

Trimble John
Form 4
January 16, 2013

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

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Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. See Instruction 1(b).

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
Trimble John

(Last) (First) (Middle)

PANDORA MEDIA, INC., 2101
WEBSTER STREET, SUITE 1650

(Street)

OAKLAND, CA 94612

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
Pandora Media, Inc. [P]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
(Month/Day/Year)
01/15/2013

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

___ Director ___ 10% Owner
X Officer (give title below) ___ Other (specify below)

Chief Revenue Officer

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
X Form filed by One Reporting Person
___ Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Indirect Beneficial Ownership (Instr. 4)
			Code	V Amount (A) or (D) Price			
Common Stock	01/15/2013		M ⁽¹⁾	20,000 A \$ 0.16	20,000	D	
Common Stock	01/15/2013		S ⁽¹⁾	20,000 D \$ 10.8058	0	D	

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

Persons who respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1474
(9-02)

Union published a directive for establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (commonly referred to as the “**Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive**”). The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive required each member state of the European Union to adopt and publish by December 31, 2014 the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. To implement the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, Germany has adopted the Resolution Act, which became effective on January 1, 2015. The Resolution Act may result in the Securities being subject to the powers exercised by our competent resolution authority to impose a Resolution Measure on us, which may include: writing down, including to zero, any payment on the Securities; converting the Securities into ordinary shares or other instruments qualifying as core equity tier 1 capital; or applying any other resolution measure, including (but not limited to) transferring the Securities to another entity, amending the terms and conditions of the Securities or cancelling of the Securities. Furthermore, because the Securities are subject to any Resolution Measure, secondary market trading in the Securities may not follow the trading behavior associated with similar types of securities issued by other financial institutions which may be or have been subject to a Resolution Measure. Imposition of a Resolution Measure would have to be conducted in accordance with a set order of priority and would likely occur if we become, or are deemed by our competent supervisory authority to have become, “non-viable” (as defined under the then applicable law) and are unable to continue our regulated banking activities without a Resolution Measure becoming applicable to us. We expect additional Resolution Measures to become applicable to us when the European regulation of July 15, 2014 relating to the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund (commonly referred to as the “**SRM Regulation**”) becomes effective on January 1, 2016. On May 26, 2015, the German Federal Government published a draft bill of a Resolution Mechanism Act. . In addition to conforming German law to the SRM Regulation, the draft bill proposes to adjust the order of priority of obligations in the event of an insolvency proceeding. Specifically, senior unsecured debt instruments would by operation of law rank junior to all other outstanding unsecured unsubordinated obligations, but in priority to all contractually subordinated instruments. The proposed subordination would not apply if the terms of the senior unsecured debt instruments provide that (i) the repayment amount depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event, or will be settled in kind, or (ii) the interest amount depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event, unless it depends solely on a fixed or variable reference interest rate and will be settled in cash. The proposed order of priorities would apply to insolvency proceedings commenced on or after January 1, 2016. If the proposed subordination of senior unsecured debt instruments were enacted and were applied to the Securities, it would most likely result in a larger share of loss being allocated to the Securities in the event of an insolvency proceeding or the imposition of any Resolution Measures by the competent resolution authority. The final version of the Resolution Mechanism Act may provide for

additional Resolution Measures that may become applicable to us. **You may lose some or all of your investment in the Securities if a Resolution Measure becomes applicable to us.**

By acquiring the Securities, you will be bound by and will be deemed to consent to the imposition of any Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority. As a result, you would have no claim or other right against us arising out of any subordination or Resolution Measure and the imposition of any Resolution Measure will not constitute a default or an event of default under the Securities, under the senior indenture or for the purpose of the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In addition, the trustee, the paying agent and The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and any participant in DTC or other intermediary through which you hold such Securities may take any and all necessary action, or abstain from taking any action, if required, to implement the imposition of any Resolution Measure with respect to the Securities. **Accordingly, you may have limited or circumscribed rights to challenge any decision of our competent resolution authority to impose any Resolution Measure.** *Please see the accompanying prospectus dated July 31, 2015, including the risk factors under the heading “Securities May Be Subject to Resolution Measures” on page 12 of the prospectus.*

The Issuer’s Estimated Value of the Securities on the Trade Date Will Be Less Than the Issue Price of the Securities — The Issuer’s estimated value of the Securities on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this pricing supplement) is less than the Issue Price of the Securities. The difference between the Issue Price and the Issuer’s estimated value of the Securities on the Trade Date is due to the inclusion in the Issue Price of the agent’s commissions, if any, and the cost of hedging our obligations under the Securities through one or more of our affiliates. Such hedging cost includes our or our affiliates’ expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the profit we or our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge. The Issuer’s estimated value of the Securities is determined by reference to an internal funding rate and our pricing models. The internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional debt securities on equivalent terms. This difference in funding rate, as well as the agent’s commissions, if any, and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the Securities, reduces the economic terms of the Securities to you and is expected to adversely affect the price at which you may be able to sell the Securities in any secondary market. In addition, our internal pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. If at any time a third party dealer were to quote a price to purchase your Securities or otherwise value your Securities, that price or value may differ materially from the estimated value of the Securities determined by reference to our internal funding rate and pricing models. This difference is due to, among other things, any difference in funding rates, pricing models or assumptions used by any dealer who may purchase the Securities in the secondary market.

Investing in the Securities Is Not the Same as Investing in the Index or the Stocks Composing the Index — The return on your Securities may not reflect the return you would realize on a hypothetical direct investment in the Index, the stocks composing the Index. For instance, your return on the Securities is limited to the Maximum Gain regardless of any increase in the level of the Index, which could be significant.

If the Level of the Index Changes, the Value of the Securities May Not Change in the Same Manner — The Securities may trade quite differently from the level of the Index. Changes in the level of the Index may not result in comparable changes in the value of the Securities.

No Dividend Payments or Voting Rights — As a holder of the Securities, you will not have any voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the stocks composing the Index would have.

The Index Reflects the Price Return of the Stocks Composing the Index, Not Their Total Return Including All Dividends and Other Distributions — The return on the Securities is based on the performance of the Index, which reflects the changes in the market prices of the stocks composing the Index. It is not, however, linked to a “total return” version of the Index, which, in addition to reflecting those price returns, would also reflect the reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions paid on the stocks composing the Index.

The Sponsor of the Index May Adjust the Index in Ways That Affect the Level of the Index and Has No Obligation to Consider Your Interests — The sponsor of the Index (the “**Index Sponsor**”) is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Index. The Index Sponsor can add, delete or substitute the Index components or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Index. You should realize that the changing of Index components may affect the Index, as a newly added component may perform significantly better or worse than the component it replaces. Additionally, the Index Sponsor may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of, and your return on, the Securities. The Index Sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Index.

Past Performance of the Index Is No Guide to Future Performance — The actual performance of the Index may bear little relation to the historical closing levels of the Index and/or the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this pricing supplement. We cannot predict the future performance of the Index or whether the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your investment.

There Are Risks Associated with Investments in Securities Linked to the Values of Equity Securities Issued by Non-U.S. Companies — The Index includes component stocks that are issued by companies incorporated outside of the U.S. Because the component stocks also trade outside the U.S., the Securities are subject to the risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets. Generally, non-U.S. securities markets may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities markets and market developments may affect non-U.S. securities markets differently than U.S. securities markets, which may adversely affect the level of the Index and the value of your Securities. Furthermore, there are risks associated with investments in securities linked to the values of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies. There is generally less publicly available information about non-U.S. companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC, and non-U.S. companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies. In addition, the prices of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies may be adversely affected by political, economic, financial and social factors that may be unique to the particular countries in which the non-U.S. companies are incorporated. These factors include the possibility of recent or future changes in a non-U.S. government’s economic and fiscal policies (including any direct or indirect intervention to stabilize the economy and/or securities market of the country of such non-U.S. government), the presence, and extent, of cross shareholdings in non-U.S. companies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other non-U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to non-U.S.

companies or investments in non-U.S. securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, certain aspects of a particular non-U.S. economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects, such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency. Specifically, the stocks included in the Index are issued by companies located within the Eurozone, some of which are and have been experiencing economic stress.

The Index Return Will Not Be Adjusted for Changes in the Euro Relative to the U.S. Dollar — The Index is composed of stocks denominated in euro. Because the level of the Index is also calculated in euro (and not in U.S. dollars), the performance of the Index will not be adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the euro. Therefore, if the euro strengthens or weakens relative to the U.S. dollar over the term of the Securities, you will not receive any additional payment or incur any reduction in your return, if any, at maturity.

We Are One of the Companies That Make Up the Index — We are one of the companies that make up the Index. To our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any of the other companies the equity securities of which are represented in the Index. As a result, we will have no ability to control the actions of such other companies, including actions that could affect the value of the equity securities underlying the Index, or your Securities. None of the other companies represented in the Index will be involved in the offering of the Securities in any way. Neither they nor we will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the Securities in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of your Securities.

Assuming No Changes in Market Conditions and Other Relevant Factors, the Price You May Receive for Your Securities in Secondary Market Transactions Would Generally Be Lower Than Both the Issue Price and the Issuer's Estimated Value of the Securities on the Trade Date — While the payment(s) on the Securities described in this pricing supplement is based on the full Face Amount of Securities, the Issuer's estimated value of the Securities on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this pricing supplement) is less than the Issue Price of the Securities. The Issuer's estimated value of the Securities on the Trade Date does not represent the price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your Securities in the secondary market at any time. Assuming no changes in market conditions or our creditworthiness and other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the Securities from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, would generally be lower than both the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the Securities on the Trade Date. Our purchase price, if any, in secondary market transactions would be based on the estimated value of the Securities determined by reference to (i) the then-prevailing internal funding rate (adjusted by a spread) or another appropriate measure of our cost of funds and (ii) our pricing models at that time, less a bid spread determined after taking into account the size of the repurchase, the nature of the assets underlying the Securities and then-prevailing market conditions. The price we report to financial reporting services and to distributors of our Securities for use on customer account statements would generally be determined on the same basis. However, during the period of approximately eleven months beginning from the Trade Date, we or our affiliates may, in our sole discretion, increase the purchase price determined as described above by an amount equal to the declining differential between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the Securities on the Trade Date, prorated over such period on a straight-line basis, for transactions that are individually and in the aggregate of the expected size for ordinary secondary market repurchases.

In addition to the factors discussed above, the value of the Securities and our purchase price in secondary market transactions after the Trade Date, if any, will vary based on many economic and market factors, including our creditworthiness, and cannot be predicted with accuracy. These changes may adversely affect the value of your Securities, including the price you may receive in any secondary market transactions. Any sale prior to the Maturity Date could result in a substantial loss to you. The Securities are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your Securities to maturity.

The Securities Will Not Be Listed and There Will Likely Be Limited Liquidity — The Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for the Securities. We or our affiliates intend to act as market makers for the Securities but are not required to do so and may cease such market making activities at any time. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to sell the Securities when you wish to do so or at a price advantageous to you. Because we do not expect other dealers to make a secondary market for the Securities, the price at which you may be able to sell your Securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates are willing to buy the Securities. If, at any time, we or our affiliates do not act as market makers, it is likely that there would be little or no secondary market in the Securities. If you have to sell your Securities prior to maturity, you may not be able to do so or you may have to sell them at a substantial loss, even in cases where the level of the Index has increased since the Trade Date.

Many Economic and Market Factors Will Affect the Value of the Securities — While we expect that, generally, the level of the Index will affect the value of the Securities more than any other single factor, the value of the Securities prior to maturity will also be affected by a number of other factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

• the expected volatility of the Index;

• the time remaining to the maturity of the Securities;

• the market prices and dividend rates of the stocks composing the Index;

• the composition of the Index;

• interest rates and yields in the market generally;

• geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the Index or the markets generally;

• supply and demand for the Securities; and

• our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

Potential Deutsche Bank AG Impact on Price — Trading or transactions by Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates in the
“stocks composing the Index and/or in futures, over-the-counter options, exchange-traded funds or other instruments
with returns linked to the

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performance of the Index or the stocks composing the Index may adversely affect the price of the stocks composing the Index, the level of the Index, and therefore the value of the Securities.

Trading and Other Transactions by Us, UBS AG or Our or Its Affiliates in the Equity and Equity Derivative Markets May Impair the Value of the Securities — We or our affiliates expect to hedge our exposure from the Securities by entering into equity and equity derivative transactions, such as over-the-counter options, futures or exchange-traded instruments. We, UBS AG or our or its affiliates may also engage in trading in instruments linked or related to the Index on a regular basis as part of our or its general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for customers, including block transactions. Such trading and hedging activities may adversely affect the level of the Index, and therefore make it less likely that you will receive a positive return on your investment in the Securities. It is possible that we, UBS AG or our or its affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging and trading activities while the value of the Securities declines. We, UBS AG or our or its affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to the Index. To the extent that we, UBS AG or our or its affiliates serve as issuer, agent or underwriter for such securities or financial or derivative instruments, our, UBS AG's or our or its affiliates' interests with respect to such products may be adverse to those of the holders of the Securities. Introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner could adversely affect the level of the Index and the value of the Securities. Any of the foregoing activities described in this paragraph may reflect trading strategies that differ from, or are in direct opposition to, investors' trading and investment strategies related to the Securities.

We, UBS AG or Our or Its Affiliates May Publish Research, Express Opinions or Provide Recommendations That Are Inconsistent with Investing in or Holding the Securities. Any Such Research, Opinions or Recommendations Could Adversely Affect the Level of the Index and the Value of the Securities — We, UBS AG or our or its affiliates may publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that could adversely affect the level of the Index and the value of the Securities, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Securities. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by us, UBS AG 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 Securities and the Index.

Potential Conflicts of Interest — Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates may engage in business with the issuers of the stocks composing the Index, which may present a conflict between Deutsche Bank AG and you, as a holder of the Securities. We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the Securities, including acting as calculation agent, hedging our obligations under the Securities and determining the Issuer's estimated value of the Securities on the Trade Date and the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the Securities from you in secondary market transactions. In performing these roles, our economic interests and those of our affiliates are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the Securities. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, all values, prices and levels required to be determined for the purposes of the Securities on any relevant date or time. The calculation agent will also be responsible for determining whether a market disruption event has occurred. Any determination by the calculation agent could adversely affect the return on the Securities.

The U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of an Investment in the Securities Are Uncertain — There is no direct legal authority regarding the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Securities, and we do not plan to

request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”). Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the Securities are uncertain, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment of the Securities as prepaid financial contracts that are not debt. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for the Securities, the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the Securities could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, as described below under “What Are the Tax Consequences of an Investment in the Securities?”, in 2007 the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. Any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the Securities, possibly with retroactive effect. You should review carefully the section of the accompanying product supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences,” and consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the Securities (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the 2007 notice), as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Scenario Analysis and Examples at Maturity

The following table and hypothetical examples below illustrate the Payment at Maturity per \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities for a hypothetical range of performances for the Index from -100.00% to +100.00%, reflect the Contingent Return of 10.00% and the Maximum Gain of 38.00% and assume an Initial Index Level of 3,000.00 and a Trigger Level of 2,100.00 (70.00% of the Initial Index Level). The actual Initial Index Level and Trigger Level are set forth in the “Final Terms” and on the cover of this pricing supplement. The hypothetical Payment at Maturity examples set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual returns applicable to a purchaser of the Securities. The actual Payment at Maturity will be determined based on the Final Index Level on the Final Valuation Date. You should consider carefully whether the Securities are suitable to your investment goals. The numbers appearing in the table and in the examples below may have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Final Index Level	Index Return (%)	Payment at Maturity (\$)	Return on Securities (%)
6,000.00	100.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
5,700.00	90.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
5,400.00	80.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
5,100.00	70.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
4,800.00	60.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
4,500.00	50.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
4,200.00	40.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
4,140.00	38.00%	\$13.80	38.00%
3,900.00	30.00%	\$13.00	30.00%
3,600.00	20.00%	\$12.00	20.00%
3,300.00	10.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
3,150.00	5.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
3,075.00	2.50%	\$11.00	10.00%
3,000.00	0.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
2,700.00	-10.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
2,400.00	-20.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
2,100.00	-30.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
1,800.00	-40.00%	\$6.00	-40.00%
1,500.00	-50.00%	\$5.00	-50.00%
1,200.00	-60.00%	\$4.00	-60.00%
900.00	-70.00%	\$3.00	-70.00%
600.00	-80.00%	\$2.00	-80.00%
300.00	-90.00%	\$1.00	-90.00%
0.00	-100.00%	\$0.00	-100.00%

Example 1 — The Final Index Level of 4,200.00 is greater than the Initial Index Level of 3,000.00, resulting in an Index Return of 40.00%. Because the Final Index Level of 4,200.00 is greater than the Trigger Level of 2,100.00 and the Index Return of 40.00% is greater than the Maximum Gain of 38.00%, Deutsche Bank AG will pay you the Face Amount *plus* a return equal to the Maximum Gain of 38.00%, resulting in a Payment at Maturity of \$13.80 per \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities, calculated as follows:

$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times \text{the greater of (i) Contingent Return and (ii) Index Return})$

Explanation of Responses:

$$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times 38.00\%) = \$10.00 + \$3.80 = \$13.80$$

Example 2 — The Final Index Level of 3,900.00 is greater than the Initial Index Level of 3,000.00, resulting in an Index Return of 30.00%. Because the Final Index Level of 3,900.00 is greater than the Trigger Level of 2,100.00 and the Index Return of 30.00% is less than the Maximum Gain of 38.00% but greater than the Contingent Return of 10.00%, Deutsche Bank AG will pay you a Payment at Maturity of \$13.00 per \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities, calculated as follows:

$$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times \text{the greater of (i) Contingent Return and (ii) Index Return})$$

$$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times 30.00\%) = \$10.00 + \$3.00 = \$13.00$$

Example 3 — The Final Index Level of 3,150.00 is greater than the Initial Index Level of 3,000.00, resulting in an Index Return of 5.00%. Because the Final Index Level of 3,150.00 is greater than the Trigger Level of 2,100.00 and the Index Return of 5.00% is less than the Contingent Rate of 10.00%, Deutsche Bank AG will pay you Face Amount *plus* a return equal to the Contingent Return of 10.00%, resulting in a Payment at Maturity of \$11.00 per \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities, calculated as follows:

$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times \text{the greater of (i) Contingent Return and (ii) Index Return})$

$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times 10.00\%) = \$10.00 + \$1.00 = \11.00

Example 4 — The Final Index Level of 2,700.00 is less than the Initial Index Level of 3,000.00, resulting in an Index Return of -10.00%. Because the Final Index Level of 2,700.00 is greater than the Trigger Level of 2,100.00 and the Index Return of -10.00% is less than the Contingent Rate of 10.00%, Deutsche Bank AG will pay you Face Amount *plus* a return equal to the Contingent Return of 10.00%, resulting in a Payment at Maturity of \$11.00 per \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities, calculated as follows:

$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times \text{the greater of (i) Contingent Return and (ii) Index Return})$

$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times 10.00\%) = \$10.00 + \$1.00 = \11.00

Example 5 — The Final Index Level of 1,500.00 is less than the Initial Index Level of 3,000.00, resulting in an Index Return of -50.00%. Because the Final Index Level of 1,500.00 is less than the Trigger Level of 2,100.00, Deutsche Bank AG will pay you less than your initial investment, resulting in a loss that is proportionate to the percentage decline in the level of the Index, and a Payment at Maturity of \$5.00 per \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities, calculated as follows:

$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times \text{Index Return})$

$\$10.00 + (\$10.00 \times -50.00\%) = \5.00

If the Final Index Level is less than the Trigger Level on the Final Valuation Date, you will be fully exposed to any negative Index Return and, for each \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities, the Issuer will pay you less than the Face Amount, resulting in a loss on the Face Amount that is proportionate to the percentage decline in the level of the Index. In this circumstance, you will lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment at maturity. Any payment on the Securities, including any repayment of the Face Amount at maturity, is subject to the creditworthiness of the Issuer and, if the Issuer were to default on its payment obligations or become subject to a Resolution Measure, you could lose your entire investment.

EURO STOXX 50[®] Index

The EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is composed of 50 component stocks of market sector leaders from within the 19 EURO STOXX[®] Supersector indices, which represent the Eurozone portion of the STOXX Europe 600[®] Supersector indices. The STOXX Europe 600[®] Supersector indices contain the 600 largest stocks traded on the major exchanges of 18 European countries. The component stocks have a high degree of liquidity and represent the largest companies across all market sectors. This is only a summary of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index. For more information on the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, including information concerning its composition, calculation methodology and adjustment policy, please see the section entitled “Indices — EURO STOXX[®] 50 Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 1 dated August 17, 2015.

The graph below illustrates the performance of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index from January 2, 2008 to December 29, 2015. The closing level of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on December 29, 2015 was 3,314.28. We obtained the historical closing levels of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index from Bloomberg L.P. and we have not participated in the preparation of, or verified, such information. The historical closing levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance and no assurance can be given as to the Final Index Level or any future closing level of the Index. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Index will result in a positive return on your initial investment and you could lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment at maturity.

What Are the Tax Consequences of an Investment in the Securities?

In the opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, which is based on prevailing market conditions, the Securities should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as prepaid financial contracts that are not debt. Generally, if this treatment is respected, (i) you should not recognize taxable income or loss prior to maturity or other taxable disposition of your Securities and (ii) the gain or loss on your Securities should be capital gain or loss and should be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the Securities for more than one year. The IRS or a court might not agree with this treatment, however, in which case the timing and character of income or loss on your Securities could be materially and adversely affected.

In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether beneficial owners of these instruments should be required to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by non-U.S. persons should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose a notional interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the Securities, possibly with retroactive effect.

Withholding under legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” might (if the Securities were recharacterized as debt instruments) apply to amounts treated as interest paid with respect to the Securities. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the section of the accompanying product supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences,” under a recent IRS notice, withholding under FATCA will not apply to payments of gross proceeds (other than any amount treated as interest) of a taxable disposition, including redemption at maturity, of the Securities. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of FATCA to the Securities.

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

Under current law, the United Kingdom will not impose withholding tax on payments made with respect to the Securities.

For a discussion of certain German tax considerations relating to the Securities, you should refer to the section in the accompanying prospectus supplement entitled “Taxation by Germany of Non-Resident Holders.”

You should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the Securities (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the 2007 notice), as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

UBS Financial Services Inc. and its affiliates, and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., acting as agents for Deutsche Bank AG, will receive or allow as a concession or reallowance to other dealers discounts and commissions of \$0.25 per \$10.00 Face Amount of Securities. We have agreed that UBS Financial Services Inc. may sell all or part of the Securities that it purchases from us to investors at the price to public indicated on the cover of this pricing supplement or to its affiliates at the price to public indicated on the cover of this pricing supplement *minus* a concession not to exceed the discounts and commissions indicated on the cover. DBSI, one of the agents for this offering, is our affiliate. Because DBSI is both our affiliate and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“**FINRA**”), the underwriting arrangement for this offering must comply with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 regarding a FINRA member firm’s distribution of the securities of an affiliate and related conflicts of interest. In accordance with FINRA Rule 5121, DBSI may not make sales in this offering of the Securities to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying product supplement.

Validity of the Securities

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, as special United States products counsel to the Issuer, when the Securities offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by the Issuer and authenticated by the authenticating agent, acting on behalf of the trustee, pursuant to the senior indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such Securities will be valid and binding obligations of the Issuer, enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith) and possible judicial applications giving effect to governmental actions or foreign laws affecting creditors’ rights, provided that such counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law on the conclusions expressed above. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by German law, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP has relied, without independent investigation, on the opinion of Group Legal Services of Deutsche Bank AG, dated July 31, 2015, filed as an exhibit to the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, and this opinion is subject to the same assumptions, qualifications and limitations with respect to such matters as are contained in such opinion of Group Legal Services of Deutsche Bank AG. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee’s authorization, execution and delivery of the senior indenture and the authentication of the Securities by the authenticating agent and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the senior indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP dated July 31, 2015, which has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement referred to above.

