

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch

\$7,724,000 13-Month Market Contribution Securities Linked to the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Mean Reversion™ Total Return due February 12, 2014

General

The securities are designed for investors who seek a return, which may be positive, zero or negative, linked to the performance of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Mean Reversion™ Total Return (the “**Index**”).

The Index is composed of futures contracts on six commodities – Heating Oil, Crude Oil, Aluminum, Gold, Wheat and Corn – and systematically adjusts their weighting in the Index to assign higher weights to those commodities

- trading in a lower price range and lower weights to those commodities trading in a higher price range, in each case, based on the difference between their one-year and five-year moving average prices. The securities will not pay any coupon and investors should be willing to lose some or all of their initial investment if the Index does not appreciate by approximately 2.17% or more over the term of the securities. Any Payment at Maturity is subject to the credit of the Issuer.
- Senior unsecured obligations of Deutsche Bank AG due February 12, 2014.
- Minimum purchase of \$10,000. Minimum denominations of \$1,000 (the “**Face Amount**”) and integral multiples thereof.
- The securities priced on January 7, 2013 (the “**Trade Date**”) and are expected to settle on January 10, 2013 (the “**Settlement Date**”).
- After the Trade Date but prior to the Settlement Date we may accept additional orders for the securities and increase the aggregate Face Amount.

Key Terms

Issuer: Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Issue Price: 100% of the Face Amount
Index: The Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Mean Reversion™ Total Return (Bloomberg: DBLCMMVL Index <GO>)
Payment at Maturity: A cash payment, determined on the Final Valuation Date, that provides you with a return per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:
$$\$1,000 + \$1,000 \times (\text{Index Return} - \text{Adjustment Factor})$$

Your investment will be fully exposed to any decline in the Index. If the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, you will lose 1% of the Face Amount of your securities for every 1% that the Final Level is less than the Initial Level. In addition, the Adjustment Factor will lower your return by approximately 2.00% per annum, regardless of whether the Index appreciates or declines in value. In no event will the Payment at Maturity be less than zero.
You will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Index does not appreciate in a manner sufficient to offset the effect of the Adjustment Factor.

Index Return: The performance of the Index from the Initial Level to the Final Level, calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Final Level}}{\text{Initial Level}} - 1$$

Adjustment Factor: (0.02 x (Days/365)) where “**Days**” equals the number of calendar days from, and including, the Trade Date to, but excluding, the Final Valuation Date

(Key Terms continued on next page)

Investing in the securities involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 8 of the accompanying product supplement and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page PS-4 of this pricing supplement.

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 product supplement, underlying supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to Public	Discounts and Commissions⁽¹⁾	Proceeds to Us
Per Security	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
Total	\$7,724,000.00	\$0.00	\$7,724,000.00

The securities will not be sold with an up-front commission or fee. However, we expect to pay a portion of the Adjustment Factor as a commission on a quarterly basis to brokerage firms, which may include Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., and their affiliates, whose clients purchase securities in this offering and who continue to hold their securities. For more detailed information about discounts and commissions, please see "Supplemental Underwriting Information (Conflicts of Interest)" in this pricing supplement.

The agent for this offering is our affiliate. For more information see "Supplemental Underwriting Information (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
<i>Notes</i>	\$7,724,000.00	\$1,053.55

Deutsche Bank Securities

January 7, 2013

(Key Terms continued from previous page)

Initial Level: 1,720.29956, the Index closing level on the Trade Date
Final Level: The Index closing level on the Final Valuation Date
Trade Date: January 7, 2013
Settlement Date: January 10, 2013
Final Valuation Date: February 7, 2014
Maturity Date^{††}: February 12, 2014
Listing: The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.
CUSIP: 25152RAZ6
ISIN: US25152RAZ64

[†] Subject to adjustment as described under “Description of Securities – Adjustments to Valuation Dates and Payment Dates” in the accompanying product supplement.

^{††} Subject to postponement as described under “Description of Securities – Adjustments to Valuation Dates and Payment Dates” and acceleration as described under “Description of Securities – Adjustments to Valuation Dates and Payment Dates – Commodity Hedging Disruption Events for Commodity Based Underlyings or Basket Components” in the accompanying product supplement.

ADDITIONAL TERMS SPECIFIC TO THE SECURITIES

You should read this pricing supplement together with underlying supplement No. 2 dated September 28, 2012, product supplement R dated November 7, 2012, the prospectus supplement dated September 28, 2012 relating to our Series A global notes of which these securities are a part and the prospectus dated September 28, 2012. 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. 2 dated September 28, 2012:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010312005098/crt-dp33169_424b2.pdf

Product supplement R dated November 7, 2012:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010312005975/crt-dp34124_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>

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.

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 “Risk Factors” in the accompanying product supplement, 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 supplement, product supplement, underlying supplement 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.

What Is the Payment at Maturity on the Securities, Assuming a Range of Performances for the Index?

The following table illustrates the hypothetical Payment at Maturity per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, for a hypothetical range of performances for the Index from -100% to +100%. The hypothetical Payments at Maturity set forth below assume an Initial Level of 1,750.00 and a period of 396 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date. The actual Initial Level is set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement. The hypothetical Payments at Maturity set forth below are for illustrative purposes only. The actual Payment at Maturity applicable to a purchaser of the securities will be determined on the Final Valuation Date. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Final Level	Percent Change in Index	Adjustment Factor	Payment at Maturity	Return on Securities
3,500.00	100.00%	2.17%	\$1,978.30	97.83%
3,325.00	90.00%	2.17%	\$1,878.30	87.83%
3,150.00	80.00%	2.17%	\$1,778.30	77.83%
2,975.00	70.00%	2.17%	\$1,678.30	67.83%
2,800.00	60.00%	2.17%	\$1,578.30	57.83%
2,625.00	50.00%	2.17%	\$1,478.30	47.83%
2,450.00	40.00%	2.17%	\$1,378.30	37.83%
2,275.00	30.00%	2.17%	\$1,278.30	27.83%
2,100.00	20.00%	2.17%	\$1,178.30	17.83%
1,925.00	10.00%	2.17%	\$1,078.30	7.83%
1,750.00	0.00%	2.17%	\$978.30	-2.17%
1,575.00	-10.00%	2.17%	\$878.30	-12.17%
1,400.00	-20.00%	2.17%	\$778.30	-22.17%
1,225.00	-30.00%	2.17%	\$678.30	-32.17%
1,050.00	-40.00%	2.17%	\$578.30	-42.17%
875.00	-50.00%	2.17%	\$478.30	-52.17%
700.00	-60.00%	2.17%	\$378.30	-62.17%
525.00	-70.00%	2.17%	\$278.30	-72.17%
350.00	-80.00%	2.17%	\$178.30	-82.17%
175.00	-90.00%	2.17%	\$78.30	-92.17%
0	-100.00%	2.17%	\$0.00	-100.00%

Hypothetical Examples of Payments at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the Payments at Maturity set forth in the table above are calculated.

Example 1: The level of the Index increases 50.00% from the Initial Level of 1,750.00 to a Final Level of 2,625.00. Assuming a period of 396 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the holder receives a Payment at Maturity of \$1,478.30 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, representing a return on the security of approximately 47.83%, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + \$1,000 \times ((2,625.00 / 1,750.00 - 1) - (0.02 \times (396/365))) = \$1,478.30$$

Example 2: The Initial Level and the Final Level of the Index are both 1,750.00 such that the Index Return is 0%. If the Final Level of the Index remains the same as the Initial Level, the investor will receive a Payment at Maturity that is *less than* \$1,000 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities due to the Adjustment Factor. Assuming a period of 396 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the holder receives a Payment at Maturity of \$978.30 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, representing a return on the security of approximately -2.17%, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + \$1,000 \times ((1,750.00 / 1,750.00 - 1) - (0.02 \times (396/365))) = \$978.30$$

Example 3: The level of the Index decreases 30.00% from the Initial Level of 1,750.00 to a Final Level of 1,225.00. If the level of the Index decreases 30.00% from the Initial Level of 1,750.00 to a Final Level of 1,225.00, the investor will

lose approximately 32.17% of its initial investment due to the exposure to the Index performance and the deduction of the Adjustment Factor. Assuming a period of 396 calendar days from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date, the holder receives a Payment at Maturity of \$678.30 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, representing a return on the security of approximately -32.17%, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + \$1,000 \times ((1,225.00 / 1,750.00 - 1) - (0.02 \times (396/365))) = \$678.30$$

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Selected Purchase Considerations

THE ADJUSTMENT FACTOR REDUCES THE PAYMENT AT MATURITY — The Payment at Maturity will be reduced by the Adjustment Factor by approximately 2.00% for each year the securities remain outstanding. Because the Adjustment Factor is applied to the value of the Index Return on the Final Valuation Date, the Adjustment Factor will reduce the return on the securities regardless of whether the Final Level is greater than, equal to or less than the Initial Level. Because the securities are our senior unsecured obligations, payment of any amount at maturity is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

RETURN LINKED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DEUTSCHE BANK LIQUID COMMODITY INDEX – MEAN REVERSION™ TOTAL RETURN — The return on the securities is linked to the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Mean Reversion™ Total Return (the “**Index**”). The Index is composed of futures contracts on six commodities – Heating Oil, Crude Oil, Aluminum, Gold, Wheat and Corn – (the “**Index Constituents**”) and systematically adjusts their weighting in the Index to assign higher weights to those commodities trading in a lower price range and lower weights to those commodities trading in a higher price range, in each case, based on the difference between their one-year and five-year moving average prices. Because futures contracts specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying commodity, the futures contract composing the Index will change over time, as expiring contracts are replaced by contracts with later expiration dates. Consequently, the Index reflects the return of the futures contracts included in the Index and also the positive or negative impact of “rolling” hypothetical positions in such contracts forward as they approach delivery. The Index’s closing level is calculated on a “total return” basis.

On January 7, 2013, the Instrument Amounts for the exchange traded instruments relating to the respective Index Constituents were as follows:

Index Constituent	Exchange	Instrument Amount
Heating Oil	NYMEX	12.83%
Crude Oil	NYMEX	41.98%
Aluminum	LME	26.17%
Gold	COMEX	2.59%
Wheat	CBOT	9.50%
Corn	CBOT	6.93%

For more information on the Index, including its calculation methodology, see “The Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Mean Reversion™” in underlying supplement No. 2. Terms relating to the Index used but not defined in this pricing supplement are defined in underlying supplement No. 2.

A COMMODITY HEDGING DISRUPTION EVENT MAY RESULT IN ACCELERATION OF THE SECURITIES — If a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event (as defined under “Description of Securities — Adjustments to Valuation Dates and Payment Dates — Commodity Hedging Disruption Events for Commodity Based Underlyings or Basket Components” in the accompanying product supplement) occurs, we will have the right, but not the obligation, to accelerate the payment on the securities. The amount due and payable per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities upon such early acceleration will be determined by the calculation agent in good faith in a commercially reasonable manner on the date on which we deliver notice of such acceleration and will be payable on the fifth business day following the day on which the calculation agent delivers notice of such acceleration.

Please see the risk factors entitled “A Commodity Hedging Disruption Event May Result In Acceleration of the Securities” and “Commodity Futures Contracts are Subject to Uncertain Legal and Regulatory Regimes, Which May Adversely Affect the Level of the Index and the Value of the Securities” in this pricing supplement for more information.

TAX CONSEQUENCES — In the opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, 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. If this treatment is respected, (i) you should not recognize

taxable income or loss prior to the taxable disposition of your securities (including at maturity), and (ii) your gain or loss on the securities should be capital gain or loss and should be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the securities for more than one year. The Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”) or a court might not agree with this treatment, however, in which case the timing and character of income or loss on your securities could be materially and adversely affected.

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; the degree, if any, to which income (including any

mandated accruals) realized by non-U.S. persons should be subject to withholding tax; 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 an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect.

You should review carefully the section of the accompanying product supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.” The preceding discussion, when read in combination with that section, constitutes the full opinion of our special tax counsel regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of the securities.

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 (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the 2007 notice), as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the securities involves significant risks. Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing directly in the Index or any of the components of the Index. In addition to these selected risk considerations, you should review the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying product supplement.

YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS — The securities do not guarantee any return of your initial investment. The return on the securities at maturity is linked to the performance of the Index and will depend on whether, and the extent to which, the Index Return is positive or negative. Your investment will be fully exposed to any decline in the level of the Index, measured from the Initial Level to the Final Level, determined on the Final Valuation Date. Accordingly, you could lose up to \$1,000 for each \$1,000 that you invest. Payment of any amount at maturity is subject to our ability to meet our obligations as they become due.

THE INCLUSION OF AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR REDUCES THE PAYMENT AT MATURITY — The Payment at Maturity will be reduced by approximately 2.00% for each year the securities remain outstanding. Since the Adjustment Factor is applied to the value of the Index Return on the Final Valuation Date, the Adjustment Factor will reduce the return on the securities regardless of whether the Final Level is greater than, less than or equal to the Initial Level. The securities have a term from the Trade Date to the Final Valuation Date of approximately thirteen months, so the total return at maturity will be reduced by approximately 2.17% compared to the total return if the Adjustment Factor had not been applied. Consequently, at maturity, you will receive less than your original investment unless the Final Level is approximately 2.17% or more than the 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. At maturity, you will receive a positive return on your investment only if the Final Level exceeds the Initial Level by approximately 2.17% or more. If the Final Level is equal to the Initial Level, you will receive a negative return on your investment due to the Adjustment Factor. Even if the applicable Final Level is greater than the Initial Level by an amount sufficient to entirely offset the Adjustment Factor, the return on the securities may not fully compensate you for any opportunity cost, taking into account inflation and other factors relating to the time value of money.

NO COUPON PAYMENTS — As a holder of the securities, you will not receive coupon payments.

THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES IS SUBJECT TO OUR CREDITWORTHINESS — The securities are senior unsecured obligations of the Issuer, Deutsche Bank AG, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any payment 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 our credit risk 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, you might not receive the Payment at Maturity owed to you under the terms of the securities.

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A COMMODITY HEDGING DISRUPTION EVENT MAY RESULT IN ACCELERATION OF THE SECURITIES — If a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event occurs, we will have the right to accelerate the payment on your securities prior to maturity. The amount due and payable on the securities upon such early acceleration will be determined in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner by the calculation agent. If the payment on your securities is accelerated, your investment may result in a loss and you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in a comparable investment.

COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS ARE SUBJECT TO UNCERTAIN LEGAL AND REGULATORY REGIMES, WHICH MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX AND THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES — Commodity futures contracts that may comprise the Index are subject to legal and regulatory regimes in the United States and, in some cases, in other countries that may change in ways that could adversely affect our ability to hedge our obligations under the securities and affect the level of the Index. The effect on the value of the securities of any future regulatory change is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to your interest. For example, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which was enacted on July 21, 2010, requires the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “**CFTC**”) to establish limits on the amount of positions that may be held by any person in commodity futures contracts, options on such futures contracts and swaps that are economically equivalent to such contracts. Such rules may cause us or our affiliates to be unable to effect transactions necessary to hedge our obligations under the securities, in which case we may, in our sole and absolute discretion, accelerate the payment on your securities early and pay you an amount determined in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner by the calculation agent. If the payment on your securities is accelerated, your investment may result in a loss and you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in a comparable investment. We may also decide, or be forced, to sell a portion, possibly a substantial portion, of our hedge position in the futures contracts underlying the Index. Additionally, other market participants are subject to the same regulatory issues and may decide, or be required to, sell their positions in such futures contracts underlying the Index. While the effect of these or other regulatory developments are difficult to predict, if such broad market selling were to occur, it would likely lead to declines, possibly significant declines, in the price of such futures contracts underlying the Index and therefore, the level of the Index and the value of the securities.

NO RIGHTS IN EXCHANGE-TRADED FUTURES CONTRACTS ON THE INDEX CONSTITUENTS — As an owner of the securities, you will not have any rights that holders of exchange-traded futures contracts on the commodities included in the Index may have.

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE EXCHANGE TRADED INSTRUMENTS INCLUDED IN THE INDEX MAY LIMIT THE INDEX RETURN AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE RETURN ON THE SECURITIES — During the term of the securities, the methodology of the Index may require adjustments to the weights of the futures contracts included in the Index. In particular, the weight of a futures contract may be increased when its price is historically low or decreased when its price is historically high. These adjustments may limit potential increases to the value of the Index during certain periods and could adversely affect the Index Return. See “The Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Mean Reversion™ – Determining the Instrument Amount on a DBLCI Rebalancing Day” in underlying supplement No. 2.

THE SPONSOR OF THE INDEX HAS DISCRETION TO ADJUST THE METHODOLOGY OF THE INDEX — During the term of the securities, the Sponsor (as defined below) may modify the methodology used to determine the Index as it deems appropriate if the Sponsor is of the view that such change is required in light of fiscal, market, regulatory, juridical or financial circumstances (including, but not limited to, any changes to or any suspension or termination of or any other events affecting any Index Constituent or commodities included in the Index). See “The Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Change in the Methodology of the Indices” in underlying supplement No. 2.

THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES WILL BE AFFECTED BY A NUMBER OF UNPREDICTABLE FACTORS — While we expect that, generally, the level of the Index will affect the value of the securities more than any other single factor, the value of the securities will also be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- trends of supply and demand for the commodities underlying the Index;

- geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory and judicial events that affect the Index Constituents or commodities markets generally;
- the interest rates and yields then prevailing in the market;
- the time remaining to maturity of the securities;
- the volatility of, and correlation among, the prices of the Index Constituents;
- the expected volatility of the Index; and
- our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

THE CORRELATION AMONG THE INDEX CONSTITUENTS COULD CHANGE UNPREDICTABLY — Correlation is the extent to which the values of the Index Constituents increase or decrease to the same degree at the same time. If the correlation among the Index Constituents changes, the value of the securities may be adversely affected.

THE ABSENCE OF BACKWARDATION OR PRESENCE OF CONTANGO IN THE MARKETS FOR FUTURES CONTRACTS INCLUDED IN THE INDEX WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX — As the futures contracts that underlie the Index near expiration, they are replaced by contracts that have a later expiration. Thus, for example, a contract purchased and held in December may specify a January expiration. As that contract nears expiration, it may be replaced by selling the January contract and purchasing the contract expiring in March. This process is referred to as “rolling.” Historically, the prices of some futures contracts have frequently been higher for contracts with shorter-term expirations than for contracts with longer-term expirations, which is referred to as “backwardation.” In these circumstances, absent other factors, the sale of the January contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price at which the March contract is purchased, thereby creating a gain in connection with rolling. While certain futures contracts included in the Index have historically exhibited consistent periods of backwardation, backwardation will likely not exist in these markets at all times. The absence of backwardation in the markets for these futures contracts will adversely affect the level of the Index and, accordingly, decrease the value of your securities. Conversely, some futures contracts included in the Index have historically exhibited “contango” markets rather than backwardation. Contango markets are those in which the prices of contracts are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months due to the costs of long-term storage of a physical commodity prior to delivery or other factors. The presence of contango in the markets for these futures contracts will adversely affect the level of the Index and, accordingly, decrease the value of your securities.

THE RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT COULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS THAN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INDEX OR CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF THE INDEX — The return on your investment in the securities could be significantly less than the return on an alternative investment with similar risk characteristics, even if some of the futures contracts reflected in the Index, or the commodities underlying such futures contracts, have generated significant returns. The levels of such futures contracts and such commodities may move in different directions at different times compared to each other, and underperformance by one or more of the futures contracts included in the Index may reduce the performance of the Index as a whole.

THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS ARE HIGHLY VOLATILE AND MAY CHANGE UNPREDICTABLY — Market prices of commodities and commodity futures contracts are highly volatile and, in many sectors, have experienced unprecedented historical volatility in the past few years. Market prices of commodities and commodity futures contracts may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships; weather; trends in agriculture; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; disease, pestilence and technological developments; changes in interest rates, whether through governmental action or market movements; currency exchange rates; volatility from speculative activities; the development, availability and/or decrease in the price of substitutes; monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction; macroeconomic or geopolitical and military events, including political instability in some oil-producing countries or other countries in which the production of particular commodities may be concentrated; and natural or nuclear disasters. These factors may affect the values of the related futures contracts comprising the Index and, as a result, the level of the Index, the value of the securities and any payments you may receive in respect of the securities.

THE MARKETS FOR THE UNDERLYING COMMODITIES SUFFER FROM SYSTEMIC RISKS — Changes in supply and demand can have significant adverse effects on the prices of commodities. In addition, commodities tend to be exposed to the risk of fluctuations in currency exchange rates, volatility from speculative activities and the risk that substitutes for the commodities in their common uses will become more widely available or comparatively less expensive. Corn and wheat prices are often heavily affected by weather, crop yields, natural disasters, pestilence and technological developments, as well as government policies regarding agriculture, energy, trade, fiscal and monetary issues, particularly with regard to subsidies and tariffs. In addition, there are many risks specific to the individual underlying commodities.

Corn: Corn is primarily used as a livestock feed but is also processed into food and industrial products, including starches, sweeteners, corn oil, beverage and industrial alcohol and fuel ethanol. Demand for corn is influenced by a variety of factors including the level of global livestock production, the level of human consumption of corn and corn-derived products and, in the case of demand for production into ethanol, demand for corn as the basis for ethanol. The supply of corn is dominated by the United States, China, Central and South America and the European Union.

- Wheat: Global supply of, and demand for, wheat are generally driven by global grain production, population growth and economic activity. Alternative uses for grains such as energy sources or in manufacturing also drive the prices for grains.

- Aluminum: Changes in the levels of global industrial activity and adjustments to inventory in response to changes in economic activity and/or pricing levels can cause a great deal of volatility in the demand for aluminum. The automobile, packaging and construction sectors are particularly important to the demand for aluminum. The supply of aluminum is widely spread around the world, and the principal factor dictating the smelting of such aluminum is the ready availability of inexpensive power. The supply of aluminum is also affected by current and previous price levels, which will influence investment decisions in new smelters. Other factors influencing supply include droughts, transportation problems and shortages of power and raw materials.

- Crude Oil: Demand for refined petroleum products by consumers, as well as the agricultural, manufacturing and transportation industries, affects the price of crude oil. Crude oil's end-use as a refined product is often as transport fuel, industrial fuel and in-home heating fuel. Because the precursors of demand for petroleum products are linked to economic activity, demand will tend to reflect economic conditions. Demand is also influenced by government regulations, such as environmental or consumption policies. In addition to general economic activity and demand, prices for crude oil are affected by political events, labor activity and, in particular, direct government intervention (such as embargos) or supply disruptions in major oil producing regions of the world. Such events tend to affect oil prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event. Supply for crude oil may increase or decrease depending on many factors. These include production decisions by the Organization of Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries and other crude oil producers. In the event of sudden disruptions in the supplies of oil, such as those caused by war, natural events, accidents or acts of terrorism, prices of oil futures contracts could become extremely volatile and unpredictable. Also, sudden and dramatic changes in the futures market may occur, for example, upon a cessation of hostilities that may exist in countries producing oil, the introduction of new or previously withheld supplies into the market or the introduction of substitute products or commodities. West Texas Intermediate light sweet crude oil is also subject to the risk that it has demonstrated a lack of correlation with world crude oil prices due to structural differences between the U.S. market for crude oil and the international market for crude oil. We can give no assurance that the settlement price will not be more volatile than world crude oil prices generally.

- Heating Oil: Demand for heating oil depends heavily on the level of global industrial activity and the seasonal temperatures in countries throughout the world. Heating oil is derived from crude oil and as such, any factors that influence the supply of crude oil may also influence the supply of heating oil.

- Gold: Gold prices are affected by numerous factors, including the relative strength of the U.S. dollar (in which gold prices are generally quoted) to other currencies, industrial and jewelry demand, expectations with regard to the rate of inflation, interest rates and transactions by central banks and other governmental or multinational agencies that hold gold. The market for gold bullion is global, and gold prices are affected by macroeconomic factors such as the structure of and confidence in the global monetary system and gold borrowing and lending rates.

THE COMMODITY PRICES REFLECTED IN THE INDEX ARE SUBJECT TO EMERGING MARKETS' POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RISKS — The commodities included in the Index may be produced in emerging market countries that are more exposed to the risk of swift political change and economic downturns than their industrialized counterparts. Indeed, in recent years, some emerging market nations have undergone significant political, economic and social upheaval. In such cases, far-reaching changes have resulted in political and social tensions and in such cases, instability and reaction against market reforms have occurred. With respect to any emerging market nation, there is the possibility of nationalization, appropriation or confiscation, political changes, government regulation and social instability. Future political instability may adversely affect the economic conditions of an emerging market nation. Political or economic instability is likely to adversely impact the level of the Index and, potentially, the return on your investment and the value of the securities.

THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE DOES NOT HAVE DAILY PRICE LIMITS — The official cash offer prices of aluminum are determined by reference to the per unit U.S. dollar cash offer prices of contracts traded on the London Metal Exchange, which we refer to as the LME. The LME is a principals' market that operates in a manner more closely analogous to the over-the-counter physical commodity markets than regulated futures markets. For example, there are no daily price limits on the LME, which would otherwise restrict the extent of daily fluctuations in the prices of LME contracts. In a declining market, therefore, it is possible that prices would continue to decline without limitation within a trading day or over a period of trading days. In addition, a contract may be entered into on the LME calling for delivery on any day from one day to three months following the date of such contract and for monthly delivery in any of the next 16 to 24 months (depending on the commodity) following such third month, in contrast to trading on futures exchanges, which call for delivery in stated delivery

months. As a result, there may be a greater risk of a concentration of positions in LME contracts on particular delivery dates, which in turn could cause temporary aberrations in the prices of LME contracts for certain delivery dates. If such aberrations occur on the Final Valuation Date, the per unit U.S. dollar cash offer prices used to determine the official cash offer price of aluminum and, consequently, the Payment at Maturity, could be adversely affected.

IF THE LIQUIDITY OF THE INDEX CONSTITUENTS IS LIMITED, THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES WOULD LIKELY BE IMPAIRED, AND THIS COULD RESULT IN POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST —

- Commodities and derivatives contracts on commodities may be difficult to buy or sell, particularly during adverse market conditions. Reduced liquidity on the Final Valuation Date would likely have an adverse effect on the level of the Index and, therefore, on the return on your securities. Limited liquidity relating to the Index Constituents may also result in the Sponsor being unable to determine the level of the Index using its normal means. The resulting discretion by the Sponsor in determining the Final Level could, in turn, result in potential conflicts of interest.

SUSPENSION OR DISRUPTIONS OF MARKET TRADING IN THE COMMODITY AND RELATED FUTURES MARKETS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES —

- The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a “limit price.” Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could adversely affect the level of the Index and, therefore, the value of your securities.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INDEX MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET PRICE OF THE SECURITIES —

- Because the securities are linked to the Index, which reflects the return on futures contracts on six different exchange-traded physical commodities, it will be less diversified than other funds or investment portfolios investing in a broader range of products and, therefore, could experience greater volatility.

THE SECURITIES WILL NOT BE LISTED AND THERE WILL LIKELY BE LIMITED LIQUIDITY —

- The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates intends to offer to purchase the securities in the secondary market but is 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 trade or sell the securities easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the securities, the price at which you may be able to trade your securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates is willing to buy the securities.

TRADING BY US OR OUR AFFILIATES IN THE COMMODITIES MARKETS MAY IMPAIR THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES —

- We and our affiliates are active participants in the commodities markets as dealers, proprietary traders and agents for our customers, and therefore at any given time we may be a party to one or more commodities transactions. In addition, we or one or more of our affiliates expect to hedge our commodity exposure from the securities by entering into various transactions, such as over-the-counter options or futures. We may adjust these hedges at any time and from time to time. Our trading and hedging activities may have a material adverse effect on the commodities prices and have a potentially negative impact on the performance of the Index. It is possible that we or our affiliates could receive significant returns from these hedging activities while the value of or amounts payable under 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 changes in commodity prices. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or our affiliates 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 relating to the securities.

WE AND OUR AFFILIATES AND AGENTS 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 AFFECT THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX TO WHICH THE SECURITIES ARE LINKED OR THE MARKET VALUE OF THE SECURITIES — Deutsche Bank

- Deutsche Bank AG, its affiliates and agents publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that may influence the value of the securities, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the securities. Deutsche Bank AG, its affiliates and agents may have published research or other opinions that are inconsistent with the investment view implicit in the securities. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by Deutsche Bank AG, its affiliates or agents may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Investors should make their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the securities and the Index to which the securities are linked.

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POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST EXIST BECAUSE WE, THE CALCULATION AGENT FOR THE SECURITIES, THE SPONSOR OF THE INDEX AND THE CALCULATION AGENT FOR THE INDEX ARE THE SAME LEGAL ENTITY — Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch is the Issuer of the securities, the calculation agent for the securities, the sponsor of the Index (the “**Sponsor**”) and the calculation agent for the Index. We, as calculation agent for the securities, will determine whether there has been a market disruption event with respect to the Index or exchange traded instruments relating to the commodities included in the Index or a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event with respect to the securities. In such event, we may use an alternate method to calculate the Index closing level, including the Initial Level and the Final Level, and the payment due on the securities.

- As the Sponsor, we carry out calculations necessary to promulgate the Index, and we maintain some discretion as to how such calculations are made. In particular, the Sponsor has discretion in selecting among methods of how to calculate the Index in the event the regular means of determining the Index is unavailable at the time such determination is scheduled to take place, and the Sponsor has even more discretion in the case of a Force Majeure Event relating to the Index. 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 or the Index. Because determinations made by Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as the calculation agent for the securities, Sponsor of the Index and the calculation agent for the Index may affect the Payment at Maturity, potential conflicts of interest may exist between Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and you, as a holder of the securities.

THE BROKERAGE FIRM THROUGH WHICH YOU HOLD YOUR SECURITIES AND YOUR BROKER MAY HAVE ECONOMIC INTERESTS THAT ARE DIFFERENT FROM YOURS — We expect to pay a portion of the Adjustment Factor as a commission on a quarterly basis to brokerage firms, which may include Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (“**DBSI**”), and their affiliates, whose clients purchase securities in this offering and who continue to hold their securities. We expect that the brokerage firm through which you hold your securities will pay a portion of these commissions to your broker. As a result of these arrangements, the brokerage firm through which you hold your securities and your broker may have economic interests that are different than yours. As with any security or investment for which the commission is paid over time, your brokerage firm and your broker may have an incentive to encourage you to continue to hold the securities because they will no longer receive these quarterly commissions if you sell or redeem your securities. You should take the above arrangements and the potentially different economic interests they create into account when considering an investment in the securities. For more information about the payment of these commissions, see “Supplemental Underwriting Information (Conflicts of Interest)” in this pricing supplement.

- your securities and your broker may have economic interests that are different than yours. As with any security or investment for which the commission is paid over time, your brokerage firm and your broker may have an incentive to encourage you to continue to hold the securities because they will no longer receive these quarterly commissions if you sell or redeem your securities. You should take the above arrangements and the potentially different economic interests they create into account when considering an investment in the securities. For more information about the payment of these commissions, see “Supplemental Underwriting Information (Conflicts of Interest)” in this pricing supplement.

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 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. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for the securities, the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the securities could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, as described above under “Tax Consequences,” 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 carefully the section of the accompanying product supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences,” and consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the 2007 notice), as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

- 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 carefully the section of the accompanying product supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences,” and consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the 2007 notice), as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Historical Information

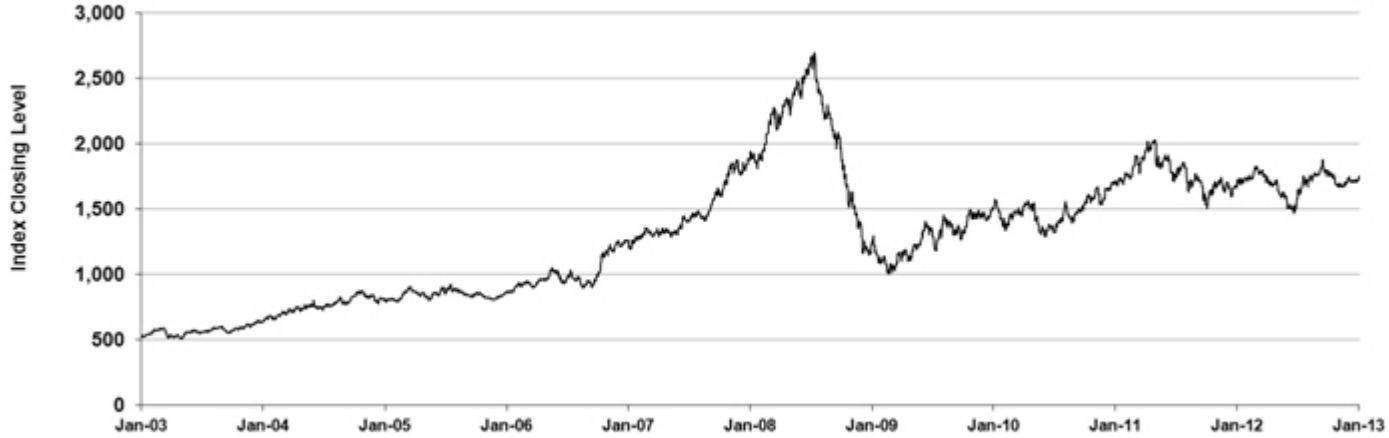
The following graph shows the historical daily closing levels of the Index from January 7, 2003 through January 7, 2013. Because the Index was launched in February 2003, data for the periods prior to the Index launch date are hypothetical and have been calculated using the same methodologies used to calculate the Index on an actual basis. The closing level of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index – Mean Reversion™ Total Return on January 7, 2013 was 1,720.29956.

Because the Index was launched in February 2003, the Sponsor has retrospectively calculated the levels of the Index based on actual historical commodity forward rates using the same methodology as described above. Although the Sponsor believes that these retrospective calculations represent accurately and fairly how the Index would have performed before February 2003, the Index did not, in fact, exist before February 2003. All prospective investors should be aware that no actual investment that allowed a tracking of the performance of the Index was possible at anytime prior to February 2003. Past performance of the Index is no guarantee of future results.

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The historical and retrospectively calculated levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the Index on the Final Valuation Date. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your initial investment.

Performance of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index - Mean Reversion™ Total Return



Source: Bloomberg

Additional Terms of the Securities

DBSI intends to offer to purchase the securities in the secondary market, although it is not required to do so. In the event DBSI offers to purchase securities in the secondary market, DBSI anticipates that its purchase price will be based on the Payment at Maturity calculated as if the date of repurchase was the Final Valuation Date, less a fee equal to 0.50% times the Face Amount, subject to adjustments deemed appropriate by DBSI in its sole discretion to reflect, among other things, then current market conditions and liquidity.

Supplemental Underwriting Information (Conflicts of Interest)

DBSI, acting as agent for Deutsche Bank AG, will not receive an up-front commission or fee in connection with the sale of the securities. However, we expect to pay a portion of the Adjustment Factor as a commission on a quarterly basis to brokerage firms, which may include DBSI, and their affiliates, whose clients purchased securities in this offering and who continue to hold their securities. See "Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest)" in the accompanying product supplement. After the Trade Date but prior to the Settlement Date, we may accept additional orders for the securities and increase the aggregate Face Amount.

The agent for this offering, DBSI, is our affiliate. In accordance with Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA), DBSI may not make sales in this offering to any discretionary account without the prior written approval of the customer.

Settlement

We expect to deliver the securities against payment for the securities on the Settlement Date indicated above, which will be the third 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, purchasers who wish to transact in securities that are to be issued more than three business days after the Trade Date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

Validity of 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 trustee pursuant to the senior 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), 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 September 28, 2012, 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 senior indenture and its authentication of the securities and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the senior indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the letter of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP dated September 28, 2012, which has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement referred to above.