



Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VI

(a statutory trust formed under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act
with its principle place of business in New York/New York/U.S.A.)

Annual Financial Report 2012

pursuant to Section 37v of the German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz*)

Management Report

Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VI (the "Trust") was set up to issue Trust Preferred Securities, to issue a Trust Common Security to Deutsche Bank AG (the "Bank") and to use all proceeds derived from such issuances to purchase Class B Preferred Securities issued by Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC VI (the "Company"). Under the Class B Preferred Securities, the Trust is entitled to receive Capital Payments on the liquidation preference amount of € 1,000 per Class B Preferred Security which are payable annually in arrears on a noncumulative basis on January 28 of each year (subject to adjustments if this is not a business day, each a "Payment Date"). Capital Payments payable on each Payment Date will generally accrue from and including the immediately preceding Payment Date up to but excluding the relevant Payment Date at a rate per annum (the "Stated Rate") as described in detail in the listing prospectus dated January 25, 2005 (the "Prospectus").

Capital Payments on the Class B Preferred Securities are generally paid out of the Company's Operating Profits or from payments received by the Company under the Support Undertaking. If the Company does not declare (and is not deemed to have declared) a Capital Payment on the Class B Preferred Securities in respect of any Payment Period, the Trust as holder of the Class B Preferred Securities will have no right to receive a Capital Payment on the Class B Preferred Securities in respect of such Payment Period, and the Company will have no obligation to pay a Capital Payment on the Class B Preferred Securities in respect of such Payment Period, whether or not Capital Payments are declared (or deemed to have been declared) and paid on the Class B Preferred Securities in respect of any future Payment Period. Capital Payments on the Class B Preferred Securities will only be authorized to be declared and paid on any Payment Date to the extent that:

- the Company has an amount of Operating Profits for the Payment Period ending on the day immediately preceding such Payment Date at least equal to the amount of such Capital Payments, and
- the Bank has an amount of Distributable Profits for the next preceding fiscal year of the Bank for which audited financial statements are available at least equal to the aggregate amount of such Capital Payments on the Class B Preferred Securities and capital payments or dividends on Parity Securities, if any, pro rata on the basis of Distributable Profits for such preceding fiscal year.

The terms "Operating Profit", "Distributable Profits" and "Parity Securities" are described in detail in the Prospectus.

During the fiscal year 2012, the Company and the Bank had sufficient Operating Profit and Distributable profits, respectively to make Capital Payments at the Stated Rate and the Trust received Capital Payments from the Company at such rate and when due under the LLC Agreement. As a consequence, under the Trust Agreement the Trust made Capital Payments on the Trust Preferred Securities at such rate at the scheduled date. The Trust made no payments or other distributions on the Trust Common Security.

Under the Services Agreement, the Bank is obligated, among other things, to provide legal, accounting, tax and other general support services to the Trust, to maintain compliance with all applicable U. S. and German local, state and federal laws, and to provide administrative, recordkeeping and secretarial services for the Trust. The fees and expenses of the Trust and all other obligations of the Trust will be paid by the Bank. During the fiscal year 2012, the Trust received all such services and the Bank paid such fees, expenses and obligations as provided in the Services Agreement.

Outlook

The sources of Capital Payments by the Trust are payments by the Company on the Class B Preferred Securities. The Company has invested substantially all the proceeds from the issuance of its securities in the Initial Obligation issued by the Bank. Under the Initial Obligations interest is paid at the same rate and at the same dates as Capital Payments are scheduled under the Class B Preferred Securities. The Company is also a party to the Services Agreement with the Bank and receives similar services and payment of fees, expenses and obligations as the Trust. The Trust expects that the Company and the Bank will continue to meet their respective obligations under the Class B Preferred Securities, the Initial Obligation, the Services Agreement and the other agreements made in connection with the Trust Preferred Securities.

The Bank announced that it proposes to pay a dividend in respect of its fiscal year 2012. If the Bank's annual general meeting of shareholders resolves to pay such dividend, the Company shall, under the LLC Agreement, be deemed to have declared Capital Payments on the Class B Preferred Securities on the next Class Payment B Payment Date, regardless of the amount of Distributable Profits of the Bank for its fiscal year 2013.



DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VI:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VI and its subsidiary (the Trust), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VI and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

March 29, 2013

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2012

Assets

Cash	€	3,000
Subordinated note receivable from Deutsche Bank AG (net of embedded derivative instrument at fair value of € 364,290,227)		535,709,773
Accrued interest receivable		<u>41,129,507</u>
Total assets	€	<u><u>576,842,280</u></u>

Liabilities and Equity

Accrued interest payable	€	<u>41,129,507</u>
Total liabilities		<u>41,129,507</u>
Preferred securities subject to redemption (net of embedded derivative instrument at fair value of € 364,290,227)		535,709,773
Stockholder's equity:		
Common stock, €1,000 stated value per share. Authorized, issued, and outstanding 1 share		<u>1,000</u>
Total stockholder's equity		<u>1,000</u>
Noncontrolling interest		<u>2,000</u>
Total equity		<u>3,000</u>
Total liabilities, preferred securities subject to redemption and equity	€	<u><u>576,842,280</u></u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Consolidated Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2012

Interest income	€	44,415,000
Interest expense		<u>44,415,000</u>
Net income	€	<u><u>—</u></u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended December 31, 2012

	<u>Common stock</u>	<u>Noncontrolling interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2011	€ 1,000	2,000	3,000
Net income	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2012	€ <u>1,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2012

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income	€	<u>—</u>
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Premium amortization - Subordinated note receivable		(8,530,297)
Discount accretion - Preferred securities subject to redemption		<u>8,530,297</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>—</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		—
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		<u>3,000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	€	<u><u>3,000</u></u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	€	<u><u>52,945,297</u></u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

(1) Organization

Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VI (the Trust) is a statutory business trust created on December 16, 2004 under the laws of the State of Delaware. The Trust was incorporated for the sole purpose of issuing €900,000,000 of Trust Preferred Securities to investors and €1,000 Trust Common Security to Deutsche Bank AG (DBAG). The proceeds from the issuance of the Trust Preferred Securities were used to purchase all the Class B Preferred Securities from Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC VI (the Company), a majority-owned consolidated subsidiary. The Trust does not engage in any business other than receiving and holding Class B Preferred Securities, issuing the related Trust Preferred Securities, collecting interest paid with respect to the Class B Preferred Securities, paying interest to the holders of the Trust Preferred Securities, and performing other obligations required under the Trust's Agreement dated December 16, 2004 (the Agreement). The consolidated financial statements and all transactions entered into by the Trust and the Company are denominated in Euros, the Trust's functional currency.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the separate records maintained by the Trust, and may not necessarily be indicative of the consolidated statement of financial condition and consolidated statement of operations that would have existed if the Trust had been operated as an unaffiliated entity.

The Trust's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates may vary from actual results.

The consolidated financial statements of the Trust include the Company. The Trust consolidates entities in which it has a majority voting interest when the entity is controlled through substantive voting equity interests and the equity investors bear the residual economic risks of the entity. The Trust consolidates those entities that do not meet these criteria when the Trust has significant variable interest(s) that provide it with (1) the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its economic performance, and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity. All material intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

Pursuant to ASC 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*, preferred stocks whose redemption is outside the control of the issuer are required to be presented separately from permanent equity. The Trust will be required to redeem the Trust Preferred Securities if DBAG elects to require redemption of the subordinated note receivable held by the Trust. Accordingly, the Trust Preferred Securities are therefore classified as outside of permanent equity and are presented as preferred securities subject to redemption in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Interest income represents the payments received or receivable from the subordinated note receivable from DBAG and interest expense represents payments paid or payable from the issuance of preferred securities subject to redemption.

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

The Trust is a grantor trust and, as such, is a simple trust. Simple trusts must pass through all items of income and deductions to the grantor. Therefore, the Trust has no taxable income and no requirement to record a tax expense.

The Trust reports equity interests in the Company held by third parties, including related parties, as non-controlling interests.

Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures

The fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 (*Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures*) prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Basis of Fair Value Measurement

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

(3) Preferred Securities Subject to Redemption

On January 28, 2005, the Trust issued €900 million of Trust Preferred Securities which have no stated maturity. Holders of the Trust Preferred Securities will receive interest payments, on a noncumulative basis, annually in arrears on January 28 of each year commencing January 28, 2006, at a fixed rate equal to 6% for the first five payment periods and a floating rate thereafter which shall in no event be less than 3.5% and more than 10%.

(4) Variable Interest Entities

ASC 810, *Consolidation*, requires a company to consolidate entities as the primary beneficiary, when the equity investors lack essential characteristics of a controlling financial interest, if the company has (1) the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its economic performance, and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could be significant to the entity. The Trust has identified its investment in the preferred securities issued by the Company to be variable interests and considers itself as the primary beneficiary, resulting in the consolidation of the Company.

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

(5) Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions consist of the subordinated note receivable dated January 28, 2005, which is with DBAG. The note is in the amount of €900,000,000. The note is due on January 28, 2035. The note bears interest based on a fixed rate equal to 6% for the first five payment periods and a floating rate thereafter which shall in no event be less than 3.5% and more than 10%. All interest earned on the note is passed through to the holders of the Trust Preferred Securities in the form of interest payments.

The subordinated note receivable shall not be redeemable by DBAG prior to the maturity date except upon the occurrence of a Tax Event, a Regulatory Event or Investment Company Event (as defined in the Agreement). If DBAG redeems the subordinated note receivable, the Trust must redeem the Trust Preferred Securities under the redemption terms as stated in the Agreement. Any redemption of the Trust Preferred Securities, in whole or in part, will be at an amount equal to €1,000 per Trust Preferred Security and an amount equal to €1,000 per Trust Common Security, plus any additional amounts, if any, plus any accrued and unpaid Capital Payments (as defined in the agreement) for the then current Payment Period (as defined in the Agreement) ending on the date of redemption (the Redemption Price). In the case of redemption upon the occurrence of a Trust Special Redemption Event (as defined in the Agreement), the Class B Preferred Securities would be distributed, after satisfaction of the claims of the creditors, if any, on a pro rata basis to the Holders of the Trust Preferred Securities and the Holder of the Trust Common Security in liquidation of such Holders' interest in the Trust.

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution, winding up or termination of the Trust, the holders of the Trust Preferred Securities at the time outstanding shall, subject to certain limitations, be entitled to receive (a) the Class B Preferred Securities in an aggregate stated liquidation preference amount (as defined in the Agreement) on such Trust Securities and (b) pro rata based on the respective liquidation preference amounts of the Trust Securities, any other assets of the Trust.

A Tax Event means (A) the receipt by DBAG of an opinion of a nationally recognized law firm or other tax adviser in the United States or Germany, as appropriate, experienced in such matters, to the effect, that, as a result of (i) any amendment to, or clarification of, or change (including any announced prospective change) in, the laws or treaties (or any regulations promulgated thereunder) of the United States or Germany or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation, (ii) any judicial decision, official administrative pronouncement, published or private ruling, regulatory procedure, notice or announcement (including any notice or announcement of intent to adopt such procedures or regulations) by any legislative body, court, governmental authority or regulatory body (an "Administrative Action") or (iii) any amendment to, clarification of, or change in the official position or the interpretation of such Administrative Action or any interpretation or pronouncement that provides for a position with respect to such Administrative Action that differs from the theretofore generally accepted position, in each case, by any legislative body, court, governmental authority or regulatory body, irrespective of the manner in which such amendment, clarification or change is made known, which amendment, clarification or change is effective, or which pronouncement or decision is announced, on or after the date of issuance of the Company Securities and Trust Securities, there is more than an insubstantial risk that (a) the Trust or Company is or will be subject to more than a de minimus amount of taxes, duties or other governmental charges, or (b) the Trust, the Company or obligor on the Obligations would be obligated to pay Additional Amounts or (B) a final determination has been made by the German tax authorities to the effect that DBAG, as obligor on the Obligations, may not, in the determination of its taxable income for the purposes

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

of determining German corporate income tax in any year, deduct in full interest payments on the Obligations (except to the extent such interest payments are determined to be connected with income of a branch that is not subject to taxation in Germany). However, none of the foregoing will constitute a Tax Event if it may be avoided by DBAG, the Trust or the Company taking reasonable measures under the circumstances.

A Regulatory Event means that DBAG is notified by a relevant regulatory authority that, as a result of the occurrence of any amendment to, or change (including any change that has been adopted but has not yet become effective) in, the relevant regulatory and accounting provisions applicable in Germany or under the international bank capital standards promulgated by the Committee on Banking Supervision at the Bank for International Settlements, DBAG is not, or will not be, allowed to treat the Class B Preferred Securities as core capital or Tier 1 regulatory capital for capital adequacy purposes on a consolidated basis.

An Investment Company Event means that DBAG will have requested and received an opinion of a nationally recognized U.S. law firm experienced in such matters to the effect that there is more than insubstantial risk that the Company or the Trust is or will be considered an “investment company” within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a result of any judicial decision, pronouncement or interpretation (irrespective of the manner made known), the adoption or amendment of any law, rule or regulation, or any notice or announcement (including any notice or announcement of intent to adopt such law, rule or regulation) by any U.S. legislative body, court, governmental agency, or regulatory authority, in each case after the date of the Agreement.

DBAG, an affiliated entity, pays all administrative expenses incurred by the Trust and the Company. In addition, DBAG and the Company have entered into a support undertaking for the benefit of the Trust and the holders of the Trust Preferred Securities.

The Common and Class A Preferred Securities of the Company are held by DBAG and are reported as non-controlling interests.

(6) Embedded Derivative Instrument

The Trust’s subordinated note receivable and preferred securities contain certain features which the Trust has determined qualify as embedded derivative instruments under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Where the economic characteristics and risks of embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the hybrid contract itself is not carried at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative instrument is bifurcated and reported at fair value with gains and losses being recognized in net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract is accounted for at amortized cost. The carrying amount of the embedded derivative is reported in the consolidated balance sheet line item with the related host contract.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

As the subordinated note receivable and the preferred securities have the same embedded feature, changes in the fair value of these embedded derivative instruments have an offsetting effect in the Trust's consolidated statement of operations and are presented net. The carrying values of the subordinated note receivable and the preferred securities under ASC 815 are shown below. Both the subordinated note receivable and the preferred securities are redeemable at par.

	December 31, 2012	
	Subordinated note receivable	Preferred securities
Par value	€ 900,000,000	900,000,000
Fair value of embedded derivative instruments	(364,290,227)	(364,290,227)
Total carrying value	€ <u>535,709,773</u>	<u>535,709,773</u>

The host contracts are accounted for at amortized cost with interest being accrued using the effective interest method. Additionally, the cash received and paid for interest is determined based on stated contractual interest rates. As a result, the interest income and expense of €44,415,000 per the accompanying consolidated statement of operations differs from the actual interest received and paid by the Trust of €52,945,297.

(7) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures*, requires the disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value, whether or not the instrument is recognized at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Quoted market prices, when available, are used as the measure of fair value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on present value estimates of anticipated cash flows.

These derived fair values are significantly affected by assumptions used, principally the timing of future cash flows and discount rates. Because comparisons to independent market quotes are not possible and assumptions are inherently subjective in nature, the estimated fair values cannot be readily observed in an active market, and, in many cases, these estimated fair values may not necessarily be realized in an immediate sale or settlement of the instruments.

DEUTSCHE BANK CAPITAL FUNDING TRUST VI

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The following are the estimated fair values of the Trust's financial instruments recognized on the consolidated statement of financial condition based on present value estimates of anticipated cash flows and independent market quotes:

	December 31, 2012	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Subordinated note receivable	€ 900,000,000	€ 675,000,000
Embedded derivative - Subordinated note receivable	364,290,227	364,290,227
Preferred securities subject to redemption	900,000,000	675,000,000
Embedded derivative - Preferred securities subject to redemption	364,290,227	364,290,227

The Trust's embedded derivative instruments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as determination of fair value of these instruments is based upon unobservable inputs and is inherently more difficult. The unrealized losses incurred on the two embedded derivative instruments above was €77,422,317, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012. There were no realized gains or losses, transfers in or out of Level 3, purchases, sales, issuances, or settlements during the year end December 31, 2012.

(8) Subsequent Events


The Trust has evaluated subsequent events for the period from December 31, 2012 to March 29, 2013, the date which the accompanying consolidated financial statements were issued.

Responsibility Statement by the Regular Trustees

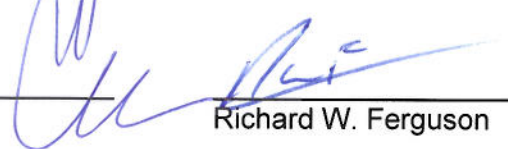
To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the financial statements of Trust give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of Trust, and the management report of Trust includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of Trust, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of Trust.

New York/New York, April 19, 2013


The Regular Trustees



John Cipriani



Richard W. Ferguson



Joseph Rice