



Deutsche Bank

X-markets

Pricing Supplement No. 2A
To prospectus dated October 10, 2006,
prospectus supplement dated November 13, 2006 and
product supplement A dated November 13, 2006

Registration Statement No. 333-137902
Dated November 30, 2006; Rule 424(b)(2)

Deutsche Bank 

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch

\$15,370,000

Double Opportunity Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index due January 7, 2008

General

- The notes are designed for investors who seek a return of two times the appreciation of the S&P 500® Index up to a maximum return of 14.00% at maturity. Investors should be willing to forgo interest and dividend payments and, if the Index declines, be willing to lose some or all of their principal.
- Senior unsecured obligations of Deutsche Bank AG due January 7, 2008.
- Minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.
- The notes priced on November 28, 2006 and are expected to settle on or about November 30, 2006.

Key Terms

Issuer:	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Index:	The S&P 500® Index (the "Index")
Upside Participation Percentage:	200%
Payment at Maturity:	If the Final Level is greater than the Initial Level, you will receive a cash payment that provides you with a return per \$1,000 principal amount note equal to the Index Return multiplied by an Upside Participation Percentage of 200%, subject to a Maximum Return of 14.00%. For example, if the Index Return is more than 7.00%, you will receive the Maximum Return on the notes of 14.00%, which entitles you to a maximum payment at maturity of \$1,140.00 for every \$1,000 principal amount note that you hold. Accordingly, if the Index Return is positive, your payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows, subject to the Maximum Return of 14.00%: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Index Return} \times 200\%)$ Your investment will be fully exposed to any decline in the Index. If the Final Level declines from the Initial Level, you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your notes for every 1% that the Index declines beyond the Initial Level. Accordingly, if the Index Return is negative, your payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Index Return})$ <i>You will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Final Level declines from the Initial Level.</i>
Index Return:	The performance of the Index from the Initial Level to the Final Level, calculated as follows: $\frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Initial Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$
Maximum Return:	14.00%
Initial Level:	1386.72 which was the Index closing level on the pricing date, November 28, 2006.
Final Level:	The Index closing level on December 28, 2007 (the "Final Valuation Date").
Maturity Date:	January 7, 2008, subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption even and as described under "Description of Notes – Payment at Maturity" in the accompanying product supplement.
CUSIP:	2515A0AA1
ISIN:	US2515A0AA16

Investing in the notes involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" in the accompanying product supplement and "Selected Risk Considerations" in this pricing supplement.

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 pricing supplement relates. Before you invest, you should read the prospectus in that registration statement and the other documents relating to this offering that Deutsche Bank AG has filed with the SEC for more complete information about Deutsche Bank AG and this offering. You may get these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC Web site at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, Deutsche Bank AG, any agent or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you the prospectus, each prospectus supplement, product supplement and this pricing supplement if you so request by calling toll-free 1-800-311-4409.

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

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

	Price to Public	Fees and Commissions	Proceeds to Us
Per Note	\$1,000.00	\$10.00	\$990.00
Total	\$15,370,000.00	\$153,700.00	\$15,216,300.00

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities Offered	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Notes	\$15,370,000	\$1,644.59
Deutsche Bank Securities		
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas		

ADDITIONAL TERMS SPECIFIC TO THE NOTES

- You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus dated October 10, 2006, as supplemented by the prospectus supplement dated November 13, 2006 relating to our Series A global notes of which these notes are a part, and the more detailed information contained in product supplement A dated November 13, 2006. You may access these documents on the SEC Web site at www.sec.gov. Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC Web site is 0001159508. As used in this pricing supplement, the "Company," "we," "us," or "our" refers to Deutsche Bank AG, including, as the context requires, acting through one of its branches.
- This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed above, contains the terms of the notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, brochures or other educational materials of ours. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in "Risk Factors" in the accompanying product supplement, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

What is the Redemption Amount on the Notes at Maturity Assuming a Range of Performance for the Index?

The following table illustrates the hypothetical Redemption Amount at maturity on the notes. The hypothetical Redemption Amounts set forth below assume an Initial Level of 1386.72 and a Maximum Return on the notes of 14.00%. The hypothetical Redemption Amounts set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual Redemption Amounts applicable to a purchaser of the Notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Final Level	Index Return	Redemption Amount on the Notes	Return on Notes
1608.60	16.00%	\$1,140.00	14.00%
1580.86	14.00%	\$1,140.00	14.00%
1553.13	12.00%	\$1,140.00	14.00%
1525.39	10.00%	\$1,140.00	14.00%
1497.66	8.00%	\$1,140.00	14.00%
1483.79	7.00%	\$1,140.00	14.00%
1469.92	6.00%	\$1,120.00	12.00%
1442.19	4.00%	\$1,080.00	8.00%
1414.45	2.00%	\$1,040.00	4.00%
1386.72	0.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1358.99	-2.00%	\$980.00	-2.00%
1331.25	-4.00%	\$960.00	-4.00%
1303.52	-6.00%	\$940.00	-6.00%
1275.78	-8.00%	\$920.00	-8.00%
1248.05	-10.00%	\$900.00	-10.00%
1220.31	-12.00%	\$880.00	-12.00%
1192.58	-14.00%	\$860.00	-14.00%
1164.84	-16.00%	\$840.00	-16.00%

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the Redemption Amounts set forth in the table above are calculated.

Example 1: The level of the Index increases from the Initial Level of 1386.72 to a Final Level of 1442.19. Because the Final Level of 1442.19 is greater than the Initial Level of 1386.72 and the Index Return of 4% multiplied by 200% does not result in a return greater than the Maximum Return of 14.00%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,080 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (4\% \times 200\%)] = \$1,080$$

Example 2: The level of the Index increases from the Initial Level of 1386.72 to a Final Level of 1525.39. Because the Index Return of 10% multiplied by 200% results in a return greater than the Maximum Return of 14.00%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,140.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note, the maximum payment on the notes.

Example 3: The level of the Index decreases from the Initial Level of 1386.72 to a Final Level of 1331.25. Because the Final Level of 1331.25 is less than the Initial Level of 1386.72, the Index Return is negative and the investor will receive a payment at maturity of \$960.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -4\%) = \$960.00$$

Selected Purchase Considerations

- **APPRECIATION POTENTIAL** – The notes provide the opportunity to enhance equity returns by multiplying a positive Index Return by two, up to the Maximum Return on the notes of 14.00%, or \$1,140.00 for every \$1,000 principal amount note. Because the notes are our senior unsecured obligations, payment of any amount at maturity is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.
- **RETURN LINKED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE S&P 500® INDEX** — The return on the notes is linked to the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the level of the Index is currently based on the relative aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies (the “component stocks”) as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. For purposes of the Index, historically, the market value of any component stock was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of outstanding shares of such component stock. On March 21, 2005, Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) began to calculate the market value of the component stocks on a float-adjusted basis. S&P completed the transition to a fully float-adjusted basis on September 16, 2005. The float-adjusted calculation excludes certain stocks that do not publicly trade, such as significant blocks of stock held by affiliates of the issuer or by governments. The component stocks are not stocks of the 500 largest companies listed on the NYSE, nor are all component stocks listed on such exchange. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the Index with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. equity market. S&P may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the

Index to achieve this objective. For additional information about the Index, see the information set forth under “The S&P 500® Index” in this pricing supplement.

- **CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES** – You should review carefully the section in the accompanying product supplement entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.” Subject to the limitations described therein, although the tax consequences of an investment in the notes are uncertain, the notes should be treated as a prepaid financial contract for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming this treatment is respected, your gain or loss on the notes should be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you hold the notes for more than one year. However, if the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) were successful in asserting an alternative characterization for the notes, the timing and character of income on the notes might differ. We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS regarding the tax treatment of the notes, and the IRS or a court may not agree with the tax treatment described in this pricing supplement and the product supplement for notes. **You are urged to consult your own tax advisors regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal tax consequences of investing in the notes, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.**

Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the notes involves significant risks. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Index or any of the component stocks of the Index. These risks are explained in more detail in the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying product supplement dated November 13, 2006.

- **YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS** – The notes do not guarantee any return of principal. The return on the notes at maturity is linked to the performance of the Index and will depend on whether, and the extent to which, the Index Return is positive or negative. Your investment will be fully exposed to any decline in the Final Level as compared to the Initial Level.
- **YOUR MAXIMUM GAIN ON THE NOTES IS LIMITED TO THE MAXIMUM RETURN** – If the Final Level is greater than the Initial Level, for each \$1,000 principal amount note, you will receive at maturity \$1,000 plus an additional amount that will not exceed a predetermined percentage of the principal amount, regardless of the appreciation in the Index, which may be significant. We refer to this percentage as the Maximum Return, which is 14.00% of the principal amount.
- **CERTAIN BUILT-IN COSTS ARE LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES PRIOR TO MATURITY** – While the payment at maturity described in this pricing supplement is based on the full principal amount of your notes, the original issue price of the notes includes the agent’s commission and the cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates. As a result, the price, if any, at which Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates, will be willing to purchase notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price, and 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.
- **NO INTEREST OR DIVIDEND PAYMENTS OR VOTING RIGHTS** – As a holder of the notes, you will not receive interest payments, and you will not have voting rights or rights

to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of securities composing the S&P 500® Index would have.

- **LACK OF LIQUIDITY** – The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates intend to offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates is willing to buy the notes.
- **POTENTIAL CONFLICTS** – We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent and hedging our obligations under the notes. In performing these duties, the economic interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes.
- **MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL IMPACT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES** – In addition to the level of the Index on any day, the value of the notes will be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:
 - the expected volatility of the Index;
 - the time to maturity of the notes;
 - the dividend rate on the common stocks underlying the Index;
 - interest and yield rates in the market generally;
 - a variety of economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events; and
 - our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

The S&P 500® Index

We have derived all information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the S&P 500® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P. The S&P 500® Index was developed by S&P and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the level of the S&P 500® Index (discussed below in further detail) is based on the relative value of the aggregate Market Value (as defined below) of the common stocks of 500 companies (the “S&P 500® Component Stocks”) as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average Market Value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. Historically, the “Market Value” of any S&P 500® Component Stock was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of the then outstanding shares of such S&P 500® Component Stock. As discussed below, on March 21, 2005, S&P began to use a new methodology to calculate the

Market Value of the Component Stocks and on September 16, 2005, S&P completed its transition to the new calculation methodology. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the NYSE and not all 500 companies are listed on such exchange. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. equity market. S&P may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P 500® Index to achieve the objectives stated above. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the company's common stock is widely-held and the Market Value and trading activity of the common stock of that company.

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

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

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners, or leveraged buyout groups;
- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the United States or foreign countries; and
- holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, founders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors, or founders, as well as holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans, or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

However, treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. In cases where holdings in a group exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of a company, the holdings of that group will be excluded from the float-adjusted count of shares to be used in the Index calculation. Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds, or foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies, shares of a United States company traded in Canada as "exchangeable shares," shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class if such shares are convertible by shareholders without undue delay and cost, are also part of the float.

For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. (On March 21, 2005, the Index moved half way to float adjustment, meaning that if a stock has an IWF of 0.80, the IWF used to calculate the Index between March 21, 2005 and September 16, 2005 was 0.90. On September 16, 2005, S&P began to calculate the Index on a fully float-adjusted basis, meaning that if a stock has an IWF of 0.80, the IWF used to calculate the Index on and after September 16, 2005 is 0.80.) The float-adjusted Index is calculated by dividing the sum of the IWF multiplied by both the price and the total

shares outstanding for each stock by the index divisor. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P will calculate the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

As of the date of this pricing supplement, the S&P 500® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the S&P 500® Index reflects the total Market Value of all 500 S&P 500® Component Stocks relative to the S&P 500® Index's base period of 1941–43 (the "Base Period").

An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time.

The actual total Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stocks during the Base Period has been set equal to an indexed value of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941–43=10. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P 500® Index is computed by dividing the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stocks by a number called the Index Divisor. By itself, the Index Divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500® Index, it is the only link to the original Base Period level of the S&P 500® Index. The Index Divisor keeps the S&P 500® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the Index ("Index Maintenance").

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spinoffs.

To prevent the level of the S&P 500® Index from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Index require an Index Divisor adjustment. By adjusting the Index Divisor for the change in total Market Value, the level of the S&P 500® Index remains constant. This helps maintain the level of the S&P 500® Index as an accurate barometer of stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P 500® Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500® Index. All Index Divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the Basket Closing Level. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require simple changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the Index and do not require Index Divisor adjustments.

The table below summarizes the types of Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not an Index Divisor adjustment is required.

Type of Corporate Action	Adjustment Factor	Divisor Adjustment Required
Stock split (e.g., 2-for-1)	Shares Outstanding multiplied by 2; Stock Price divided by 2	No
Share Issuance (i.e., change $\geq 5\%$)	Shares Outstanding plus newly issued Shares	Yes
Share Repurchase (i.e., change $\geq 5\%$)	Shares Outstanding minus Repurchased Shares	Yes
Special Cash Dividends	Share Price minus Special Dividend	Yes
Company Change	Add new company Market Value minus old company Market Value	Yes
Rights offering	$\left(\frac{\text{Price of parent company minus Price of Rights}}{\text{Right Ratio}} \right)$	Yes
Spinoffs	$\left(\frac{\text{Price of parent company minus Price of Spinoff Co.}}{(\text{Share Exchange Ratio})} \right)$	Yes

Stock splits and stock dividends do not affect the Index Divisor of the S&P 500® Index, because following a split or dividend both the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P so that there is no change in the Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stock. All stock split and dividend adjustments are made after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date.

Each of the corporate events exemplified in the table requiring an adjustment to the Index Divisor has the effect of altering the Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stocks (the "Post-Event Aggregate Market Value"). In order that the level of the S&P 500® Index (the "Pre-Event Index Value") not be affected by the altered Market Value (whether increase or decrease) of the affected S&P 500® Component Stock, a new Index Divisor ("New Divisor") is derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{New Divisor}} = \text{Pre-Event Index Value}$$

$$\text{New Divisor} = \frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{Pre-Event Index Value}}$$

A large part of the Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of each of the S&P 500® Index companies. Four times a year, on a Friday

close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals of companies in the S&P 500® Index are updated as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding. After the totals are updated, the Index Divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total Market Value of the Index. In addition, any changes over 5% in the current common shares outstanding for the Index companies are carefully reviewed on a weekly basis, and when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the Index Divisor.

License Agreement with S&P

We have entered into an agreement with S&P providing us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the S&P 500® Index, which is owned and published by S&P, in connection with certain securities, including the notes.

The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Standard & Poor's, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., which we refer to as S&P. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly, or the ability of the S&P 500® Index to track general stock market performance. S&P's only relationship to Deutsche Bank AG is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P without regard to Deutsche Bank AG or the notes. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of Deutsche Bank AG or the holders of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® Index. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, price or quantity of the notes to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the amount due at maturity of the notes. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

S&P DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND S&P SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY DEUTSCHE BANK AG, HOLDERS OF THE NOTES OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S&P HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

"STANDARD & POOR'S", "S&P", "S&P 500" AND "500" ARE TRADEMARKS OF THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC. AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE BY DEUTSCHE BANK AG. THIS TRANSACTION IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY S&P AND S&P MAKES NO REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF PURCHASING ANY OF THE NOTES.

Discontinuation of the S&P 500® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P 500® Index and S&P or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Index (such index being referred to herein as an "S&P

successor index”), then any S&P 500® Index closing level will be determined by reference to the level of such S&P successor index at the close of trading on the NYSE, the AMEX, the Nasdaq National Market or the relevant exchange or market for the S&P successor index on the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a S&P successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P 500® Index prior to, and such discontinuance is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date or dates, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no S&P successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a S&P successor index and publication of such S&P successor index is discontinued prior to and such discontinuation is continuing on such Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the S&P 500® Index closing level for such date. The S&P 500® closing level will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the S&P 500® Index or S&P successor index, as applicable last in effect prior to such discontinuance, using the closing level (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing level that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently comprising the S&P 500® Index or S&P successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the S&P 500® Index or S&P successor index, as applicable, on the relevant exchange may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the S&P 500® Index or an S&P successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the S&P 500® Index or an S&P successor index is in any other way modified so that such index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after such time, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the S&P 500® Index closing level is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level with reference to the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the S&P 500® Index or a S&P successor index is modified so that the level of such Index or S&P successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the S&P 500® Index), then the calculation agent will adjust such S&P 500® Index in order to arrive at a level of the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

Market Disruption Events

Certain events may prevent the calculation agent from calculating the Index closing level on the Final Valuation Date and, consequently, the Index Return or calculating the amount, if any, that we will pay you at maturity. These events may include disruptions or suspensions of trading on the markets as a whole. We refer to these events individually as a “market disruption event.”

With respect to the Index, a “market disruption event” means:

- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of the Index (or the relevant successor index) on the relevant exchanges (as defined below) for such securities for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such relevant exchange; or
- a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of any relevant exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of the Index (or the relevant successor index) during the one hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange are materially inaccurate; or
- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on any major securities exchange for trading in futures or options contracts related to the Index (or the relevant successor index) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such exchange; or
- a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contracts; and
- a determination by the calculation agent that the event described above materially interfered with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the notes;

in each case as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion.

For the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the Index is materially suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the level of the Index shall be based on a comparison of:

- the portion of the level of the Index attributable to that security, relative to
- the overall level of the Index,

in each case immediately before that suspension or limitation.

For purposes of determining whether a market disruption event has occurred:

- a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange or market;
- limitations pursuant to the rules of any relevant exchange similar to NYSE Rule 80A (or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by any other self-regulatory organization or any government agency of scope similar to NYSE Rule 80A as determined by the calculation agent) on trading during significant market fluctuations will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading;
- a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts on the Index by the primary securities market trading in such contracts by reason of
 - a price change exceeding limits set by such exchange or market,

- an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts, or
- a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts

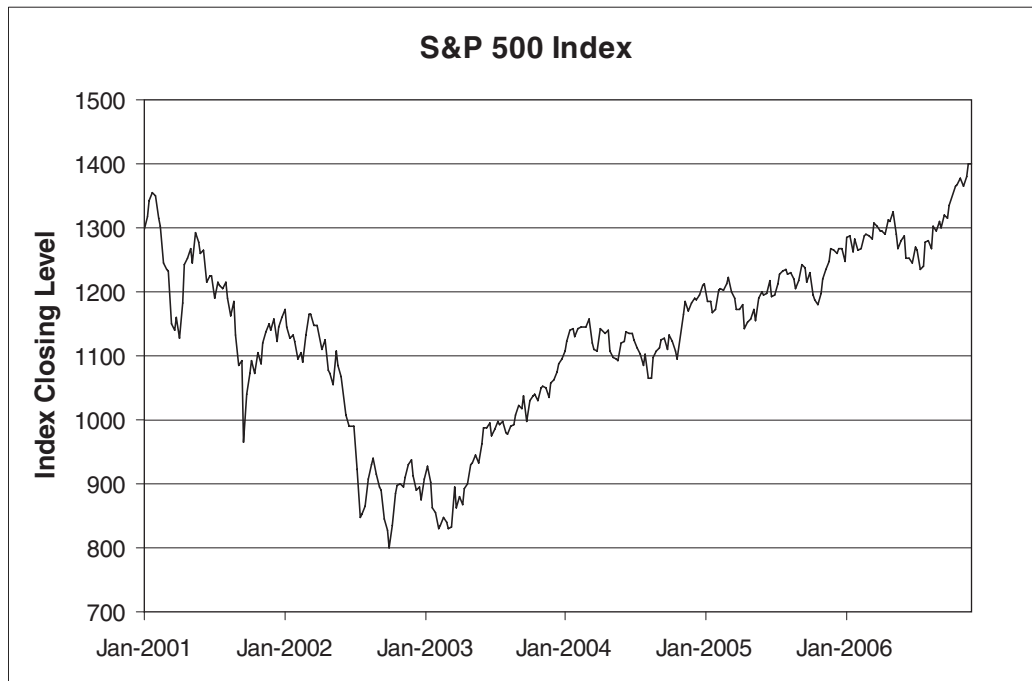
will, in each such case, constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts related to the Index; and

- a “suspension, absence or material limitation of trading” on any relevant exchange or on the primary market on which futures or options contracts related to the Index are traded will not include any time when such market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

“Relevant exchange” means the primary exchange or market of trading for any security (or any combination thereof) then included in the Index or any successor index.

Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the S&P 500® Index based on the weekly Index closing level from January 5, 2001 through November 24, 2006. The Index closing level on November 28, 2006 was 1386.72. We obtained the Index closing levels below from Bloomberg Financial Markets. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets. The historical levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Final Level of the Index. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your initial investment.



Supplemental Underwriting Information

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, acting as agents for Deutsche Bank AG, will receive a commission of \$10.00 per \$1,000 principal amount. See the “Underwriting” section in the accompanying product supplement.