

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Form FWP
December 11, 2015

Term Sheet No. 2600B

To underlying supplement No. 1 dated August 17, 2015, **Registration Statement No. 333-206013**

product supplement B dated July 31, 2015, **Dated December 11, 2015; Rule 433**

prospectus supplement dated July 31, 2015 and

prospectus dated July 31, 2015

Deutsche Bank AG

\$ Enhanced Participation Securities Linked to the Bloomberg Commodity IndexSM due December 23, 2020

General

The securities are designed for investors who seek a return at maturity of between 150% - 170% (to be determined on the Trade Date) of the appreciation, if any, of the Bloomberg Commodity IndexSM (the “**Underlying**”). The Underlying is composed of futures contracts on 22 physical commodities and is designed to be a benchmark for commodities as an asset class. If the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, for each \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, investors will lose 1.00% of the Face Amount for every 1.00% by which the Final Level is less than the Initial Level. The securities will not pay any coupons and investors should be willing to lose some or all of their investment if the Final Level is less than the Initial Level. Any payment on the securities at maturity is subject to the credit of the Issuer.

Senior unsecured obligations of Deutsche Bank AG due December 23, 2020

Minimum purchase of \$10,000. Minimum denominations of \$1,000 (the “**Face Amount**”) and integral multiples thereof.

The securities are expected to price on or about December 18, 2015 (the “**Trade Date**”) and are expected to settle on or about December 23, 2015 (the “**Settlement Date**”).

Key Terms

Issuer: Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Underlying: Bloomberg Commodity IndexSM (Ticker: BCOM <Index>)
Issue Price: 100% of the Face Amount
Payment at Maturity: **If the Final Level is greater than the Initial Level**, you will receive a cash payment at maturity per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:
\$1,000 + (\$1,000 × Underlying Return × Upside Leverage Factor)

- **If the Final Level is equal to the Initial Level**, you will receive a cash payment at maturity equal to \$1,000 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities.
- **If the Final Level is less than the Initial Level**, you will receive a cash payment at maturity per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Underlying Return})$$

If the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, you will be fully exposed to the negative Underlying Return and, for each \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, you will lose 1.00% of the Face Amount for every 1.00% by which the Final Level is less than the Initial Level. In this circumstance, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity. Any payment at maturity is subject to the credit of the Issuer. The Underlying Return, expressed as a percentage, will equal:

$$\text{Underlying Return} = \frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Initial Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$$

*The Underlying Return may be positive, zero or negative.
(Key Terms continued on next page)*

Investing in the securities involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 12 of the accompanying prospectus, PS-5 of the accompanying prospectus supplement and page 7 of the accompanying product supplement and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page TS-8 of this term sheet.

The Issuer’s estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date is approximately \$930.00 to \$960.00 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 TS-3 of this term sheet 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 TS-4 of this term sheet 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 term sheet or the accompanying underlying supplement, product supplement, prospectus supplement or 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	\$30.00
Total	\$	\$

For more detailed information about discounts and commissions, please see “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (1)(Conflicts of Interest)” in this term sheet. The securities will be sold with underwriting discounts and commissions of \$30.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities.

The agent for this offering is our affiliate. For more information see “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in this term sheet.

The securities are not bank deposits or savings accounts and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other U.S. or foreign governmental agency or instrumentality.

Deutsche Bank Securities

December 11, 2015

(Key Terms continued from previous page)

Initial Level¹: The closing level of the Underlying on the Trade Date
Final Level¹: The closing level of the Underlying on the Final Valuation Date
Upside Leverage Factor: 150% - 170% (to be determined on the Trade Date)
Trade Date²: December 18, 2015
Settlement Date²: December 23, 2015
Final Valuation Date^{1, 2}: December 18, 2020
Maturity Date^{1, 2}: December 23, 2020
Listing: The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.
CUSIP: 25152RV34
ISIN: US25152RV349

¹ Subject to adjustment as described under “Description of Securities — Adjustments to Valuation Dates and Payment Dates” in the accompanying product supplement.

² In the event that we make any change to the expected Trade Date or Settlement Date, the Final Valuation Date and Maturity Date may be changed so that the stated term of the securities remains the same.

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 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 term sheet) 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 “**Resolution Act**”), which became effective on January 1, 2015. The Resolution Act 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, 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) a transfer of the securities to another entity, an 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; and (iii) 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 dated July 31, 2015, including the risk factor “The securities may become subordinated to the claims of other creditors, 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.”

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Additional Terms Specific to the Securities

You should read this term sheet together with underlying supplement No. 1 dated August 17, 2015, product supplement B dated July 31, 2015, the prospectus supplement dated July 31, 2015 relating to our Series A global notes of which these securities are a part and the prospectus dated July 31, 2015. 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. 1 dated August 17, 2015:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010315006546/crt_dp58829-424b2.pdf

Product supplement B dated July 31, 2015:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010315006059/crt_dp58181-424b2.pdf

Prospectus supplement dated July 31, 2015:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010315006048/crt-dp58161_424b2.pdf

Prospectus dated July 31, 2015:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000119312515273165/d40464d424b2.htm>

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

This term sheet, 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 term sheet and in “Risk Factors” in the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, 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 term sheet 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 term sheet 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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What Is the Payment at Maturity on the Securities, Assuming a Range of Hypothetical Performances for the Underlying?

The table below illustrates the Payment at Maturity per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities for a hypothetical range of performances for the Underlying from -100.00% to +100.00%. The table below assumes an Upside Leverage Factor of 160.00% (the midpoint of the range of 150.00% to 170.00%). The actual Initial Level will be determined on the Trade Date. The following results are based solely on the hypothetical examples cited. The numbers appearing in the table and examples below may have been rounded for ease of analysis. You should consider carefully whether the securities are suitable to your investment goals.

Underlying Return (%)	Payment at Maturity (\$)	Return on Securities (%)
100.00%	\$2,600.00	160.00%
75.00%	\$2,200.00	120.00%
60.00%	\$1,960.00	96.00%
50.00%	\$1,800.00	80.00%
25.00%	\$1,400.00	40.00%
15.00%	\$1,240.00	24.00%
10.00%	\$1,160.00	16.00%
5.00%	\$1,080.00	8.00%
0.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
-5.00%	\$950.00	-5.00%
-10.00%	\$900.00	-10.00%
-20.00%	\$800.00	-20.00%
-30.00%	\$700.00	-30.00%
-40.00%	\$600.00	-40.00%
-50.00%	\$500.00	-50.00%
-75.00%	\$250.00	-75.00%
-100.00%	\$0.00	-100.00%

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following hypothetical examples illustrate how the payments on the securities at maturity set forth in the table above are calculated.

Example 1: The Final Level is greater than the Initial Level, resulting in an Underlying Return of 75.00%.
Because the Final Level is greater than the Initial Level, the investor receives a Payment at Maturity of \$2,200.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Underlying Return} \times \text{Upside Leverage Factor})$$

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 75.00\% \times 160.00\%) = \$2,200.00$$

Example 2: The Final Level is equal to the Initial Level, resulting in an Underlying Return of 0.00%. Because the Final Level is equal to the Initial Level, the investor receives a Payment at Maturity of \$1,000.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities.

Example 3: The Final Level is less than the Initial Level, resulting in an Underlying Return of -50.00%. Because the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, the investor receives a Payment at Maturity of \$500.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Underlying Return})$$

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -50.00\%) = \$500.00$$

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Selected Purchase Considerations

THE APPRECIATION POTENTIAL — The securities provide the opportunity to enhance positive returns by multiplying a positive Underlying Return by the Upside Leverage Factor of between 150.00% and 170.00% (to be determined on the Trade Date). Any payment on the securities is subject to our ability to satisfy our obligations as they become due.

FULL DOWNSIDE EXPOSURE — If the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, you will lose 1.00% of the Face Amount of your securities for every 1.00% by which the Final Level is less than the Initial Level. Accordingly, you will lose some or all of your investment in the securities.

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 and 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 Underlying and the Value of the Securities” in this term sheet for more information.

RETURN LINKED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BLOOMBERG COMMODITY INDEXSM — The return on the securities is linked to the performance of the Bloomberg Commodity Index. The Bloomberg Commodity Index is composed of futures contracts (the “**Index Constituents**”) on 22 physical commodities and is designed to be a benchmark for commodities as an asset class. Because futures contracts specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying commodity, the futures contracts composing the Underlying will change over time, as expiring contracts are replaced by contracts with later expiration dates. Consequently, the Underlying reflects the return of the futures contracts included in the Underlying and also the positive or negative impact of “rolling” hypothetical positions in such contracts forward as they approach delivery. The component weightings of the Index are determined primarily based on liquidity data, or the relative amount of trading activity of a particular commodity, and dollar-adjusted production data. The component weightings are also determined by several rules designed to insure diversified commodity exposure. *For more information on the Bloomberg Commodity IndexSM, including information concerning its composition, calculation methodology and adjustment policy, please see the section entitled “The Bloomberg Commodity IndexSM” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 1 dated August 17, 2015.*

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. Generally, if this treatment is respected, (i) you should not recognize taxable income or loss prior to the maturity or other taxable disposition of your securities and (ii) the gain or loss on your 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

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after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect.

Withholding under legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” might (if the securities were recharacterized as debt instruments) apply to amounts treated as interest paid with respect to the securities, as well as to the payment of gross proceeds of a taxable disposition, including redemption at maturity, of a security. However, under a recent IRS notice, this regime will not apply to payments of gross proceeds (other than any amount treated as interest) with respect to dispositions occurring before January 1, 2019. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of FATCA to the securities.

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 futures contracts composing the Underlying. In addition to these selected risk considerations, you should review the “Risk Factors” sections of the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus.

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YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS — The securities do not pay any coupons and do not guarantee any return of your investment. The return on the securities at maturity is linked to the performance of the Underlying and will depend on whether, and the extent to which, the Underlying Return is positive, zero or negative. If the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, for each \$1,000 Face Amount of securities, you will lose 1.00% of the Face Amount for every 1.00% by which the Final Level is less than the Initial Level. **In this circumstance, you will lose some or all of your investment in the securities. Any payment on the securities is subject to our ability to satisfy our obligations as they become due.**

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 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 become 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 Deutsche Bank AG's 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 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 BECOME SUBORDINATED TO THE CLAIMS OF OTHER CREDITORS, 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 required 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. To implement the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, Germany has adopted the Resolution Act, which became effective on January 1, 2015. The Resolution Act 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. We expect additional Resolution Measures to become applicable to us when the European regulation of July 15, 2014 relating to the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund (commonly referred to as the “**SRM Regulation**”) becomes effective on January 1, 2016. On May 26, 2015, the German Federal Government published a draft bill of a Resolution Mechanism Act. One of this law’s primary purposes would be to conform German law to the SRM Regulation. In addition, the draft bill proposes that in the event of an insolvency proceeding, senior unsecured debt instruments would by operation of law rank junior to all other outstanding unsecured unsubordinated obligations, but in priority to all contractually subordinated instruments. The proposed subordination would not apply if the terms of the senior unsecured debt instruments provide that (i) the repayment amount depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event, or will be settled in kind, or (ii) the interest amount depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event, unless it depends solely on a fixed or variable reference interest rate and will be settled in cash. Instruments that are typically traded on money markets would not be subject to the proposed subordination. The proposed order of priorities would apply to insolvency proceedings commenced on or after January 1, 2016. If enacted, the proposed subordination of senior unsecured debt instruments could apply to the securities, which would most likely result in a larger share of loss being allocated to the securities in the event of an insolvency proceeding or the imposition of any Resolution Measures by the competent resolution authority. The final version of the Resolution Mechanism Act may provide for additional Resolution Measures that may become applicable to us. 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 subordination or 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.**

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 term sheet) 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,

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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.

INVESTING IN THE SECURITIES IS NOT THE SAME AS INVESTING IN THE FUTURES CONTRACTS COMPOSING THE UNDERLYING — The return on your securities may not reflect the return you would have realized if you had directly invested in the futures contracts composing the Underlying.

IF THE LEVEL OF THE UNDERLYING CHANGES, THE VALUE OF YOUR SECURITIES MAY NOT CHANGE IN THE SAME MANNER — Your securities may trade quite differently from the level of the Underlying. Changes in the level of the Underlying may not result in comparable changes in the value of your securities.

YOU WILL HAVE NO RIGHTS IN EXCHANGE-TRADED FUTURES CONTRACTS COMPOSING THE UNDERLYING — As a holder of the securities, you will not have any rights that holders of exchange-traded futures contracts composing the Underlying may have.

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 UNDERLYING AND THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES — Commodity futures contracts that may compose the Underlying 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 Underlying. 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, provided the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) with additional authority 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. While the effects of these or other regulatory developments are difficult to predict when adopted, such rules may have the effect of making the markets for commodities, commodity futures contracts, options on such futures contracts and other related derivatives more volatile and over time potentially less liquid. The implementation of such rules may lead to a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event or may increase the likelihood that a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event will occur during the term of the securities. If a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event does occur, 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. Such rules may also force market participants, including us and our affiliates, or such market participants may decide, to sell their positions in such futures contracts and other instruments subject to such limits. If this broad market selling were to occur, it would likely lead to declines, possibly significant declines, in the prices of such futures contracts composing the Underlying and, therefore, the level of the Underlying and the value of the securities.

UNDERLYING CALCULATION DISRUPTION EVENTS MAY REQUIRE AN ADJUSTMENT TO THE CALCULATION OF THE UNDERLYING — At any time during the term of the securities,

- the daily calculation of the Underlying may be adjusted in the event that the sponsor of the Underlying (“**Index Sponsor**”) determines that any of the following index calculation disruption events exists: the termination or suspension of, or material limitation or disruption in the trading of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Underlying on that day; the settlement price of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Underlying reflects the maximum permitted price change from the previous day’s

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settlement price; the failure of an exchange to publish official settlement prices for any futures contract used in the calculation of the Underlying; or, with respect to any futures contract used in the calculation of the Underlying that trades on the London Metal Exchange (the “LME”), a business day on which the LME is not open for trading. Any such index calculation disruption events may have an adverse impact on the level of the Underlying or the manner in which it is calculated. Please see the section entitled “The Bloomberg Commodity IndexSM” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 1 dated August 17, 2015.

BLOOMBERG MAY BE REQUIRED TO REPLACE A DESIGNATED CONTRACT IF THE EXISTING FUTURES CONTRACT IS TERMINATED OR REPLACED — A futures contract known as a designated contract has been selected as the reference contract for each underlying physical commodity. See “The Bloomberg Commodity IndexSM — Designated Contracts for each Index Commodity” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 1 dated August 17, 2015. Data concerning each designated contract will be used to calculate the Underlying. The termination or replacement of a futures contract on an established exchange occurs infrequently; if a designated contract were to be terminated or replaced by an exchange, a comparable futures contract, if available, would be selected by a supervisory committee appointed by the Index Sponsor to replace that designated contract. The termination or replacement of any designated contract may have an adverse impact on the level of the Underlying.

CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE CALCULATION OF THE UNDERLYING MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES AND THE AMOUNT YOU WILL RECEIVE AT MATURITY — The policies of Bloomberg concerning the methodology and calculation of the Underlying, additions, deletions or substitutions of the commodities included in the Underlying or exchange-traded futures contracts on the commodities included in the Underlying could affect the level of the Underlying, which could adversely affect the amount payable on the securities at maturity and the value of the securities prior to maturity. The amount payable on the securities and their value could also be adversely affected if Bloomberg, in its sole discretion, changes these policies, for example, by changing the methodology for compiling and calculating the Underlying, or if Bloomberg discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the Underlying, in which case it may become difficult to determine the value of the securities. If events such as these occur, or if the level of the Underlying is not available because of a market disruption event or for any other reason, the calculation agent will make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the level of the Underlying that would have prevailed in the absence of the market disruption event.

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 Underlying 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 UNDERLYING WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LEVEL OF THE UNDERLYING — As the futures contracts included in the Underlying 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, with respect to some futures contracts, the prices 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 Underlying 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 Underlying and, accordingly, decrease the value of your securities. Conversely, some futures contracts included in the Underlying 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 Underlying and, accordingly, decrease the value of your securities.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS ARE HIGHLY VOLATILE AND MAY CHANGE UNPREDICTABLY — Commodity prices are highly volatile and, in many sectors, have experienced unprecedented historical volatility in the past few years. Commodity prices are affected

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by numerous factors including: changes in supply and demand relationships (whether actual, perceived, anticipated, unanticipated or unrealized); weather; agriculture; trade; fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; disease; pestilence; technological developments; changes in interest rates, whether through governmental action or market movements; monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction; macroeconomic or geopolitical and military events, including political instability in some oil-producing countries; and natural or nuclear disasters. Those events tend to affect commodities prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event. Market expectations about these events and speculative activity also cause commodities prices to fluctuate. These factors may have a greater impact on commodities prices and commodity futures contracts than on more conventional securities and may adversely affect the performance of the Underlying and, as a result, the market value of the securities, and any payments you may receive in respect of the securities. It is possible that lower prices or increased volatility of commodities will adversely affect the performance of Underlying and, as a result, the market value of the securities.

THE MARKETS FOR THE UNDERLYING COMMODITIES SUFFER FROM SYSTEMIC RISKS — Changes in supply and demand can have significant effects on the prices of the underlying commodities and their futures contracts. In addition, the underlying 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 underlying commodities in their common uses will become more widely available or comparatively less expensive, which can affect the value of the futures contracts on the underlying commodities. If one of these events were to cause a decrease in the price of one or more of the futures contracts included in the Underlying, the level of the Underlying and the value of the securities would be adversely affected.

THE COMMODITY PRICES REFLECTED IN THE UNDERLYING ARE SUBJECT TO EMERGING MARKETS' POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RISKS — The commodities included in the Underlying 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 constitutional 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 affect the level of the Underlying 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 certain futures contracts on exchange traded physical commodities included in the Underlying are determined by reference to the per unit U.S. dollar cash offer prices of contracts traded on 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 particular day or over a period of 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 relevant Final Valuation Date, the per unit U.S. dollar cash offer prices used to determine the official cash offer prices of certain futures contracts on exchange traded physical commodities included in the Underlying could be adversely affected, which will have an adverse effect on the Redemption Amount.

IF THE LIQUIDITY OF THE INDEX CONSTITUENTS IS LIMITED, THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES WILL LIKELY BE IMPAIRED — Commodities and derivatives contracts on commodities may be difficult to buy or sell, particularly during adverse market conditions. Reduced liquidity of the Index Constituents on the Final Valuation Date would likely have an adverse effect on the level of the Underlying and, therefore, on the return on your securities. Limited liquidity relating to the Index Constituents may also result in the Index Sponsor being unable to determine the level of the Underlying using its normal means. Any resulting discretion by the calculation agent in determining the Final Level of the Underlying could adversely affect the value of the securities which, in turn, could result in potential conflicts of interest.

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Suspension or Disruptions of Market Trading in Commodities and Related Futures May Adversely Affect the Value of the securities — The commodity futures 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 some 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 price beyond the limit, or trading may be limited for a set period of time. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at potentially disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could adversely affect the level of the Underlying and, therefore, the value of the securities.

Past Performance of the Underlying Is No Guide to Future Performance — The actual performance of the Underlying over the term of the securities may bear little relation to the historical closing levels of the Underlying and/or the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this term sheet. We cannot predict the future performance of the Underlying or whether the performance of the Underlying 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 term sheet is based on the full Face Amount of securities, the Issuer’s estimated value of the securities on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this term sheet) 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

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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 Underlying has increased since the Trade Date.

MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES —

While we expect that, generally, the level of the Underlying 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 Underlying;

- the time remaining to the maturity of the securities;

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

- the volatility of, and correlation among, the prices of the Index Constituents;

- the composition of the Underlying;

- interest rates and yields then prevailing in the market;

- geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the Index Constituents or commodities 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 COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY DERIVATIVE MARKETS MAY IMPAIR THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES —

We or our affiliates expect to hedge our exposure from the securities by entering into commodity 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 Underlying on a regular basis as part of our 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 adversely affect the prices of the Index Components and/or the level of the Underlying and, therefore, make it less likely that you will receive a positive return on your 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 commodity prices. To the extent we or our affiliates serve as issuer, agent or underwriter for such securities or financial or derivative instruments, our or our affiliates' interests with respect to such products may be adverse to those of the holders of the securities. Introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner could adversely affect the level of the Underlying and 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 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.

WE, OUR AFFILIATES OR OUR 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 ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LEVEL OF THE UNDERLYING AND THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES —

We, our affiliates or our agents may publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that could adversely affect the level of the Underlying and 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, our affiliates or our agents 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 Underlying.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the securities, including acting as 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 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 Commodity Hedging Disruption Event and/or a market disruption 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 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.

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Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Underlying based on the daily closing levels of the Underlying from December 9, 2005 through December 9, 2015. The closing level of the Underlying on December 9, 2015 was 79.2466. We obtained the historical closing levels of the Underlying below from Bloomberg L.P. and we have not participated in the preparation of, or verified, such information. **The historical closing levels of the Underlying should not be taken as an indication of future performance and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the Underlying on the Final Valuation Date. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Underlying will result in the return of any of your initial investment.**

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

DBSI, acting as agent for Deutsche Bank AG, will receive a selling concession in connection with the sale of the securities in an amount equal to 3.00% or \$30.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of securities.

DBSI, the agent for this offering, is our affiliate. 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. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying product supplement.

Settlement

We expect to deliver the securities against payment for the securities on the Settlement Date indicated above, which may be a date that is greater than three business days 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.

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