

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

Form 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the month of July 2010

DEUTSCHE BANK CORPORATION
(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

**Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70
60486 Frankfurt am Main
Germany**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Explanatory note

This Report on Form 6-K contains as an exhibit a press release, dated July 23, 2010, of Deutsche Bank AG, describing the publication of its CEBS stress test results. This Report on Form 6-K and such exhibit are hereby incorporated by reference into Registration Statement No. 333-162195 filed by Deutsche Bank AG under the Securities Act of 1933.

Exhibit 99.1: Release, dated July 23, 2010, of Deutsche Bank AG, describing the publication of its CEBS stress test results.

Forward-looking statements contain risks

This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they include statements about our beliefs and expectations. Any statement in this report that states our intentions, beliefs, expectations or predictions (and the assumptions underlying them) is a forward-looking statement. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as they are currently available to the management of Deutsche Bank. Forward-looking statements therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could therefore cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include the conditions in the financial markets in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our trading revenues, potential defaults of borrowers or trading counterparties, the implementation of our strategic initiatives, the reliability of our risk management policies, procedures and methods, and other risks referenced in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors are described in detail in our SEC Form 20-F of March 16, 2010 on pages 7 through 17 under the heading "Risk Factors." Copies of this document are readily available upon request or can be downloaded from www.deutsche-bank.com/ir.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Date: July 23, 2010

By: /s/ F. K. Stroedter
Name: Friedrich Karl Stroedter
Title: Director

By: /s/ M. Schrader
Name: Markus Schrader
Title: Director and Senior Counsel

Release

Frankfurt

23 July 2010

Deutsche Bank publishes CEBS stress test results

Pro-forma Tier 1 capital ratio 2011 under adverse scenario at 10.3%, under additional sovereign risk scenario Tier 1 ratio at 9.7%

Deutsche Bank (XETRA: DBKGn.DE / NYSE: DB) was subject to the 2010 EU-wide stress testing exercise coordinated by the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS), in cooperation with the European Central Bank (ECB), Deutsche Bundesbank, and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).

Deutsche Bank acknowledges the outcomes of the EU-wide stress tests.

This stress test complements the risk management procedures and regular stress testing programs set up in Deutsche Bank under the Pillar 2 framework of Basel II and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD).

The exercise was conducted using the scenarios, methodology and key assumptions provided by CEBS (see the aggregate report published on the CEBS website). As a result of the assumed shock under the adverse scenario, the estimated consolidated Tier 1 capital ratio would change to 10.3% in 2011 compared to 12.6% as of end of 2009. An additional sovereign risk scenario would have a further impact of 0.6 percentage points on the estimated Tier 1 capital ratio, bringing it to 9.7% at the end of 2011, compared with the regulatory minimum of 4%.

The results of the most severe stress scenario (including sovereign shock) suggest for Deutsche Bank a buffer of EUR 14.1 bn of Tier 1 capital against the threshold of a 6% Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio agreed exclusively for the purposes of this exercise. This threshold should by no means be interpreted as a regulatory minimum (the regulatory minimum for the Tier 1 capital ratio is 4%), nor as a capital target reflecting the risk profile of the institution determined as a result of the supervisory review process in Pillar 2 of the CRD.

Given that the stress test was carried out under a number of key common simplifying assumptions (e.g. constant balance sheet, however, acquisitions were to be added) the information on the benchmark scenario is provided only for comparison purposes and should in no way be construed as a forecast.

In the interpretation of the outcome of the exercise, it is imperative to differentiate between the results obtained under the different scenarios developed for the purposes of the EU-wide

exercise. The results of the adverse scenario should not be considered as representative of the current situation or possible present capital needs. A stress testing exercise does not provide forecasts of expected outcomes since the adverse scenarios are designed as "what-if" scenarios including plausible but extreme assumptions, which are therefore not very likely to materialise. Different stresses may produce different outcomes depending on the circumstances of each institution.

Background

The objective of the 2010 EU-wide stress test exercise conducted under the mandate from the EU Council of Ministers of Finance (ECOFIN) and coordinated by CEBS in cooperation with the ECB, national supervisory authorities and the EU Commission, is to assess the overall resilience of the EU banking sector and the banks' ability to absorb further possible shocks on credit and market risks, including sovereign risks.

The exercise has been conducted on a bank-by-bank basis for a sample of 91 EU banks from 20 EU Member States, covering at least 50% of the banking sector, in terms of total consolidated assets, in each of the 27 EU Member States, using commonly agreed macro-economic scenarios (benchmark and adverse) for 2010 and 2011, developed in close cooperation with the ECB and the European Commission.

More information on the scenarios, methodology, aggregate and detailed individual results is available from CEBS. Information can also be obtained from the website of BaFin or Deutsche Bundesbank.

Deutsche Bank – CEBS Stress test results, July 2010

Actual results	
At December 31, 2009	in EUR m
Total Tier 1 capital	34,406
Total regulatory capital	37,929
Total risk weighted assets	273,477
Pre-impairment income (including operating expenses)	9,400
Impairment losses on financial assets in the banking book	-3,071
Other income	-1,126
1 yr Loss rate on Corporate exposures (%) ¹	1.9%
1 yr Loss rate on Retail exposures (%) ¹	0.8%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.6%
Outcomes of stress test scenarios	
The stress test was carried out under a number of key common simplifying assumptions (e.g. constant balance sheet, uniform treatment of securitisation exposures). Therefore, the information relative to the benchmark scenarios is provided only for comparison purposes and should in no way be construed as a forecast.	
Benchmark scenario at December 31, 2011²	in EUR m
Total Tier 1 capital after the benchmark scenario	41,527
Total regulatory capital after the benchmark scenario	43,756
Total risk weighted assets after the benchmark scenario	315,057
Tier 1 ratio (%) after the benchmark scenario	13.2%
Adverse scenario at December 31, 2011²	in EUR m
Total Tier 1 capital after the adverse scenario	38,987
Total regulatory capital after the adverse scenario	40,666
Total risk weighted assets after the adverse scenario	378,924
2 yr cumulative pre-impairment income after the adverse scenario (including operating expenses) ²	21,775
2 yr cumulative impairment losses on financial assets in the banking book after the adverse scenario ²	-10,713
2 yr cumulative losses on the trading book after the adverse scenario ²	-2,788
2 yr cumulative other income after the adverse scenario ²	-622
2 yr Loss rate on Corporate exposures (%) after the adverse scenario ^{1, 2}	1.3%
2 yr Loss rate on Retail exposures (%) after the adverse scenario ^{1, 2}	1.9%
Tier 1 ratio (%) after the adverse scenario	10.3%
Additional sovereign shock on the adverse scenario at December 31, 2011	in EUR m
Additional impairment losses on the banking book after the sovereign shock ²	-411
Additional losses on sovereign exposures in the trading book after the sovereign shock ²	-2,812
2 yr Loss rate on Corporate exposures (%) after the adverse scenario and sovereign shock ^{1, 2, 3}	1.7%
2 yr Loss rate on Retail exposures (%) after the adverse scenario and sovereign shock ^{1, 2, 3}	2.1%
Tier 1 ratio (%) after the adverse scenario and sovereign shock	9.7%
Additional capital needed to reach a 6 % Tier 1 ratio under the adverse scenario + additional sovereign shock, at the end of 2011	0

¹ Impairment losses as a % of corporate/retail exposures in AFS, and loans and receivables portfolios. For 2009 ratio is heavily impacted by impairments from IAS 39 reclassified loans

² Cumulative for 2010 and 2011

³ On the basis of losses estimated under both the adverse scenario and the additional sovereign shock