

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Form FWP
March 15, 2016

Fact Sheet for Preliminary Pricing Supplement No. 2660B

Filed Pursuant to Rule 433

Registration Statement No. 333-206013

Dated March 15, 2016

Bearish Buffered Return Enhanced Notes (BREN) Linked to the Performance of WTI Crude Oil Futures Contracts due September 22, 2016

Bearish exposure to the nearby month's WTI crude oil futures contract; leveraged upside exposure to any *decrease* in Underlying, subject to a cap; leveraged downside exposure to any *increase* in Underlying below buffer

Calculating the Payment at Maturity

For every \$1,000 Face Amount of notes, investors will receive at maturity an amount based on the Underlying Return, determined as set forth below. Because the notes are linked to the *inverse* performance of the Underlying, any *decrease* in the price of the Underlying will result in a *positive* Underlying Return and any *increase* in the price of the Underlying will result in a *negative* Underlying Return. Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit of the Issuer.

Hypothetical Payments at Maturity

The hypothetical returns set forth below reflect the \$1,000 Face Amount of notes, the Upside Leverage Factor of 210.00%, the Buffer Amount of 20.00% and the Downside Participation Factor of 125.00% and assume a Maximum Return on the notes of 42.00%. **The actual Initial Price and Maximum Return will be determined on the Trade Date.**

| Hypothetical Percentage Change in Price of Underlying (%) | Hypothetical Underlying Return (%) | Hypothetical Return on Notes (%) | Hypothetical Payment at Maturity (\$) |
|--|---|---|--|
| -100.00% | 100.00% | 42.00% | \$1,420.00 |
| -80.00% | 80.00% | 42.00% | \$1,420.00 |
| -50.00% | 50.00% | 42.00% | \$1,420.00 |
| -20.00% | 20.00% | 42.00% | \$1,420.00 |
| -10.00% | 10.00% | 21.00% | \$1,210.00 |
| 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | \$1,000.00 |
| 10.00% | -10.00% | 0.00% | \$1,000.00 |
| 20.00% | -20.00% | 0.00% | \$1,000.00 |
| 30.00% | -30.00% | -12.50% | \$875.00 |
| 50.00% | -50.00% | -37.50% | \$625.00 |
| 80.00% | -80.00% | -75.00% | \$250.00 |
| 100.00% | -100.00% | -100.00% | \$0.00 |
| 110.00% | -110.00% | -100.00% | \$0.00 |

Selected Risk Factors

YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS —

The notes do not guarantee any return of your investment. Because the return on the notes at maturity is linked to the *inverse* performance of the Underlying, if the Final Price is *greater than* the Initial Price by an amount more than the Buffer Amount, for each \$1,000 Face Amount of notes, you will lose 1.25% of the Face Amount for every 1.00% by which the Final Price is greater than the Initial Price by an amount more than the Buffer Amount. In this circumstance, you will lose some or all of your investment in the notes. **Any payment on the notes is subject to our ability to satisfy our obligations as they become due.**

THE RETURN ON THE NOTES IS LIMITED —

If the Final Price is *equal to* or *less than* the Initial Price, for each \$1,000 Face Amount of notes, you will receive at maturity the Face Amount plus an additional amount that will not exceed the product of the Maximum Return of 42.00% and \$1,000 Face Amount of notes. Consequently, assuming the Maximum Return is determined on the Trade Date to be 42.00%, the maximum Payment at Maturity will be \$1,420.00 per \$1,000 Face Amount of notes, regardless of any further *decrease* in the price of the Underlying, which may be significant.

THE NOTES DO NOT PAY ANY COUPONS — Unlike ordinary debt securities, the notes do not pay any coupons and do not guarantee any return

Union regulation establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund (“**SRM Regulation**”). Pursuant to the SRM Regulation, the Resolution Act and other applicable rules and regulations, the notes are subject to the powers exercised by the competent resolution authority to impose a Resolution Measure on us. A “**Resolution Measure**” may include: writing down, including to zero, any claim for payment on the notes; converting the notes into ordinary shares of (i) the Issuer, (ii) any group entity or (iii) any bridge bank or other instruments of ownership of such entities qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital; or applying any other resolution measure including, but not limited to, transferring the notes to another entity, amending, modifying or varying the terms and conditions of the notes or cancelling of the notes. The competent resolution authority may apply Resolution Measures individually or in any combination.

The German law on the mechanism for the resolution of banks of November 2, 2015 (*Abwicklungsmechanismengesetz*, or the “**Resolution Mechanism Act**”) provides that, among the unsecured unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, those obligations that are excluded from the statutory definition of “debt instruments” under the Resolution Mechanism Act would be satisfied first in a German insolvency proceeding with respect to the Issuer. This prioritization would also be given effect in a resolution proceeding with respect to the Issuer, so that obligations excluded from the statutory definition of “debt instruments” would be written down or converted into common equity tier 1 instruments only after eligible liabilities that are debt instruments have been written down or so converted. Among those unsecured unsubordinated obligations that fall outside the statutory definition of “debt instruments” and would be satisfied first under the Resolution Mechanism Act are senior unsecured debt instruments whose terms provide that (i) the repayment or the amount of the repayment depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event which is uncertain at the point in time when the senior unsecured debt instruments are issued or is settled in a way other than by monetary payment or (ii) the payment of interest or the amount of the interest payments depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event which is uncertain at the point in time when the senior unsecured debt instruments are issued unless the payment of interest or the amount of the interest payments solely depends on a fixed or floating reference interest rate and is settled by monetary payment. This order of priorities would apply to resolution and German insolvency proceedings commenced on or after

of your investment at maturity.

THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO THE CREDIT OF DEUTSCHE BANK AG

— The notes 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 notes 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 notes. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of Deutsche Bank AG will affect the value of the notes 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 notes and you could lose your entire investment.

THE NOTES MAY BE WRITTEN DOWN, BE CONVERTED INTO ORDINARY SHARES OR OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF OWNERSHIP 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 adopted the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 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

January 1, 2017 with retroactive effect for outstanding debt instruments of the Issuer. In a resolution or German insolvency proceeding with respect to the Issuer, the competent regulatory authority or court would determine which of our senior debt securities issued under the prospectus have the terms described in clauses (i) or (ii) above, referred to herein as the “**Structured Debt Securities**,” and which do not, referred to herein as the “**Non-Structured Debt Securities**.” We expect the notes offered herein to be classified as Structured Debt Securities, but the competent regulatory authority or court may classify the notes differently. In a resolution or German insolvency proceeding with respect to the Issuer, the Structured Debt Securities are expected to be among the unsecured unsubordinated obligations that would be satisfied before the Non-Structured Debt Securities as described above. **Nevertheless, you may lose some or all of your investment in the notes if a Resolution Measure becomes applicable to us.** Imposition of a Resolution Measure would likely occur if we become, or are deemed by the 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

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 adopted the Recovery and Resolution Act (*Sanierungs- und Abwicklungsgesetz*, or “**Resolution Act**”), which became effective on January 1, 2015. The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and the Resolution Act provided national resolution authorities with a set of resolution powers to intervene in the event that a bank is failing or likely to fail and certain other conditions are met. From January 1, 2016, the power to initiate resolution measures applicable to significant banking groups (such as Deutsche Bank Group) in the European Banking Union has been transferred to a single European resolution authority which works in close cooperation with the European Central Bank, the European Commission and the national resolution authorities under a European

applicable to us. The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and the Resolution Act are intended to eliminate the need for public support of troubled banks, and you should be aware that public support, if any, would only potentially be used by the competent supervisory authority as a last resort after having assessed and exploited, to the maximum extent practicable, the resolution tools, including the bail-in tool.

By acquiring the notes, you would have no claim or other right against us arising out of any Resolution Measure, and we would have no obligation to make payments under the notes 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 notes, under the senior indenture or for the purpose of, but only to the fullest extent permitted by, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the “**Trust Indenture Act**”). Furthermore, because the notes are subject to any Resolution Measure, secondary market trading in the notes 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 notes, you waive, to the fullest extent permitted by the Trust Indenture Act, any and all claims against the trustee and the relevant agents for, agree not to initiate a suit against the trustee and the relevant agents in respect of, and agree that neither the trustee nor the relevant agents will be liable for, any action that the trustee or the relevant agents take, or abstain from taking, in either case in accordance with the imposition of a Resolution Measure by the competent resolution authority with respect to the notes. **Accordingly, you may have limited or circumscribed rights to challenge any decision of the competent resolution authority to impose any Resolution Measure.**

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

A COMMODITY HEDGING DISRUPTION EVENT MAY RESULT IN ACCELERATION OF THE NOTES — If a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event occurs, we will have the right to accelerate the payment on your notes prior to maturity. The amount due and payable on the notes 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 notes 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 PRICE OF THE UNDERLYING AND THE VALUE OF THE NOTES — Commodity futures contracts such as 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 notes and affect the price of the Underlying. The effect on the value of the notes 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 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

THE ISSUER'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE NOTES ON THE TRADE DATE WILL BE LESS THAN THE ISSUE PRICE OF THE NOTES

— The Issuer's estimated value of the notes on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this fact sheet) is less than the Issue Price of the notes. The difference between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the notes 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 notes 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 notes is determined by reference to an internal funding rate and our pricing models. The internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional debt securities on equivalent terms. This difference in funding rate, as well as the agent's commissions, if any, and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes, reduces the economic terms of the notes to you and is expected to adversely affect the price at which you may be able to sell the notes 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 notes or otherwise value your notes, that price or value may differ materially from the estimated value of the notes 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 notes in the secondary market.

INVESTING IN THE NOTES IS NOT THE SAME AS INVESTING IN THE

UNDERLYING — The return on the notes may not reflect the return you would have realized if you

Hedging Disruption Event or may increase the likelihood that a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event will occur during the term of the notes. If a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event does occur, we may, in our sole and absolute discretion, accelerate the payment on your notes 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 notes 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 price of the Underlying and, therefore, the value of the notes.

SINGLE COMMODITY PRICES TEND TO BE MORE VOLATILE AND MAY NOT CORRELATE WITH THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES GENERALLY

— The amount owed on the notes is linked exclusively to the price of WTI crude oil futures contracts and not to a diverse basket of commodities or a broad-based commodity index. The price of WTI crude oil futures contracts may not correlate to, and may diverge significantly from, the prices of commodities generally. Because the notes are linked to the futures contract of a single commodity, they carry greater risk and may be more volatile than notes linked to the prices of futures contracts of multiple commodities or a broad-based commodity index.

THE NOTES OFFER EXPOSURE TO FUTURES CONTRACTS AND NOT DIRECT EXPOSURE TO PHYSICAL COMMODITIES

— The notes offer investors exposure to the price of NYMEX-traded WTI crude oil futures contracts and not to the spot price of WTI crude oil. The price of a commodity futures contract reflects the expected value of the

had directly invested in the Underlying. For instance, your return on the notes is limited to the Maximum Return regardless of any potential *decrease* in the price of the Underlying, which could be significant.

commodity upon delivery in the future, whereas the spot price of a commodity reflects the immediate delivery value of the commodity. A variety of factors can lead to a disparity between the expected future price of a commodity and the spot price at a given point in time, such as the cost of storing the commodity for the term of the futures contract, interest charges incurred to finance the purchase of the commodity and expectations concerning supply and demand for the commodity. The price movement of a futures contract is typically correlated with the movements of the spot price of the reference commodity, but the correlation is generally imperfect and price moves in the spot market may not be reflected in the futures market (and vice versa). Accordingly, the notes may underperform a similar investment that reflects the return on the physical commodity.

THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS ARE HIGHLY VOLATILE AND MAY CHANGE UNPREDICTABLY —

Market prices of commodities and commodity futures contracts have experienced unprecedented historical volatility in the past few years. Market prices of commodities and commodity futures contracts may fluctuate significantly over short periods due to a variety of factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships (whether actual, perceived, anticipated, unanticipated or unrealized); weather; trends in 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; 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; and natural or nuclear disasters. Those events tend to affect commodities prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event.

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 price of the Underlying and, therefore, the value of the notes.

THE NOTES MAY BE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RISKS SPECIFIC TO WTI CRUDE OIL AS A COMMODITY —

WTI crude oil is an energy-related commodity. Consequently, in addition to factors affecting commodities generally, the notes may be subject to a number of additional factors specific to energy-related commodities that might cause price volatility.

A DECISION BY NYMEX TO INCREASE MARGIN REQUIREMENTS FOR WTI CRUDE OIL FUTURES CONTRACTS MAY AFFECT THE PRICE OF THE UNDERLYING —

If NYMEX increases the amount of collateral required to be posted to hold positions in the Underlying (*i.e.*, the margin requirements), market participants who are unwilling or unable to post additional collateral may liquidate their positions, which may cause the price of the Underlying to decline significantly.

PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERLYING IS NO GUIDE TO FUTURE PERFORMANCE —

The actual performance of the Underlying over the term of the notes may bear little relation to the historical closing prices of the Underlying and/or the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this fact 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

Market expectations about these events and speculative activity may also cause commodities prices to fluctuate. These factors may have a greater impact on the prices of commodities and commodity futures contracts than on more conventional securities and, as a result, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

Changes in Supply and Demand in the Market for WTI Crude Oil Futures Contracts May Adversely Affect the Value of the NOTES — The notes are linked to the performance of futures contracts on an underlying physical commodity, WTI crude oil. Futures contracts are legally binding agreements for the buying or selling of a certain commodity at a fixed price for physical settlement on a future date. Commodity futures contract prices are subject to similar types of pricing volatility patterns as may affect the specific commodities underlying the futures contracts, as well as additional trading volatility factors that may impact futures markets generally. Moreover, changes in the supply and demand for commodities, and futures contracts for the purchase and delivery of particular commodities, may lead to differentiated pricing patterns in the market for futures contracts over time. For example, a futures contract scheduled to expire in a nearby month may experience more severe pricing pressure or greater price volatility than the corresponding futures contract scheduled to expire in a later month. Because the Initial Price and the Closing Price on each Averaging Date will be determined by reference to the applicable nearby month's futures contract specified herein, the value of the notes may be less than would otherwise be the case if the Initial Price and the Closing Price on each Averaging Date would be determined by reference to the corresponding futures contract scheduled to expire in a more favorable month for pricing purposes.

Suspension or Disruptions of Market Trading in Commodities and Related Futures May Adversely Affect the Value of the NOTES — The commodity futures markets are subject to

investment.

ASSUMING NO CHANGES IN MARKET CONDITIONS AND OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS, THE PRICE YOU MAY RECEIVE FOR YOUR NOTES IN SECONDARY MARKET TRANSACTIONS WOULD GENERALLY BE LOWER THAN BOTH THE ISSUE PRICE AND THE ISSUER'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE NOTES ON THE TRADE DATE — While the payment(s) on the notes described in this fact sheet is based on the full Face Amount of notes, the Issuer's estimated value of the notes on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this fact sheet) is less than the Issue Price of the notes. The Issuer's estimated value of the notes on the Trade Date does not represent the price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your notes 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 notes 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 notes on the Trade Date. Our purchase price, if any, in secondary market transactions would be based on the estimated value of the notes 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 notes and then-prevailing market conditions. The price we report to financial reporting services and to distributors of our notes for use on customer account statements would generally be determined on the same basis. However, during the period of approximately one month 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 (a) the Issue Price minus the discounts and commissions and (b) the Issuer's estimated value of the notes on the Trade Date, prorated

temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators

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 notes 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 notes, 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 notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your notes to maturity.

THE NOTES WILL NOT BE LISTED AND THERE WILL LIKELY BE LIMITED LIQUIDITY — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for the notes. We or our affiliates intend to act as market makers for the notes 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 notes 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 notes, the price at which you may be able to sell your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates are willing to buy the notes. 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 notes. If you have to sell your notes 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 price of the Underlying has increased since the Trade Date.

MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES — While we expect that, generally, the price of the Underlying will affect the value of the notes more than

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 notes.

WE, JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. OR OUR OR ITS AFFILIATES MAY PUBLISH RESEARCH, EXPRESS OPINIONS OR PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH INVESTING IN OR HOLDING THE NOTES. ANY SUCH RESEARCH, OPINIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PRICE OF THE UNDERLYING AND THE VALUE OF THE NOTES — We, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that could affect the price of the Underlying and could adversely affect the value of the notes or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the notes. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by us, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. You should make your own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the notes and the Underlying.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent, hedging our obligations under the notes and determining the Issuer's estimated value of the notes on the Trade Date and the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the notes 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 notes. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, all values, prices and levels required to be determined for the purposes of the notes on any relevant date or time. The calculation agent also has some discretion as to how the calculations are made, in particular if the Closing

any other single factor, the value of the notes prior to maturity will also be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other.

TRADING AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS BY US, JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. OR OUR OR ITS AFFILIATES IN THE COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY DERIVATIVE MARKETS MAY IMPAIR THE VALUE OF THE NOTES — 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 our affiliates expect to hedge our exposure from the notes by entering into commodity derivative transactions, such as over-the-counter options or futures. We, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may also engage in trading in instruments linked or related to the Underlying on a regular basis as part of our or their general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for customers, including block transactions. Such trading and hedging activities may affect the price of the Underlying, which may adversely affect your return on the notes. It is possible that we, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging and trading activities while the value of the notes declines. We, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to the Underlying. To the extent we, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates serve as issuer, agent or underwriter for such securities or financial or derivative instruments, our, JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s or our or its affiliates' interests with respect to such products may be adverse to those of the holders of the notes. Introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner could affect the price of the Underlying and could adversely affect the value of the notes. Any of the foregoing activities

Price is modified or amended, ceases to exist or is unavailable (or is published in error) on an Averaging Date, and will 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 notes.

THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES ARE UNCERTAIN — In determining our tax reporting responsibilities, if any, with respect to the notes, we expect to treat them 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 notes and (ii) the gain or loss on your notes should be short-term capital gain or loss. However, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain. If the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for the notes, the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the notes could differ materially and adversely from those described briefly above. In addition, in 2007 the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. Any resulting guidance could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. For further information, you should review carefully the section of the product supplement accompanying preliminary pricing supplement No. 2660B entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” and the section of the accompanying preliminary pricing supplement entitled “Tax Consequences.”

See “Selected Risk Considerations” in the accompanying preliminary pricing supplement and “Risk Factors” in the product supplement, prospectus supplement, prospectus addendum and prospectus accompanying preliminary pricing supplement No. 2660B for additional information. However, because the notes are linked to the *inverse* performance of the Underlying, any risk disclosure

regarding

the effect of the price of the Underlying on the return of the notes in the “Risk Factors” section of the product supplement accompanying preliminary pricing supplement 2660B is superseded by the relevant risk factors in this fact sheet and in the accompanying preliminary pricing supplement No. 2660B.

Deutsche Bank AG has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus) with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, for the offering to which this fact sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the prospectus in that registration statement and the other documents including preliminary pricing supplement No. 2660B and the product supplement relating to this offering that Deutsche Bank AG has filed with the SEC for more complete information about Deutsche Bank AG and this offering. You may obtain these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, Deutsche Bank AG, any agent or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you the prospectus, prospectus addendum, prospectus supplement, product supplement, preliminary pricing supplement No. 2660B and this fact sheet if you so request by calling toll-free 1-800-311-4409.

You may revoke your offer to purchase the notes 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 notes prior to their issuance. We will notify you in the event of any changes to the terms of the notes and you will be asked to accept such changes in connection with your purchase of any notes. You may also choose to reject such changes, in which case we may reject your offer to purchase the notes.