event has occurred. Upon the occurrence of a Redemption Trigger Event, we will redeem the securities on the Redemption Trigger Payment Date for the Redemption Amount calculated using the Final Basket Level on the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date. Such Redemption Amount will be substantially less than your initial investment in the securities, and could be zero. If a Redemption Trigger Event occurs, you will not be able to hold your securities to maturity or benefit from any subsequent increase in the levels of the Basket Components that may occur after the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, and you will lose a significant portion, and may lose all, of your investment in the securities.

•YOUR SECURITIES ARE EXPOSED TO ONE TIMES THE PERFORMANCE OF THE S&P INDEX AND TWO TIMES THE PERFORMANCE OF EACH OF EMERALD EM AND THE PROVOL HEDGE INDEX — The Redemption Amount payable at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event will reflect one times any increase or decrease in the level of the S&P Index and two times any increase or decrease in the level of each of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index, in each case as measured from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable, and each Basket Component is reduced by its applicable Adjustment Factor. The performance of each Basket Component is combined in calculating the Redemption Amount, with the effect of magnifying losses if the levels of the Basket Components decrease or offsetting gains if the level of one Basket Component increases and the levels of the other Basket Components decrease. Because the securities are linked to EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index, each on a two times leveraged basis, any negative performance of either EMERALD EM or the ProVol Hedge Index will have a substantial effect on your return even though the performance of the Basket is based on any increase or decrease in the level of the Basket as a whole.

•THE INCLUSION OF THE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS REDUCES THE PAYMENT AT MATURITY OR UPON A REDEMPTION TRIGGER EVENT — The payment at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event will be reduced because of the inclusion of an Adjustment Factor in the calculation of the performance of each Basket Component. The Adjustment Factor for the S&P Index reduces the performance of the S&P Index by approximately 10 basis points (0.10%) regardless of how long the securities remain outstanding and an additional 27.50 basis points (0.275%) each year the securities remain outstanding. The Adjustment Factor for each of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index reduces the performance of EMERALD and the ProVol Hedge Index by approximately 100 basis points (1.00%) each year the securities remain outstanding. Because of the two times leveraged exposure to EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index, the effect of the EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index Adjustment Factors are doubled, resulting in an overall reduction of 2.00% each year the securities remain outstanding. The dollar amount by which the Adjustment Factors reduce the Redemption Amount increases as the

Final Levels of the Basket Components increase relative to the relevant Initial Levels. The Adjustment Factor of each Basket Component is applied to the performance of such Basket Component on the Final Valuation Date or Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable, and will reduce the return on the securities regardless of whether or not the Final Level of such Basket Component is greater than, equal to or less than its Initial Level.

THE RETURN ON THE SECURITIES MAY BE LOWER THAN THE YIELD ON DEBT SECURITIES OF COMPARABLE MATURITY AND MAY BE ZERO OR NEGATIVE — The return on the securities may be lower than the yield on our conventional debt securities of a comparable maturity and credit rating. If a Redemption Trigger Event does not occur, at maturity, you will receive a positive return on your investment only if the Final Basket Level as measured on the Final Valuation Date exceeds the Initial Basket Level. Even if the Final Basket Level on the Final Valuation Date is greater than the Initial Basket Level, the return may not fully compensate you for any opportunity cost, taking into account inflation and other factors relating to the time value of money.

• **THE SECURITIES DO NOT PAY ANY COUPONS** — Unlike ordinary debt securities, the securities do not pay any coupons and do not guarantee any return of your initial investment at maturity.

• **THE SECURITIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE CREDIT OF DEUTSCHE BANK AG** — The securities are senior unsecured obligations of Deutsche Bank AG and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any payment(s) to be made on the securities depends on the ability of Deutsche Bank AG to satisfy its obligations as they come due. An actual or anticipated downgrade in Deutsche Bank AG's credit rating or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking the credit risk of Deutsche Bank AG will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the securities. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of Deutsche Bank AG will affect the value of the securities and in the event Deutsche Bank AG were to default on its obligations or become subject to a Resolution Measure, you might not receive any amount(s) owed to you under the terms of the securities and you could lose your entire investment.

• **THE SECURITIES MAY BE WRITTEN DOWN, BE CONVERTED OR BECOME SUBJECT TO OTHER RESOLUTION MEASURES. YOU MAY LOSE SOME OR ALL OF YOUR INVESTMENT IF ANY SUCH MEASURE BECOMES APPLICABLE TO US** — On May 15, 2014, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union published the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive for establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms. The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive requires each member state of the European Union to adopt and publish by December 31, 2014 the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. Germany has adopted the Recovery and Resolution Act (or SAG), which went into effect on January 1, 2015. SAG may result in the securities being subject to the powers exercised by our competent resolution authority to impose a Resolution Measure on us, which may include: writing down, including to zero, any payment on the securities; converting the securities into ordinary shares or other instruments qualifying as core equity tier 1 capital; or applying any other resolution measure, including (but not limited to) transferring the securities to another entity, amending the terms and conditions of the securities or cancelling of the securities. Imposition of a Resolution Measure would likely occur if we become, or are deemed by our competent supervisory authority to have become, "non-viable" (as defined under the then applicable law) and are unable to continue our regulated banking activities without a Resolution Measure becoming applicable to us. You may lose some or all of your investment in the securities if a Resolution Measure becomes applicable to us.

By acquiring the securities, you would have no claim or other right against us arising out of any Resolution Measure, and we would have no obligation to make payments under the securities following the imposition of a Resolution Measure. In particular, the imposition of any Resolution Measure will not constitute a default or an event of default under the securities, under the Indenture or for the purpose of the Trust Indenture Act. Furthermore, because the securities are subject to any Resolution Measure, secondary market trading in the securities may not follow the trading behavior associated with similar types of securities issued by other financial institutions which may be or have been subject to a Resolution Measure.

In addition, by your acquisition of the securities, you waive, to the fullest extent permitted by the Trust Indenture Act and applicable law, any and all claims against the trustee and the paying agent for, agree not to initiate a suit against the trustee and the paying agent in respect of, and agree that neither the trustee nor the paying agent will be liable for, any action that the trustee or the paying agent takes, or abstains from taking, in either case in accordance with the imposition of a Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority with respect to the securities. Accordingly, you may have limited or circumscribed rights to challenge any decision of our competent resolution authority to impose any Resolution Measure.

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THE ISSUER'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE SECURITIES ON THE TRADE DATE WILL BE LESS THAN THE ISSUE PRICE OF THE SECURITIES — The Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this pricing supplement) is less than the Issue Price of the securities. The difference between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date is due to the inclusion in the Issue Price of the agent's commissions, if any, and the cost of hedging our obligations under the securities through one or more of our affiliates. Such hedging cost includes our or our affiliates' expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the profit we or our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge. The Issuer's estimated value of the securities is determined by reference to an internal funding rate and our pricing models. The internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional debt securities on equivalent terms. This difference in funding rate, as well as the agent's commissions, if any, and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities, reduces the economic terms of the securities to you and is expected to adversely affect the price at which you may be able to sell the securities in any secondary market. In addition, our internal pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. If at any time a third party dealer were to quote a price to purchase your securities or otherwise value your securities, that price or value may differ materially from the estimated value of the securities determined by reference to our internal funding rate and pricing models. This difference is due to,

among other things, any difference in funding rates, pricing models or assumptions used by any dealer who may purchase the securities in the secondary market.

NO DIVIDEND PAYMENTS OR VOTING RIGHTS — As a holder of the securities, you will not have any voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the stocks composing the S&P Index would have.

- **THE CORRELATION AMONG THE BASKET COMPONENTS COULD CHANGE UNPREDICTABLY** — Correlation is the extent to which the levels of the Basket Components increase or decrease to the same degree at the same time. The value of the securities may be adversely affected by increased positive correlation among the Basket Components, in particular when one or more Basket Components decrease. The value of the securities may also be adversely affected by increased negative correlation between the Basket Components, meaning the positive performance of one or more Basket Components could be entirely offset by the negative performance of one or more other Basket Components.

THE BASKET COMPONENTS ARE UNEQUALLY WEIGHTED — The Basket Components are unequally weighted. Accordingly, performances by the Basket Components with higher weightings will influence the Redemption Amount to a greater degree than the performances of Basket Components with lower weightings. If one or more of the Basket Components with higher weightings perform poorly, that poor performance could negate or diminish the effect on the Redemption Amount of any positive performance by the lower-weighted Basket Components.

EMERALD EM STRATEGY RISK — The tendency of daily returns of an index level to be followed by daily returns in the opposite direction is referred to as negative serial correlation. The net weekly change of an asset exhibiting negative serial correlation would under-represent the amount by which the asset moved during the week and realized volatility measured from daily returns of such an asset would exceed realized volatility measured from weekly returns. EMERALD EM reflects a strategy that aims to monetize any negative serial correlation exhibited by the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (the “Fund Shares”) by periodically buying daily volatility and selling weekly volatility on the Fund Shares in equal notional amounts. The level of EMERALD EM will increase if daily realized volatility exceeds weekly realized volatility over a given week, and decrease if daily realized volatility is less than weekly realized volatility over a given week. There is no assurance that any negative serial correlation of daily returns of the Fund Shares will exist at any time during the term of the securities and thus no assurance that the level of EMERALD EM will increase during the term of the securities. Furthermore, the level of EMERALD EM may sharply decline if the price of the Fund Shares continues to increase or decrease in the same direction for more than a few weekdays, resulting in weekly realized volatility greatly exceeding daily realized volatility. EMERALD EM employs the methodology described in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 5 to implement its strategy. The return on your securities is not linked to any other formula or measure that could be employed to monetize negative serial correlation of daily returns of the Fund Shares. You will not benefit from any results determined on the basis of any such alternative measure.

EMERALD EM CONTAINS EMBEDDED COSTS — Each sub-index of EMERALD EM represents, for each weekly period, a notional investment of a specified amount in the difference of the daily-observation variance of the Fund Shares less the weekly-observation (or period-end-observation, when considered intraweek) variance thereof. Each week the notional amount of each sub-index of EMERALD EM is reset based on the realized daily volatility over the past 3 months. The daily-observation volatility of each sub-index is scaled by a factor of 0.97, which is intended to approximate the costs and expenses of hedging exposure to the strategy underlying EMERALD EM. Historically, this cost factor has been on average approximately 1.5 basis point (0.015%) per trading day.

•THE SECURITIES ARE SUBJECT TO CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK — Because the securities underlying EMERALD EM are denominated in foreign currencies but EMERALD EM is calculated in U.S. dollars, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact the returns of EMERALD EM. Of particular importance to currency exchange rate risk are:

- existing and expected rates of inflation;
- existing and expected interest rate levels;
- political, civil or military unrest;
- the balance of payments between countries represented in EMERALD EM and the United States; and
- the extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in the countries represented in EMERALD EM and the United States.

All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of the countries represented in EMERALD EM, the United States and other countries important to international

trade and finance. The exposure to exchange rate risk may result in reduced returns to EMERALD EM and have an adverse impact on the value of the securities.

•THERE ARE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES LINKED TO THE VALUES OF EQUITY SECURITIES ISSUED BY NON-U.S. COMPANIES — The securities underlying EMERALD EM are issued by companies incorporated outside of the U.S. Because the underlying securities also trade outside the U.S., the securities are subject to the risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets. Generally, non-U.S. securities markets may be more volatile than U.S. securities markets and market developments may affect non-U.S. securities markets differently than U.S. securities markets, which may adversely affect the level of EMERALD EM and the value of your securities. Furthermore, there are risks associated with investments in securities linked to the values of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies. There is generally less publicly available information about non-U.S. companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC, and non-U.S. companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies. In addition, the prices of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies may be adversely affected by political, economic, financial and social factors that may be unique to the particular countries in which the non-U.S. companies are incorporated. These factors include the possibility of recent or future changes in a non-U.S. government's economic and fiscal policies (including any direct or indirect intervention to stabilize the economy and/or securities market of the country of such non-U.S. government), the presence, and extent, of cross shareholdings in non-U.S. companies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other non-U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to non-U.S. companies or investments in non-U.S. securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, certain aspects of a particular non-U.S. economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects, such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

•THE SECURITIES ARE SUBJECT TO EMERGING MARKETS RISK — The value of the securities is subject to the political and economic risks of emerging market countries by linking to the performance of EMERALD EM. The securities underlying EMERALD EM include stocks of companies that are located in emerging market countries and whose securities trade on the exchanges of emerging market countries. In recent years, some emerging markets have undergone significant political, economic and social upheaval. Such far-reaching changes have resulted in constitutional and social tensions and, in some cases, instability and reaction against market reforms has occurred. With respect to any emerging market nation, there is the possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscation, political changes, government regulation and social instability. Future political changes may adversely affect the economic conditions of an emerging market nation. Political or economic instability could affect the value of the securities and the amount payable to you at maturity.

•PROVOL HEDGE INDEX STRATEGY RISK — The strategy of the ProVol Hedge Index is to generate returns from the expected volatility of the S&P 500® Index by dynamically adjusting a long or short position in the VIX Futures Index based on the size and direction of the Signal and the resulting Allocation based on that Signal. The Signal aims to determine the likely short-term direction of implied volatility and the level of carrying costs.

However, the Signal may not be predictive of the short-term direction of implied volatility and/or the level of carrying costs. If the Signal is not successful in determining the likely short-term direction of implied volatility and/or the level of carrying costs, then the resulting Allocation based on that Signal may result in a notional long or short position in the VIX Futures Index that decreases in value and causes the levels of the ProVol Hedge Index to decrease. Furthermore, because the ProVol Hedge Index aims to capture more returns from increases in implied volatility than from high carrying costs by applying a leverage factor of 200% when the Allocation is positive, if the Signal causes a positive Allocation, any decrease in the level of the VIX Futures Index will be leveraged two times.

•THE PROVOL HEDGE INDEX CONTAINS EMBEDDED COSTS — In calculating the level of the ProVol Hedge Index, Deutsche Bank AG, as the Index Sponsor, will deduct an Index Fee. The Index Fee takes into account changes in the notional VIX futures contracts position measured by ProVol associated both with the daily rolling from the first month to the second month VIX futures contracts underlying the VIX Futures Index as well as with any changes in the size of the notional position in the VIX Futures Index. Thus, large or more frequent shifts in the Signal or greater or more frequent changes in VIX futures contracts prices will require greater reallocation and will result in higher costs. Additionally, lower VIX futures contracts prices, which require a greater number of contracts to be notionally traded in order to achieve the same value, will also result in higher costs. Because the ProVol Hedge Index takes a leveraged long position in the VIX Futures Index when the Allocation is positive, the Index Fee will be leveraged in the ProVol Hedge Index.

Deutsche Bank AG expects the Index Fee to average between 1.5 basis points and 2 basis points (0.015% and 0.02%) per trading day. However, the actual Index Fee may be substantially higher on days when there is a substantial change in the Allocation or prices of the VIX futures contracts, resulting in a substantial number or

value of VIX futures contracts notionally traded. From and including 2006 to and including 2012, the annual Index Fees for the ProVol Indices have ranged from 0.00% to 7.12%. Because the calculation of the ProVol Indices began on September 24, 2012, the annual Index Fees from and including 2006 to and including September 23, 2012 were retroactively calculated.

•THERE MAY BE SIGNIFICANT FLUCTUATIONS IN THE LEVEL OF THE PROVOL HEDGE INDEX, WHICH COULD AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES — The performance of the ProVol Hedge Index is dependent on the performance of the notional long or short positions in the VIX Futures Index. As a consequence, investors should understand that their investment is exposed to the performance of the notional long or short positions in VIX futures contracts. The prices of the VIX futures contracts can be volatile and move dramatically over short periods of time. There can be no assurance that the relevant notional long or short exposure will not be subject to substantial negative returns. Positive returns on the ProVol Hedge Index may therefore be reduced or eliminated entirely due to movements in market parameters.

•VIX FUTURES CONTRACTS HAVE LIMITED HISTORICAL INFORMATION — VIX futures contracts have traded freely only since March 26, 2004, and not all future contracts to all relevant maturities have traded at all times since that date. Because the VIX futures contracts that underlie the ProVol Hedge Index are of recent origin and limited historical information data exists with respect to them, your investment in the securities may involve a greater risk than investing in alternative securities linked to one or more financial measures with an established record of performance. The liquidity of trading in VIX futures contracts could decrease in the future, which could affect adversely the value of the securities.

•THE VIX INDEX AND VXV INDEX ARE BASED ON THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS AND ARE NOT TRADABLE INDICES — The VIX Index and the VXV Index (used to calculate the second and third volatility indicators of the ProVol Hedge Index) are theoretical calculations and cannot be traded on a spot price basis. The settlement price at maturity of the VIX futures contracts reflected in the VIX Futures Index is based on this theoretically derived calculation. As a result, the behavior of the VIX futures contracts may be different from futures contracts whose settlement prices are based on a comparable tradable asset.

•THE SECURITIES ARE NOT LINKED TO THE VIX INDEX, AND THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES MAY BE LESS THAN IT WOULD HAVE BEEN HAD THE SECURITIES BEEN LINKED TO THE VIX INDEX — The value of the securities will be linked, in part, to the value of the ProVol Hedge Index, and your ability to benefit from any rise or fall in the level of the VIX Index is limited. The ProVol Hedge Index is based upon holding a notional long or short position in the VIX Futures Index, which holds a rolling long position in VIX futures contracts. The VIX futures contracts will not necessarily track the performance of the VIX Index. The VIX Futures Index may not benefit from increases or decreases in the level of the VIX Index because such increases or decreases will not necessarily cause the price of the relevant VIX futures contracts to rise or fall. Thus, the ProVol Hedge Index may not benefit from increases or decreases in the level of the VIX Index either. Accordingly, a hypothetical investment that was linked directly to the performance of the VIX Index could generate a higher return than the securities.

•THE BASKET COMPONENTS HAVE LIMITED PERFORMANCE HISTORY — Calculation of EMERALD EM began on January 13, 2011. Calculation of the ProVol Hedge Index began on September 24, 2012. Therefore, EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index have limited performance history and no actual investment which allowed tracking of the performance of EMERALD EM or the ProVol Hedge Index was possible before their respective inception dates.

•PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE BASKET COMPONENTS IS NO GUIDE TO FUTURE PERFORMANCE — The actual performance of the Basket Components over the term of the securities may bear little relation to the historical

closing levels of such Basket Components and may bear little relation to the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this pricing supplement. We cannot predict the future performance of the Basket Components or whether the performance of the Basket will result in the return of any of your investment.

◆ **ASSUMING NO CHANGES IN MARKET CONDITIONS AND OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS, THE PRICE YOU MAY RECEIVE FOR YOUR SECURITIES IN SECONDARY MARKET TRANSACTIONS WOULD GENERALLY BE LOWER THAN BOTH THE ISSUE PRICE AND THE ISSUER'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE SECURITIES ON THE TRADE DATE** — While the payment(s) on the securities described in this pricing supplement is based on the full Face Amount of your securities, the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this pricing supplement) is less than the Issue Price of the securities. The Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date does not represent the price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your securities in the secondary market at any time. Assuming no changes in market conditions or our creditworthiness and other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the securities from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, would generally be lower than both the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date. Our purchase price, if any, in secondary market transactions would be based on

the estimated value of the securities determined by reference to (i) the then-prevailing internal funding rate (adjusted by a spread) or another appropriate measure of our cost of funds and (ii) our pricing models at that time, less a bid spread determined after taking into account the size of the repurchase, the nature of the assets underlying the securities and then-prevailing market conditions. The price we report to financial reporting services and to distributors of our securities for use on customer account statements would generally be determined on the same basis. However, during the period of approximately five months beginning from the Trade Date, we or our affiliates may, in our sole discretion, increase the purchase price determined as described above by an amount equal to the declining differential between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date, prorated over such period on a straight-line basis, for transactions that are individually and in the aggregate of the expected size for ordinary secondary market repurchases.

In addition to the factors discussed above, the value of the securities and our purchase price in secondary market transactions after the Trade Date, if any, will vary based on many economic and market factors, including our creditworthiness, and cannot be predicted with accuracy. These changes may adversely affect the value of your securities, including the price you may receive in any secondary market transactions. Any sale prior to the Maturity Date could result in a substantial loss to you. The securities are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your securities to maturity.

THE SECURITIES WILL NOT BE LISTED AND THERE WILL LIKELY BE LIMITED LIQUIDITY — The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for the securities. We or our affiliates intend to act as market makers for the securities but are not required to do so and may cease such market making activities at any time. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to sell the securities when you wish to do so or at a price advantageous to you. Because we do not expect other dealers to make a secondary market for the securities, the price at which you may be able to sell your securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates are willing to buy the securities. If, at any time, we or our affiliates do not act as market makers, it is likely that there would be little or no secondary market in the securities. If you have to sell your securities prior to maturity, you may not be able to do so or you may have to sell them at a substantial loss, even in cases where the level of the Basket has increased since the Trade Date.

MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES — While we expect that, generally, the levels of the Basket Components will affect the value of the securities more than any other single factor, the value of the securities prior to maturity will also be affected by a number of other factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- the expected volatility of the Basket Components;
- the composition of the Basket Components;
- the time remaining to the maturity of the securities;
- the equity markets generally and any stock prices and dividend rates reflected in the Basket Components;
- the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the non-U.S. currencies that the securities underlying EMERALD EM are traded in;
- interest rates and yields in the market generally;

- geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the Basket Components or markets generally;

- supply and demand for the securities; and

- our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

TRADING AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS BY US OR OUR AFFILIATES IN THE EQUITY AND EQUITY DERIVATIVE MARKETS MAY IMPAIR THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES — We or our affiliates expect to hedge our exposure from the securities by entering into equity and equity derivative transactions, such as over-the-counter options, futures or exchange-traded instruments. We or our affiliates may also engage in trading in instruments linked or related to the Basket Components on a regular basis as part of our or their general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for customers, including block transactions. Such trading and hedging activities may affect the level of the Basket Components and make it less likely that you will receive a positive return on your investment in the securities. Such trading and hedging activities may also cause the occurrence of a Redemption Trigger Event, in which case investors will lose a significant portion or all of their investment in the securities. It is possible that we or our affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging and trading activities while the value of the securities declines. We or our affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative

instruments with returns linked or related to the Basket Components. Introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner could adversely affect the value of the securities. Any of the foregoing activities described in this paragraph may reflect trading strategies that differ from, or are in direct opposition to, investors' trading and investment strategies related to the securities. Furthermore, because Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. ("DBSI") or one of its affiliates is expected to conduct trading and hedging activities for us in connection with the securities, DBSI or such affiliate may profit in connection with such trading and hedging activities and such profit, if any, will be in addition to any compensation that DBSI receives for the sale of the securities to you. You should be aware that the potential to earn a profit in connection with hedging activities may create an incentive for DBSI to sell the securities to you in addition to any compensation they would receive for the sale of the securities.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST EXIST BECAUSE THE ISSUER, THE CALCULATION AGENT AND THE SPONSOR OF EMERALD EM AND THE PROVOL HEDGE INDEX ARE THE SAME LEGAL ENTITY — Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch is the Issuer of the securities, the Calculation Agent for the securities and the sponsor of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index. We, as the Calculation Agent, will maintain some discretion in making decisions relating to the securities, including whether there has been a Market Disruption Event (as defined below) with respect to each Basket Component. If a Market Disruption Event occurs on the Final Valuation Date, the Calculation Agent can postpone the determination of, or under some circumstances, use an alternate method to calculate the Closing Level of the disrupted Basket Component. As the Index Sponsor, we carry out calculations necessary to promulgate EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index, and we maintain some discretion as to how such calculations are made. In particular, we have discretion in selecting among methods of how to calculate EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index in the event the regular means of determining EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index are unavailable at the time a determination is scheduled to take place. There can be no assurance that any determinations made by Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch in these various capacities will not affect the value of the securities and the levels of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index. Because determinations made by Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as the Calculation Agent for the securities and the sponsor of EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index may affect the Redemption Amount you receive at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event, potential conflicts of interest may exist between Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and you, as a holder of the securities.

WE OR OUR AFFILIATES MAY PUBLISH RESEARCH, EXPRESS OPINIONS OR PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH INVESTING IN OR HOLDING THE SECURITIES. ANY SUCH RESEARCH, OPINIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LEVELS OF THE BASKET COMPONENTS OR THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES — We or our affiliates may publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that could adversely affect the value of the securities, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the securities. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by us or our affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. You should make your own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the securities and the Basket Components.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the securities, including acting as the Calculation Agent, hedging our obligations under the securities and determining the Issuer's estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date and the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the securities from you in secondary market transactions. In performing these roles, our economic interests and those of our affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the securities. The Calculation Agent will determine, among other things, all values, prices and levels required to be determined for the purposes of the securities on any relevant date or time. The Calculation Agent will also be responsible for determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred and, in some circumstances, the levels or prices related to the Basket Components that affect whether a Redemption Trigger Event has occurred. Any

determination by the Calculation Agent could adversely affect the return on the securities.

•THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES ARE UNCERTAIN — There is no direct legal authority regarding the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of the securities, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the securities are uncertain, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment of the securities as prepaid financial contracts that are not debt, as described in the section of this pricing supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.” If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment, the tax consequences of your ownership and disposition of the securities could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, in 2007 the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. Any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment

in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. You should review the discussion under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” and consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

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The S&P 500® Total Return Index

We have obtained all information regarding the S&P 500® Total Return Index (the “S&P Index”) contained herein, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information, and we have not participated in the preparation of, or verified, such publicly available information. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Standard & Poor’s, a division of The McGraw–Hill Companies, Inc. (“S&P”). S&P, which owns the copyright and all other rights to the S&P Index, has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the S&P Index. You should make your own investigation into the S&P Index. On July 2, 2012, the McGraw-Hill Companies and CME Group announced the launch of S&P Dow Jones Indices, a joint venture that combines S&P Indices and Dow Jones Indices. Under the terms of the joint venture, the S&P 500® Index is calculated, maintained and published by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a subsidiary of the McGraw-Hill Companies.

General

The S&P Index is published by S&P. The S&P Index is the total return version of the S&P 500® Index and is calculated in the same manner as the S&P 500® Index as described below; however, while the S&P 500® Index reflects changes in the prices of its underlying stocks, the S&P Index reflects changes in both movements in stock prices and the reinvestment of the dividend income from its underlying stocks.

In calculating the S&P Index, ordinary cash dividends are applied on the ex–dividend date. “Special dividends” are those dividends that are outside of the normal payment pattern established historically by the issuing corporation. These may be described by the corporation as “special,” “extra,” “year–end,” or “return of capital.” Whether a dividend is funded from operating earnings or from other sources of cash does not affect the determination of whether it is ordinary or special. “Special dividends” are treated as corporate actions with offsetting price and divisor adjustments; the total return index series reflect both ordinary and special dividends. The S&P Index represents the total return earned in a portfolio that tracks the underlying price index and reinvests dividend income in the S&P 500® Index, not in the specific stock paying the dividend. The total return construction differs from the price index and builds the index from the price index and daily total dividend returns.

The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the level of the S&P 500® Index (discussed below in further detail) is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the shares of 500 companies as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average market value of the shares of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. On March 11, 2014, the sponsor of the S&P 500® Index announced that the sponsor will start including, on a case by case basis, multiple share class lines in the S&P 500® Index. This will result in the S&P 500® Index including more than 500 component shares while continuing to include only 500 component companies. The sponsor expects to revise the S&P 500® Index’s methodology to fully reflect a multiple share class structure by September 2015. The “market value” of any S&P 500® component stock is the product of the market price per share and the number of the then outstanding shares of such S&P 500® component stock.

The S&P Indices Methodology

While S&P currently employs the following methodology to calculate the S&P Indices, no assurance can be given that S&P will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the return on the securities.

On March 21, 2005, S&P began to calculate the S&P Indices based on a half float-adjusted formula, and on September 16, 2005 the S&P Indices became fully float adjusted. S&P's criteria for selecting stocks for the S&P Indices have not been changed by the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the S&P Indices (i.e., its market value).

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P Indices reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. S&P defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are subject to float adjustment:

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners or leveraged buyout groups;

- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the United States or foreign countries; and

holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, founders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors or founders, as well as holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

However, treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock and rights are not part of the float. Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds or foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies, shares of a United States company traded in Canada as “exchangeable” shares, shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class if such shares are convertible by shareholders to a listed class without undue delay and cost, are also part of the float.

For each stock, an investable weight factor (“IWF”) is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P will calculate the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as the weights. The result is reviewed to assure that when the weighted average IWF is applied to the class included in the S&P Indices, the shares to be purchased are not significantly larger than the available float for the included class.

The S&P Indices are calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the relevant S&P Index reflects the total market value of all component stocks relative to such S&P Index’s base period. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time.

The daily calculation of the S&P Indices is computed by dividing the sum of the IWF multiplied by both the price and the total shares outstanding for each stock (i.e., the aggregate market value) by the index divisor. By itself, the index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P Indices, it is the only link to the original base period level of the S&P Indices. The index divisor keeps the S&P Indices comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P Indices.

S&P 500® Index Maintenance

Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, rights issues, share buybacks and issuances and spinoffs. Changes to the S&P Indices are made on an as-needed basis. There is no annual or semi-annual reconstitution. Rather, changes in response to corporate actions and market developments can be made at any time. Constituent changes are typically announced one to five days before they are scheduled to be implemented.

To prevent the level of the S&P Indices from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the total market value of the S&P Indices require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in total market value, the level of the S&P Indices remains constant. This helps maintain the level of the S&P Indices as an accurate barometer of stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P Indices does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P Indices. All the index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the S&P Indices. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require simple changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P Indices and do not require index divisor adjustments.

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S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation to take the needs of Deutsche Bank AG or the owners of the securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the securities or the timing of the issuance or sale of the securities or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the securities are to be converted into cash, surrendered or redeemed, as the case may be. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the securities. There is no assurance that investment products based on the S&P Index will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the securities currently being issued by Deutsche Bank AG, but which may be similar to and competitive with the securities. In addition, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may trade financial products which are linked to the performance of the S&P Index.

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The Bloomberg pages relating to the S&P Index, EMERALD and the ProVol Hedge Index are SPTR, DBVEMREM and DBVEPVH, respectively. Any successors to such pages or services may be selected by the Index Sponsor from time to time. Certain details as to levels of the Basket Components and adjustments made in respect of the Basket Components may be made available on such pages or services.

Historical Information

The S&P Index

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the S&P Index from March 10, 2010 through March 10, 2015. The closing level of the S&P Index on March 10, 2015 was 3,757.832. We obtained the historical closing levels of the S&P Index from Bloomberg L.P., and we have not participated in the preparation of, or verified, such information. The historical closing levels of the S&P Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Final Level of the S&P Index on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the S&P Index will result in the return of any of your initial investment.

EMERALD EM

The following graph sets forth the retrospective and historical performance of EMERALD EM based on its daily closing levels from March 10, 2010 through March 10, 2015. EMERALD EM has existed only since January 13, 2011 and publication of EMERALD EM began on January 13, 2011. The historical performance data below from January 13, 2011 through March 10, 2015 represent the actual performance of EMERALD EM. The performance data prior to January 13, 2011, as indicated by the vertical line in the graph below, reflect a retrospective calculation of the levels of EMERALD EM using archived data and the current methodology for the calculation of EMERALD EM. The closing level of EMERALD EM on March 10, 2015 was 220.01. All prospective investors should be aware that no actual investment which allowed a tracking of the performance of EMERALD EM was possible at any time prior to January 13, 2011. Furthermore, the index methodology of EMERALD EM was designed, constructed and tested using historic market data and based on knowledge of factors that may have affected its performance. The results shown before January 13, 2011 are hypothetical and do not reflect actual returns. Hypothetical or simulated performance results have inherent limitations. Unlike an actual performance, hypothetical results are achieved by means of a retroactive application of the back-tested index methodology designed with the benefit of hindsight.

The historical closing levels of EMERALD EM should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Final Level of EMERALD EM on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of EMERALD EM will result in the return of any portion of your initial investment. We obtained the historical closing levels of EMERALD EM from Bloomberg L.P., and we have not participated in the preparation of, or verified, such information.

The ProVol Hedge Index

The following graph sets forth the retrospective and historical performance of the ProVol Hedge Index based on its daily closing levels from March 10, 2010 through March 10, 2015. The ProVol Hedge Index has existed only since September 24, 2012 and publication of the ProVol Hedge Index began on September 24, 2012. The historical performance data below from September 24, 2012 through March 10, 2015 represent the actual performance of the ProVol Hedge Index. The performance data prior to September 24, 2012, as indicated by the vertical line in the graph below, reflect a retrospective calculation of the levels of the ProVol Hedge Index using archived data and the current methodology for the calculation of the ProVol Hedge Index. The closing level of the ProVol Hedge Index on March 10, 2015 was 864.45. All prospective investors should be aware that no actual investment which allowed a tracking of the performance of the ProVol Hedge Index was possible at any time prior to September 24, 2012. Furthermore, the index methodology of the ProVol Hedge Index was designed, constructed and tested using historic market data and based on knowledge of factors that may have affected its performance. The results shown before September 24, 2012 are hypothetical and do not reflect actual returns. Hypothetical or simulated performance results have inherent limitations. Unlike an actual performance, hypothetical results are achieved by means of a retroactive application of the back-tested index methodology designed with the benefit of hindsight.

The historical closing levels of the ProVol Hedge Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Final Level of the ProVol Hedge Index on the Final Valuation Date or the Redemption Trigger Valuation Date, as applicable. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the ProVol Hedge Index will result in the return of any portion of your initial investment. We obtained the historical closing levels of the ProVol Hedge Index from Bloomberg L.P., and we have not participated in the preparation of, or verified, such information.

GENERAL TERMS OF THE SECURITIES

The following description of the terms of the securities supplements the description of the general terms of the debt securities set forth under the headings “Description of Notes” in the accompanying prospectus supplement, “Description of Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus and “Description of Debt Securities and Warrants” in the accompanying prospectus addendum. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement have the meanings assigned to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or prospectus addendum.

General

The securities are linked to a basket of three indices and are senior unsecured obligations of Deutsche Bank AG that offer exposure to one times any increase or decrease in the level of the S&P 500® Total Return Index (the “S&P Index”) and two times any increase or decrease in the level of each of the Deutsche Bank Equity Mean Reversion Alpha Index Emerging Markets (“EMERALD EM”) and the Deutsche Bank ProVol Hedge Index (the “ProVol Hedge Index”). We refer to each of the S&P Index, EMERALD EM and the ProVol Hedge Index as a “Basket Component” and together the “Basket Components.”

The securities are included in our Global Notes, Series A referred to in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and prospectus addendum. The securities will be issued by Deutsche Bank AG under the Indenture. The securities are our senior unsecured obligations and will rank pari passu with all of our other senior unsecured obligations, except for obligations required to be preferred by law.

The securities are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any other governmental agency.

The specific terms of the securities are set forth under the heading “Key Terms” on the cover page of this pricing supplement and in the subsections below.

Adjustments to Valuation Dates and Payment Dates

If (i) the Final Valuation Date or Redemption Trigger Valuation Date (each, a “Valuation Date”) is not a trading day with respect to any Basket Component or (ii) a Market Disruption Event for any Basket Component occurs or is continuing on the relevant Valuation Date, then the Valuation Date for such disrupted Basket Component will be postponed to the immediately succeeding trading day on which no Market Disruption Event for such Basket Component occurs or is continuing. The Valuation Date for any such Basket Component will not be postponed later than the fifth scheduled

trading day after the date originally scheduled for such Valuation Date (the “Fifth Day”). If the relevant Valuation Date is postponed to the Fifth Day and (i) the Fifth Day is not a trading day with respect to such Basket Component or (ii) a Market Disruption Event for such Basket Component occurs or is continuing on the Fifth Day, then, on the Fifth Day the Closing Level of such Basket Component will be determined by the Calculation Agent in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner. The Closing Level for a Basket Component not disrupted on the original Valuation Date will be determined on the originally scheduled Valuation Date.

If the Maturity Date or the Redemption Trigger Payment Date (each, a “Payment Date”) is not a business day, then the Payment Date will be the next succeeding business day following such scheduled Payment Date. If, due to a Market Disruption Event, a non-trading day or otherwise, the Valuation Date for any Basket Component is postponed, the Maturity Date or the Redemption Trigger Payment Date, as applicable, will be postponed in order to maintain the same number of business days that had originally been scheduled between such postponed Valuation Date and the Maturity Date or Redemption Trigger Payment Date, as applicable.

“Business day” means any day other than a day that (i) is a Saturday or Sunday, (ii) is a day on which banking institutions generally in the City of New York or London, England are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close or (iii) is a day on which transactions in U.S. dollars are not conducted in the City of New York or London, England.

“Trading day” means, for each Basket Component (or any Successor Index (as defined below)) separately, any day other than a day on which (i)(A) trading is not generally conducted on the Relevant Exchange for such Basket Component (or any Successor Index), notwithstanding any such Relevant Exchange closing prior to its scheduled closing time or (B) the level for such Basket Component (or any Successor Index) is not published by its sponsor and (ii) the Calculation Agent determines in its sole discretion that such non-trading or non-publication materially interfered or interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to establish, adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the securities.

Market Disruption Events

With respect to the S&P Index, a “Market Disruption Event” means a determination by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion that the occurrence or continuance of one or more of the following events materially interfered or interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to establish, adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the securities:

▪ a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of the S&P Index (or the relevant Successor Index) on the Relevant Exchanges for such securities for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such Relevant Exchanges; or

▪ a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of any Relevant Exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of the S&P Index (or the relevant Successor Index) during the one hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such Relevant Exchange are materially inaccurate; or

▪ a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on any major securities market for trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the S&P Index (or the relevant Successor Index) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such market; or

• a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event with respect to the S&P Index exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the S&P Index (or the relevant Successor Index) is materially suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the level of the S&P Index (or the relevant Successor Index) shall be based on a comparison of:

• the portion of the level of the S&P Index (or the relevant Successor Index) attributable to that security, relative to

- the overall level of the S&P Index (or the relevant Successor Index),

in each case, immediately before that suspension or limitation.

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For purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event with respect to the S&P Index has occurred:

• a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the Relevant Exchange or market;

• limitations pursuant to the rules of any Relevant Exchange similar to NYSE Rule 80B (or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by any other self-regulatory organization or any government agency of scope similar to NYSE Rule 80B as determined by the Calculation Agent) on trading during significant market fluctuations will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading;

• a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds on the S&P Index by the primary securities market trading in such contracts or funds by reason of:

- a price change exceeding limits set by such exchange or market;
- an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or funds; or
- a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts or funds

will, in each such case, constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the S&P Index; and

• “suspension, absence or material limitation of trading” on any Relevant Exchange or on the primary market on which futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the S&P Index are traded will not include any time when such market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

With respect to EMERALD EM, a “Market Disruption Event” means a determination by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion that the occurrence or continuance of a “Disruption Event,” “Force Majeure Event” or “Underlying Index Event” as defined under “The Deutsche Bank Equity MEan Reversion ALpha inDex Emerging Markets (“EMERALD EM”)” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 5 materially interfered or interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to establish, adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the securities.

With respect to the ProVol Hedge Index, a “Market Disruption Event” means a determination by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion that the occurrence or continuance of a “Disruption Event,” “Force Majeure Event” or “Underlying Index Event” as defined under “The Deutsche Bank ProVol Indices” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 7 materially interfered or interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to establish, adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the securities.

“Relevant Exchange(s)” means, for the S&P Index, the primary organized exchange or market of trading, as determined by the Calculation Agent, for (i) any component then included in the S&P Index or (ii) any futures or options contract or fund related to the S&P Index or to any component then included in the S&P Index. For EMERALD EM, “Relevant Exchange” has the meaning set forth under “The Deutsche Bank Equity MEan Reversion ALpha inDex Emerging Markets (“EMERALD EM”)” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 5. For the ProVol Hedge Index, “Relevant Exchange” has the meaning set forth under “The Deutsche Bank ProVol Indices” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 7.

Discontinuation of a Basket Component; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If the sponsor of a Basket Component discontinues publication of such Basket Component and such sponsor or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Basket Component (such index being referred to herein as a “Successor Index”), then any Closing Level of such Basket Component on any trading day following the publication of such Successor Index will be determined by reference to the official closing level of such Successor Index on which a level for such Basket Component must be taken for the purposes of the securities, including any Valuation Date (“Relevant Date”).

Upon any selection by the Calculation Agent of a Successor Index, the Calculation Agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the securities.

If the sponsor of a Basket Component discontinues publication of such Basket Component prior to, and such discontinuance is continuing on, any Relevant Date, and the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Successor Index is available at such time, or the Calculation Agent has previously selected a Successor Index and publication of such Successor Index is discontinued prior to and such discontinuation is continuing on such Relevant Date, then (a) the Calculation Agent will determine the Closing Level of such Basket Component for such Relevant Date and (b) the level of such Basket Component, if applicable, at any time on such Relevant Date will be deemed to equal the

Closing Level of such Basket Component on that Relevant Date, as determined by the Calculation Agent. Such Closing Level will be computed by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the relevant Basket Component or Successor Index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuance, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant component has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing price) on such date of each component most recently composing such Basket Component or Successor Index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of a Basket Component or Successor Index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the securities.

If at any time the method of calculating a Basket Component or a Successor Index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if a Basket Component or a Successor Index is in any other way modified so that the level of such Basket Component or Successor Index does not, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, fairly represent the level of such Basket Component or Successor Index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after such time, the Calculation Agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Closing Level of such Basket Component or Successor Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the Calculation Agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of an index comparable to such Basket Component or Successor Index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the Calculation Agent will calculate the relevant Closing Level with reference to such Basket Component or Successor Index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating a Basket Component or Successor Index is modified so that the level of such Basket Component or Successor Index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (e.g., due to a split in such Basket Component or Successor Index), then the Calculation Agent will adjust such Basket Component or Successor Index in order to arrive at a level of such Basket Component or Successor Index as if there had been no such modification (e.g., as if such split had not occurred).

Calculation Agent

The calculation agent for the securities will be Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (the "Calculation Agent"). As Calculation Agent, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch will determine, among other things, all values and levels required to be determined for the purposes of the securities on any relevant date or time. In addition, the Calculation Agent will determine whether a Redemption Trigger Event has occurred, whether there has been a Market Disruption Event or a discontinuation of a Basket Component, whether there has been a material change in the method of calculating a Basket Component and, in some circumstances, the prices or levels related to the Basket Components that affect whether a Redemption Trigger Event has occurred. Unless otherwise specified in this pricing supplement, all determinations made by the Calculation Agent will be at the sole discretion of the Calculation Agent and will, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on you, the trustee and us. We may appoint a different Calculation Agent from time to time after the Trade Date without your consent and without notifying you.

The Calculation Agent will provide written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, of the amount to be paid at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event on or prior to 11:00 a.m. on the business day preceding the Maturity Date or Redemption Trigger Payment Date, as applicable.

All calculations with respect to the Closing Levels of the Basket Components and the Basket Level will be made by the Calculation Agent and will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth, with five one-millionths rounded upward (e.g., 0.876545 would be rounded to 0.87655); all U.S. dollar amounts related to determination of the payment per Face Amount of securities, if any, at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event will be rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth, with five one hundred-thousandths rounded upward (e.g., 0.76545 would be rounded up to 0.7655); and all U.S. dollar amounts paid on the aggregate Face Amount of securities per holder will be rounded to the nearest

cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Events of Default

Under the heading “Description of Debt Securities – Events of Default” in the accompanying prospectus is a description of events of default relating to the securities.

Payment upon an Event of Default

In case an event of default with respect to the securities shall have occurred and be continuing, the amount declared due and payable per Face Amount of securities upon any acceleration of the securities will be determined by the Calculation Agent and will be an amount in cash equal to the amount payable at maturity per Face Amount of securities as described herein, calculated as if the date of acceleration was the Final Valuation Date.

If the maturity of the securities is accelerated because of an event of default as described above, we shall, or shall cause the Calculation Agent to, provide written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may

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conclusively rely, and to DTC of the cash amount due with respect to the securities as promptly as possible and in no event later than two business days after the date of acceleration.

Modification

Under the heading “Description of Debt Securities – Modification of an Indenture” in the accompanying prospectus is a description of when the consent of each affected holder of debt securities is required to modify the indenture.

Defeasance

The provisions described in the accompanying prospectus under the heading “Description of Debt Securities — Discharge and Defeasance” are not applicable to the securities.

Listing

The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.

DBSI intends to offer to purchase the securities in the secondary market, although it is not required to do so and may discontinue such activity at any time.

Book-Entry Only Issuance – The Depository Trust Company

DTC will act as securities depository for the securities. The securities will be issued only as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s nominee). One or more fully-registered global securities certificates, representing the total aggregate Face Amount of the securities, will be issued and will be deposited with DTC. See the descriptions contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement under the headings “Description of Notes — Form, Legal Ownership and Denomination of Notes.”

Governing Law

The securities will be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion constitutes the full opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the securities. It applies to you only if you acquire your securities for cash and hold them as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”). It does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including alternative minimum tax and “Medicare contribution tax” consequences, and different consequences that may apply if you are an investor subject to special rules, such as a regulated investment company, a tax-exempt entity (including an “individual retirement account” or a “Roth IRA”), a dealer in securities, a trader in securities that elects to apply a mark-to-market method of tax accounting, an entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or a person holding a security as a part of a “straddle.”

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date of this pricing supplement, changes to any of which subsequent to the date hereof may affect the tax consequences described below, possibly with retroactive effect. It does not address the application of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. You should consult your tax adviser concerning the application of U.S. federal income tax laws to your particular situation (including the possibility of alternative treatments of the securities), as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Tax Treatment of the Securities

In the opinion of our special tax counsel, which is based on prevailing market conditions, it is more likely than not that the securities will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as prepaid financial contracts that are not debt, with the consequences described below. We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS, and the IRS or a court might not agree with this treatment. Our special tax counsel has advised that alternative treatments are possible that could materially and adversely affect the timing and character of income or loss on your securities. Unless otherwise stated, the following discussion is based on the treatment of the securities as prepaid financial contracts that are not debt.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

You are a “U.S. holder” if, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you are a beneficial owner of a security and are: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State therein or the District of Columbia; or (iii) an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Treatment as a Prepaid Financial Contract That Is Not Debt

You should not recognize taxable income or loss with respect to a security prior to its taxable disposition (including at maturity or upon early redemption). Upon a taxable disposition of a security, you should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount you realize and the amount you paid to acquire the security. Generally, your gain or loss should be capital gain or loss, and should be short-term capital gain or loss unless you have held the security for more than one year, in which case your gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Uncertainties Regarding Treatment as a Prepaid Financial Contract That Is Not Debt

Due to the lack of direct legal authority, even if a security is treated as a prepaid financial contract that is not debt, there remain substantial uncertainties regarding the tax consequences of owning and disposing of it. For instance, you

might be required to include amounts in income during the term of the security and/or to treat all or a portion of your gain or loss upon its taxable disposition as ordinary income or loss or as short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to how long you have held it. In particular, it is possible that any reweighting, rebalancing, reconstitution, change in methodology of, or substitution of a successor to, a Basket Component or an index constituent could result in a “deemed” taxable exchange, causing you to recognize gain or loss (subject, in the case of loss, to the possible application of the “wash sale” rules) as if you had sold or exchanged the relevant security.

In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether beneficial owners of these instruments should be required to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose a notional interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any

Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of your investment in a security, possibly with retroactive effect.

Consequences if a Security Is Treated as a Debt Instrument

If a security is treated as a debt instrument, your tax consequences will be governed by Treasury regulations relating to the taxation of contingent payment debt instruments. In that event, even if you are a cash-method taxpayer, in each year that you hold the security you will be required to accrue into income “original issue discount” based on our “comparable yield” for a similar non-contingent debt instrument, determined as of the time of issuance of the security, even though we will not be required to make any payment with respect to the securities other than the Redemption Amount. In addition, any income you recognize upon the taxable disposition of the security will be treated as ordinary in character. If you recognize a loss above certain thresholds, you could be required to file a disclosure statement with the IRS.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

You generally are a “non-U.S. holder” if, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you are a beneficial owner of a security and are: (i) a nonresident alien individual; (ii) an entity treated as a foreign corporation; or (iii) a foreign estate or trust.

This discussion does not describe considerations applicable to a beneficial owner of a security who is (i) an individual present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition of the security or (ii) a former citizen or resident of the United States, if certain conditions apply. If you are a potential investor to whom such considerations might be relevant, you should consult your tax adviser.

If a security is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a prepaid financial contract that is not debt, any gain you realize with respect to the security generally should not be subject to U.S. federal withholding or income tax, unless the gain is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States. However, as described above under “—Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders—Uncertainties Regarding Treatment as a Prepaid Financial Contract That Is Not Debt,” in 2007 the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses, among other things, on the degree, if any, to which income realized with respect to such instruments by non-U.S. persons should be subject to withholding tax. It is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues might require you to accrue income, subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, over the term of the securities, possibly on a retroactive basis. We will not pay additional amounts on account of any such withholding tax.

Subject to the discussion below under “—‘FATCA’ Legislation,” if a security is treated as a debt instrument, any income or gain you realize with respect to the security will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding or income tax if (i) you provide a properly completed Form W-8 appropriate to your circumstances and (ii) these amounts are not effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

If you are engaged in a trade or business in the United States, and income or gain from a security is effectively connected with your conduct of that trade or business (and, if an applicable treaty so requires, is attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States), you generally will be taxed in the same manner as a U.S. holder. If this paragraph applies to you, you should consult your tax adviser with respect to other U.S. tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the security, including the possible imposition of a 30% branch profits tax if you are a corporation.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments received in respect of your securities may be subject to information reporting unless you qualify for an exemption. These payments may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code unless you provide certain identifying information and otherwise satisfy the requirements to establish that you are not subject to backup withholding. If you are a non-U.S. holder and you provide a properly completed Form W-8 appropriate to your circumstances, you will generally establish an exemption from backup withholding. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

“FATCA” Legislation

Legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on payments to certain non-U.S. entities (including financial intermediaries) with respect to certain financial instruments, unless various U.S.

information reporting and due diligence requirements have been satisfied. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the non-U.S. entity's jurisdiction may modify these requirements. This legislation generally applies to certain financial instruments that are treated as paying U.S.-source interest or other U.S.-source "fixed or determinable annual or periodical" income. If the securities were recharacterized as debt instruments, this legislation would apply to any payment of amounts treated as interest and (with respect to a disposition after December 31, 2016, including early redemption and retirement at maturity) any payment of gross proceeds of the disposition of a security. If withholding applies to a security, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld. Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential application of FATCA to the securities.

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USE OF PROCEEDS; HEDGING

The net proceeds we receive from the sale of the securities will be used for general corporate purposes and, in part, by us or by one or more of our affiliates in connection with hedging our obligations under the securities as more particularly described in “Use of Proceeds” in the accompanying prospectus. The Issue Price of the securities includes each agent’s commissions (as shown on the cover page of this pricing supplement) paid with respect to the securities and such commissions may include the reimbursement of certain issuance costs and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. The estimated cost of hedging includes the projected profit that our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our or our affiliates’ control, the actual cost of such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss.

On or prior to the Trade Date, we, through our affiliates or others, expect to hedge some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the securities by taking positions in the Basket Components, the securities underlying the Basket Components, or instruments whose value is derived from the Basket Components or their components. While we cannot predict an outcome, such hedging activity or other hedging or investment activity could potentially increase the levels of the Basket Components (including the Initial Levels), and therefore effectively establish higher levels that the Basket Components must achieve for you to obtain a positive return on your investment or avoid a loss of some or all of your initial investment at maturity or upon a Redemption Trigger Event. Similarly, the unwinding of our or our affiliates’ hedges near or on a Valuation Date could decrease the closing levels of the Basket Components on such dates, which could have an adverse effect on the value of the securities. From time to time, prior to maturity of the securities, we may pursue a dynamic hedging strategy which may involve taking long or short positions in the Basket Components, the components underlying the Basket Components, or instruments whose value is derived from the Basket Components or their underlying components. Although we have no reason to believe that any of these activities will have a material impact on the levels of the Basket Components or the value of the securities, we cannot assure you that these activities will not have such an effect.

We have no obligation to engage in any manner of hedging activity and will do so solely at our discretion and for our own account. No security holder shall have any rights or interest in our hedging activity or any positions we may take in connection with our hedging activity.

UNDERWRITING (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Distribution Agreements entered into between Deutsche Bank AG and DBSI, as agent, and certain other agents that may be party to either Distribution Agreement from time to time (each an “Agent” and collectively with DBSI, the “Agents”), each Agent participating in this offering of securities will agree to purchase, and we will agree to sell, the Face Amount of securities set forth on the cover page of the pricing supplement. Each Agent proposes initially to offer the securities directly to the public at the public offering price set forth in the pricing supplement.

The Agents will pay custodial fees to other broker-dealers of up to 0.10% or \$1.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount. Deutsche Bank AG will reimburse DBSI for such fees. The fees paid during the term of the securities will not exceed 8% of the aggregate amount of the securities issued. After the initial offering of the securities, the Agents may vary the offering price and other selling terms from time to time.

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of DBSI. The net proceeds received from the sale of the securities will be used, in part, by DBSI or one of its affiliates in connection with hedging our obligations under the securities. Because DBSI is both our affiliate and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”), the underwriting arrangement for this offering must comply with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 regarding a FINRA member firm’s distribution of the securities of an affiliate and related conflicts of interest. In accordance with FINRA Rule 5121, DBSI may not make sales in offerings of the securities to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.

DBSI or another Agent may act as principal or agent in connection with offers and sales of the securities in the secondary market. Secondary market offers and sales, if any, will be made at prices related to market prices at the time of such offer or sale; accordingly, the Agents or a dealer may change the public offering price, concession and discount after the offering has been completed.

In order to facilitate the offering of the securities, DBSI may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the securities. Specifically, DBSI may sell more securities than it is obligated to purchase in connection with the offering, creating a naked short position in the securities for its own account. DBSI must close out any naked short position by purchasing the securities in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if DBSI is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the securities in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. As an additional means of facilitating the offering, DBSI may bid for, and purchase, securities in the open market to stabilize the price of the securities. Any of these activities may raise or maintain the market price of the securities above independent market levels or prevent or retard a decline in the market price of the securities. DBSI is not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

To the extent the total aggregate Face Amount of securities offered pursuant to the pricing supplement is not purchased by investors, one or more of our affiliates may agree to purchase for investment the unsold portion. As a result, upon completion of this offering, our affiliates may own up to approximately 10% of the securities offered in this offering.

No action has been or will be taken by us, DBSI or any dealer that would permit a public offering of the securities or possession or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or prospectus addendum, other than in the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the securities, or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or prospectus addendum or any other offering material relating to the securities, may be made in or from

any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on us, the Agents or any dealer.

Each Agent has represented and agreed, and any other Agent through which we may offer the securities will represent and agree, that it (i) will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers the securities or possesses or distributes this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and prospectus addendum and (ii) will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer or sale by it of the securities under the laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes purchases, offers or sales of the securities. We shall not have responsibility for any Agent's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations or obtaining any required consent, approval or permission.

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Settlement

We expect to deliver the securities against payment for the securities on the Settlement Date indicated above, which will be the second business day following the Trade Date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days, unless the parties to a trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if the Settlement Date is more than three business days after the Trade Date, purchasers who wish to transact in the securities more than three business days prior to the Settlement Date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

Validity of the Securities

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, as special United States products counsel to the Issuer, when the securities offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by the Issuer and authenticated by the authenticating agent, acting on behalf of the trustee, pursuant to the Indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such securities will be valid and binding obligations of the Issuer, enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith) and possible judicial applications giving effect to governmental actions or foreign laws affecting creditors' rights, provided that such counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law on the conclusions expressed above. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by German law, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP has relied, without independent investigation, on the opinion of Group Legal Services of Deutsche Bank AG, dated as of January 1, 2015, filed as an exhibit to the letter of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, and this opinion is subject to the same assumptions, qualifications and limitations with respect to such matters as are contained in such opinion of Group Legal Services of Deutsche Bank AG. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and the authentication of the securities by the authenticating agent and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the Indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the letter of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP dated as of January 1, 2015, which has been filed by the Issuer on Form 6-K dated January 5, 2015.