

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

(To prospectus supplement and prospectus dated February 25, 2005) Pricing Supplement Number:

[LOGO OMITTED]
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Medium-Term Notes, Series C
Notes Linked to U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rates, Series II
due February , 2011
(the "Notes")
\$1,000 principal amount per unit

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
The Notes:

<p><S></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Notes are designed for investors who wish to receive securities exchange. current income in the form of quarterly interest based upon the securities of amount, if any, by which the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate a series Swap Rate exceeds the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap will have Rate, as described in this pricing supplement. o 100% principal protection on the maturity date or date of early expected to be redemption. o For any quarter for which interest shall be payable on the Notes, we will pay such interest on the day of February, principal amount May, August and November, beginning May , 2006. Interest on the maturity the \$1,000 principal amount per unit of the Notes will accrue amount and any during the two initial quarterly interest periods at a rate of 6.00% per annum, and thereafter at a rate equal to the amount, if any, by which the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap quarterly interest Rate exceeds the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate, upon five expressed as percentages, on the applicable interest redeem the Notes, determination date multiplied by a leverage factor, as equal to the described in this pricing supplement. This rate for any period and unpaid other than the two initial interest periods may be zero, but redemption. will not be less than zero. <p></TABLE></p>	<p><C></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Notes will not be listed on any o The Notes will be senior unsecured debt Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., will be part of entitled "Medium-Term Notes, Series C" and the CUSIP No. . o The settlement date for the Notes is February , 2006. Payment on the maturity date: o Unless earlier redeemed, for each \$1,000 per unit of your Notes, we will pay you on date an amount equal to the principal accrued and unpaid interest. Early redemption: o The Notes may be redeemed by us on any payment date on or after February , 2008 business days' notice. In the event we you will receive a cash amount per unit \$1,000 principal amount plus any accrued interest to but excluding the date of
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Information included in this pricing supplement supercedes information in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information.

Investing in the Notes involves risks that are described in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page PS-6 of this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

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	Per Unit -----	Total -----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Public offering price.....	\$1,000.00	\$
Underwriting discount.....	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.	\$	\$

</TABLE>

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a

criminal offense.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

The date of this pricing supplement is February , 2006.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION--Q&A

This summary includes questions and answers that highlight selected information from this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to help you understand the Notes Linked to U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rates, Series II due February , 2011 (the "Notes"). You should carefully read this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to fully understand the terms of the Notes and the tax and other considerations that are important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in the Notes. You should carefully review the "Risk Factors" section of this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, which highlights certain risks associated with an investment in the Notes, to determine whether an investment in the Notes is appropriate for you.

References in this pricing supplement to "ML&Co.", "we", "us" and "our" are to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., and references to "MLPF&S" are to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

What are the Notes?

The Notes will be a series of senior debt securities issued by ML&Co. entitled "Medium-Term Notes, Series C" and will not be secured by collateral. The Notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated

debt. The Notes will mature on February , 2011, unless redeemed by us at an earlier date.

Each unit will represent a single Note with a \$1,000 principal amount. You may transfer the Notes only in whole units. You will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing your ownership except under limited circumstances. Instead, we will issue the Notes in the form of a global certificate, which will be held by The Depository Trust Company, also known as DTC, or its nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record your ownership of the Notes. You should refer to the section entitled "Description of the Debt Securities--Depository" in the accompanying prospectus.

Are there any risks associated with my investment?

Yes, an investment in the Notes is subject to certain risks. Please refer to the section entitled

"Risk Factors" in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

What will I receive on the maturity date of the Notes?

Unless earlier redeemed, on the maturity date, for each Note that you own, we will pay you a cash amount equal to \$1,000 plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

Will I receive interest payments on the Notes?

Interest will accrue on the Notes from and including February , 2006 or from the most recent interest payment date for which interest, if any, has been paid or provided for, to but excluding the maturity date or date of early redemption. "Interest Payment Dates" for the Notes will be the day of February, May, August and November of each year, and will include the maturity date or date of early redemption. From and including February , 2006 to but excluding August , 2006, interest on the Notes will accrue at a rate of 6.00% per annum. During each subsequent quarterly interest period which begins on or after August , 2006, interest will accrue at a rate per annum equal to:

Leverage Factor x (IRS30 - IRS2)

but in no case less than 0.00%.

where:

The "Leverage Factor" will equal a value expected to be between 10 and 12, as determined on the date the Notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the "Pricing Date") and set forth in the final pricing supplement.

IRS30 equals the 30-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate, expressed as a percentage, as quoted on Reuters page ISDAFIX3 on the applicable Interest Determination Date (as defined below); and

IRS2 equals the 2-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate, expressed as a percentage, as quoted on Reuters page ISDAFIX3 on the applicable Interest Determination Date.

If the IRS30 is equal to or less than the IRS2 on any Interest Determination Date, the rate of

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interest for the applicable quarterly period will equal zero, and no interest will be paid on the Interest Payment Date relating to such interest period.

Each interest period (other than the two initial interest periods of February , 2006 to May , 2006 and May , 2006 to August , 2006) will commence on, and will include, an Interest Payment Date, and will extend to, but will exclude, the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, maturity date or early redemption date, as the case may be. The "Interest Determination Date" for any interest period will be the second Business Day (as defined herein) prior to the first day of such period.

If any Interest Payment Date is not a Business Day (as defined herein), payment will be made on the immediately succeeding Business Day and no additional interest will accrue.

Examples

Set forth below are three examples of interest rate calculations per each \$1,000 principal amount per Note, assuming a hypothetical 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate of 5.06%, a hypothetical Leverage Factor of 11 (the midpoint of the expected range of 10 to 12) and the following hypothetical 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rates:

Example 1--The hypothetical 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate is 50 basis points below the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate:
Hypothetical Level of the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate:
5.06% Hypothetical Level of the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate:
5.56% Interest Rate = $11 \times (5.06\% - 5.56\%) = 0.00\%$ per annum (interest rate cannot be less than 0%) Quarterly Interest Payment (per unit) = $\$1,000 \times 0.00\% \times (90/360) = \0

Example 2-- The hypothetical 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate exceeds the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate by 50 basis points:
Hypothetical Level of the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate:
5.06% Hypothetical Level of the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate:
4.56% Interest Rate = $11 \times (5.06\% - 4.56\%) = 5.50\%$ per annum Quarterly Interest Payment (per unit) = $\$1,000 \times 5.50\% \times (90/360) = \13.75

Example 3-- The hypothetical 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate exceeds the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate by 100 basis points:
Hypothetical Level of the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate:
5.06% Hypothetical Level of the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate:
4.06% Interest Rate = $11 \times (5.06\% - 4.06\%) = 11.00\%$ per annum Quarterly Interest Payment (per unit) = $\$1,000 \times 11.00\% \times (90/360) = \27.50

How does the early redemption feature work?

The Notes may be redeemed by us on any Interest Payment Date on or after February , 2008 upon five Business Days' notice. In the event we redeem the Notes prior to the stated maturity date, you will receive a cash amount per unit equal to the \$1,000 principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the Early Redemption Date (as defined herein).

For more specific information about the early redemption feature, please see the section entitled "Description of the Notes--Early Redemption at the Option of ML&Co." in this pricing supplement.

What about taxes?

Each year, you will be required to pay taxes on ordinary income from the Notes over their term based upon an estimated yield for the Notes. We have determined this estimated yield, in accordance with regulations issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, solely in order for you to calculate the amount of taxes that you will owe each year as a result of owning a Note. This estimated yield is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of what the actual yield on the Notes will be. We have determined that this estimated yield will equal % per annum, compounded quarterly. For further information, see "United States Federal Income Taxation" in this pricing supplement.

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Will the Notes be listed on a stock exchange?

The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange and we do not expect a trading market for the Notes to develop, which may affect the price that you receive for your Notes upon any sale prior to the maturity date. You should review the section entitled "Risk Factors--A trading market for the Notes is not expected to develop and if trading does develop, the market price you may receive or be quoted for your Notes on a date prior to the stated maturity date will be affected by this and other important factors including our costs of developing, hedging and distributing the Notes" in this pricing supplement.

What price can I expect to receive if I sell the Notes prior to the stated maturity date?

In determining the economic terms of the Notes, and consequently the potential return on the Notes to you, a number of factors are taken into account. Among these factors are certain costs associated with creating, hedging and offering the Notes. In structuring the economic terms of the Notes, we seek to provide investors with what we believe to be commercially reasonable terms and to provide MLPF&S with compensation for its services in developing the Notes.

If you sell your Notes prior to the stated maturity date, you will receive a price determined by market conditions for the Notes. This price may be influenced by many factors, such as interest rates and the volatility of the spread in U.S. dollar swap rates, and the expectations of the amount, if any, by which the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate will exceed the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate. In addition, the price, if any, at which you could sell your Notes in a secondary market transaction is expected to be affected by the factors that we considered in setting the economic terms of the Notes, namely the underwriting discount paid in respect of the Notes and other costs associated with the Notes, and compensation for developing and

hedging the product. Depending on the impact of these factors, you may receive significantly less than the principal amount per unit of your Notes if sold before the stated maturity date.

In a situation where there had been no change in the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and no changes in the market conditions or any other relevant factors from those existing on the date of this pricing supplement, the price, if any, at which you could sell your Notes in a secondary market transaction is expected to be lower than the principal amount per unit. This is due to, among other things, our costs of developing, hedging and distributing the Notes. Any potential purchasers for your Notes in the secondary market are unlikely to consider these factors.

What is the role of MLPF&S?

Our subsidiary MLPF&S is the underwriter for the offering and sale of the Notes.

After the initial offering, MLPF&S currently intends to buy and sell Notes to create a secondary market for holders of the Notes, and may stabilize or maintain the market price of the Notes during their initial distribution. However, MLPF&S will not be obligated to engage in any of these market activities or continue them once it has started.

What is the role of Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc?

Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. ("MLCS") will be our agent for purposes of calculating, among other things, the interest payable on the Notes. Under certain circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between MLCS as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as calculation agent.

What is ML&Co.?

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. is a holding company with various subsidiaries and affiliated companies that provide investment, financing, insurance and related services on a global basis.

For information about ML&Co., see the section entitled "Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc." in the accompanying prospectus. You should also read the other documents we have filed with the SEC, which you can find by referring to the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information" in the accompanying prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the Notes will involve certain risks. You should consider carefully the following discussion of risks and the discussion of risks included in the accompanying prospectus supplement before you decide that an investment in the Notes is suitable for you.

You may not earn a return on your investment

The interest payable on the Notes during any quarterly period, except for the two initial periods, will be linked to the amount, if any, by which the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate exceeds the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate as of the relevant Interest Determination Date. As a result, the possibility exists that you could receive little or no payment of interest on one or more or all Interest Payment Dates (except for the two initial Interest Payment Dates) during the term of the Notes. If the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate does not exceed the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate on any of the Interest Determination Dates over the term of the Notes, your return on the Notes would be limited to the principal amount of the Notes plus the two initial fixed interest payments, even if spreads were positive during the term of the Notes (but not on any Interest Determination Date).

The spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate has at times in the past been negative. A negative spread (or absence of a spread) between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate on an Interest Determination Date would result in no payment of interest on the related Interest Payment Date. We have no control over domestic and international economic, financial, political and other events, or the over-all supply and demand for relevant U.S. dollar denominated securities, that may affect the amount by which the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate exceeds or does not exceed the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate. Historically, the level of the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate has been

variable, and such variability may be expected in the future. However, past experience is not necessarily indicative of what may occur in the future.

Interest payments on the Notes are expected to be correlated to the spread between long-term interest rates and short-term interest rates, and this spread is affected by a number of factors

The interest payable on the Notes is generally, but not necessarily, expected to increase during periods of falling interest rates, and to decrease during periods of rising interest rates. Although short-term and long-term interest rates may tend to increase or decrease at the same time, long-term interest rates may increase or decrease more gradually than short-term interest rates in a given period. When this occurs, the spread between the 30-year Treasury rate and 2-year Treasury rate would be expected to narrow during periods of rising interest rates and to widen during periods of falling interest rates. However, long-term interest rates may not move more gradually than short term rates in all economic and political environments.

The spread between long-term interest rates and short-term interest rates may be influenced by a number of additional factors, including (but not limited to) monetary policies, fiscal policies, inflation, general economic conditions and public expectations with respect to such factors. The effect that any single factor may have on interest rate spreads may be partially offset by other factors. Certain factors that may influence interest rates may affect short-term interest rates more dramatically than long-term interest rates, or vice versa. For example, short-term interest rates may be more directly and more immediately affected than long-term interest rates by certain governmental actions. The Federal Reserve Board, for instance, has increased its short-term rate target from 1% to 4.25% over the last 17 months, and this target rate may be increased further in the coming months. Tightening monetary policies by the Federal Reserve Board may generate higher short-term interest rates; but, if these policies limit or reduce expectations of inflation, the expectation may lead to less dramatic increases in long-term interest rates. To the extent that further increases in short-term target rates or other monetary policies might tend to increase the 2-Year Interest Rate Swap Rate at a rate faster than the 30-Year Interest Rate Swap Rate, and without considering any other factors which may affect these rates differently, the spread between the 30-Year Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year Interest Rate Swap Rate would be expected to narrow, reducing the rate at which interest would accrue on the Notes, perhaps to zero. We cannot predict the future actions of the Federal Reserve Board, or

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other factors which may tend to widen or narrow the spread between the 30-Year Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year Interest Rate Swap Rate.

The spread between long-term interest rates and short-term interest rates may narrow or become negative due to expectations of a recession or poor economic conditions. Expectations that a recession will be associated with falling short-term interest rates may lead investors to shift from short-term Treasury notes to long-term Treasury notes in order to "lock in" long-term rates. Such a shift could raise the price (and lower the yield) of long-term Treasury notes relative to short-term Treasury notes. However, a number of other factors may lead to a narrowing of interest rate spreads, and a decrease in the interest payable on the Notes, even in the absence of expectations of a recession or economic slowdown.

Foreign investment in U.S. dollar denominated government debt, and U.S. investment in competing debt obligations denominated in foreign currencies, may also affect the spread between long-term interest rates and short-term interest rates. Expectations of appreciation in the U.S. dollar may lead to a narrowing in the spread between long-term interest rates and short-term interest rates as a result of a relative increase in the demand for long-term Treasury notes by foreign and U.S. investors, which would increase the price and lower the yield on such obligations. Expectations that appreciation in the U.S. dollar may reduce pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to maintain high short-term interest rates in order to maintain the value of the U.S. dollar may also lead to reduced short-term interest rates. To the extent that appreciation in the U.S. dollar results in a narrowing of the spread between long-term interest rates and short-term interest rates, interest payments on the Notes would decrease.

The Notes are subject to early redemption

We may redeem all of the Notes on any quarterly Interest Payment Date on or after February , 2008 upon 5 Business Days' notice. In the event that we redeem the Notes prior to the stated maturity date, you will receive only the \$1,000 for each \$1,000 principal amount of your Notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the Early Redemption Date, and you will not receive the benefit of any future interest payments. In the case of an early redemption you will not benefit from any increases or expected increases in the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate after the Early Redemption Date and

prior to the original stated maturity date. Your Notes are less likely to become subject to early redemption during periods when interest is accruing on the Notes at a rate below that which we would pay on our traditional interest bearing debt securities having a maturity equal to the remaining term of the Notes, and more likely to become subject to early redemption during periods when interest is accruing on the Notes at a rate above that which we would pay on our traditional interest bearing debt securities having a maturity equal to the remaining term of the Notes.

Your yield may be lower than the yield on other debt securities of comparable maturity

The yield that you receive on your Notes may be less than the return you could earn on other investments. Your yield may be less than the yield you would earn if you bought a traditional interest bearing debt security of ML&Co. with the same stated maturity date. Your investment may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you take into account factors that affect the time value of money.

The Notes will bear interest at a per annum rate of 6.00% during the two initial interest periods. As of January 5, 2006, the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate was 0.32%. If this spread should remain unchanged until the initial Interest Determination Date which will occur in August 2006, interest on the Notes would accrue during the quarterly interest period which will begin August , 2006 at a per annum rate of between 3.20% (assuming a Leverage Factor of 10) and 3.84% (assuming a Leverage Factor of 12). The rate at which interest will accrue on the Notes will therefore decline following the initial interest period unless the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate widens sufficiently.

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A trading market for the Notes is not expected to develop and, if trading does develop, the market price you may receive or be quoted for your Notes on a date prior to the stated maturity date will be affected by this and other important factors, including our costs of developing, hedging and distributing the Notes

The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange and we do not expect a trading market for the Notes to develop. Although our affiliate MLPF&S has indicated that it currently expects to bid for Notes offered for sale to it by holders of the Notes, it is not required to do so and may cease making those bids at any time. The limited trading market for your Notes may affect the price that you receive for your Notes if you do not wish to hold your investment until the maturity date.

If MLPF&S makes a market in the Notes, the price it quotes would reflect any changes in market conditions and other relevant factors. In addition, the price, if any, at which you could sell your Notes in a secondary market transaction is expected to be affected by the factors that we considered in setting the economic terms of the Notes, namely the underwriting discount paid in respect of the Notes and other costs associated with the Notes, including compensation for developing and hedging the product. This quoted price could be higher or lower than the principal amount. Furthermore, there is no assurance that MLPF&S or any other party will be willing to buy the Notes. MLPF&S is not obligated to make a market in the Notes.

Assuming there is no change in the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which MLPF&S or another purchaser might be willing to purchase your Notes in a secondary market transaction is expected to be lower than the principal amount. This is due to, among other things, the fact that the principal amount included, and secondary market prices are likely to exclude, underwriting discount paid with respect to, and the developing and hedging costs associated with, the Notes.

Many factors affect the trading value of the Notes; these factors interrelate in complex ways and the effect of any one factor may offset or magnify the effect of another factor

The trading value of the Notes will be affected by factors that interrelate in complex ways. The effect of one factor may offset the increase in the trading value of the Notes caused by another factor and the effect of one factor may exacerbate the decrease in the trading value of the Notes caused by another factor. The following paragraphs describe the expected impact on the trading value of the Notes given a change in a specific factor, assuming all other conditions remain constant.

The spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate is expected to affect the

trading value of the Notes. We expect that the trading value of the Notes will depend substantially on the amount, if any, by which the level of the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate exceeds the level of the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the future expectations of the amount, if any, by which the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate will exceed the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate. In general, the value of the Notes will increase when the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate increases and the value of the Notes will decrease when the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate decreases.

Changes in the volatility of the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate are expected to affect the trading value of the Notes. Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of price and/or market fluctuations. If the volatility of the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate increases or decreases, the trading value of the Notes may be adversely affected.

As the time remaining to the stated maturity date of the Notes decreases, the "time premium" associated with the Notes is expected to decrease. We anticipate that before their stated maturity date, the Notes may trade at a value above that which would be expected based on the level of interest rates and the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate. This difference will reflect a "time premium" due to expectations concerning the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate during the period before the stated maturity date of the Notes. However, as the time remaining to the stated maturity date of the

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Notes decreases, we expect that this time premium will decrease, lowering the trading value of the Notes.

Changes in our credit ratings may affect the trading value of the Notes. Our credit ratings are an assessment of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings may affect the trading value of the Notes. However, because the return on your Notes is dependent upon factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations under the Notes, such as the average percentage increase, if any, in the level of the Index over the term of the Notes, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the Notes.

In general, assuming all relevant factors are held constant, we expect that the effect on the trading value of the Notes of a given change in some of the factors listed above will be less if it occurs later in the term of the Notes than if it occurs earlier in the term of the Notes.

Amounts payable on the Notes may be limited by state law

New York State law governs the 1983 Indenture under which the Notes will be issued. New York has usury laws that limit the amount of interest that can be charged and paid on loans, which includes debt securities like the Notes. Under present New York law, the maximum rate of interest is 25% per annum on a simple interest basis. This limit may not apply to debt securities in which \$2,500,000 or more has been invested.

While we believe that New York law would be given effect by a state or federal court sitting outside of New York, many other states also have laws that regulate the amount of interest that may be charged to and paid by a borrower. We promise, for the benefit of the holders of the Notes, to the extent permitted by law, not to voluntarily claim the benefits of any laws concerning usurious rates of interest.

Potential conflicts of interest could arise

Our subsidiary MLCS is our agent for the purposes of calculating the interest payable on the Notes. Under certain circumstances, MLCS as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as calculation agent for the Notes could give rise to conflicts of interests. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with judgments that it would be required to make in the event of unavailability of the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate. MLCS is required to carry out its duties as calculation agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, because we control MLCS, potential conflicts of interest could arise.

We expect to enter into arrangements to hedge the market risks associated with our obligation to pay the amounts due on the maturity date on the Notes. We may seek competitive terms in entering into the hedging arrangements for the Notes, but are not required to do so, and we may enter

into such hedging arrangements with one of our subsidiaries or affiliated companies. Such hedging activity is expected to result in a profit to those engaging in the hedging activity, which could be more or less than initially expected, but which could also result in a loss for the hedging counterparty.

Tax consequences

You should consider the tax consequences of investing in the Notes. See "United States Federal Income Taxation" in this pricing supplement.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

ML&Co. will issue the Notes as a series of senior debt securities entitled "Medium-Term Notes, Series C" under the 1983 Indenture, which is more fully described in the accompanying prospectus. The Notes will mature on February , 2011. Information included in this pricing supplement supercedes information in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information. The CUSIP number for the Notes is .

We may redeem the Notes prior to the maturity date at the times described below.

ML&Co. will issue the Notes in denominations of whole units each with a \$1,000 principal amount per unit. You may transfer the Notes only in whole units. You will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing your ownership except under limited circumstances. Instead, we will issue the Notes in the form of a global certificate, which will be held by The Depositary Trust Company, also known as DTC, or its nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record your ownership of the Notes. You should refer to the section entitled "Description of Debt Securities--Depositary" in the accompanying prospectus.

The Notes will not have the benefit of any sinking fund.

Payment on the Maturity Date

On the maturity date (unless earlier redeemed), for each unit of Notes that you own, we will pay you a cash amount equal to \$1,000, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

Interest

Interest will accrue from and including February , 2006, for the initial interest period, or the most recent Interest Payment Date (as defined below), to but excluding the day of February, May, August and November of each year or the maturity date (or date of early redemption) (each an "Interest Payment Date"). Interest on the Notes will accrue during the two initial quarterly interest periods at the rate of 6.00% per annum. During the interest period beginning on August , 2006 and during each quarterly interest period thereafter, interest will accrue on the Notes at a rate per annum on the \$1,000 principal amount per Note equal to:

$$\text{Leverage Factor} \times (\text{IRS30} - \text{IRS2})$$

but in no case less than 0.00%.

where:

The "Leverage Factor" will equal a value expected to be between 10 and 12, as determined on the date the Notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the "Pricing Date"), and will be disclosed in the final pricing supplement delivered in connection with the sale of the Notes.

"IRS30" equals the 30-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate, expressed as a percentage, as quoted on Reuters page ISDAFIX3 on the applicable Interest Determination Date (as defined below); and

"IRS2" equals the 2-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate, expressed as a percentage, as quoted on Reuters page ISDAFIX3 on the applicable Interest Determination Date.

If the 30-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and/or the 2-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate are not quoted on Reuters page ISDAFIX3, or any page substituted therefor, then the 30-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate will be a percentage determined on the basis of the mid-market semi-annual swap rate quotations provided by three banks chosen by MLCS at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on that day, and, for this purpose, the semi-annual swap rate means the mean of the bid and offered rates for the semi-annual fixed leg, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Jan. 1.358	2.956	3.389	2.476	0.656	1.299	1.009	0.542	0.609	0.337	1.032	2.585	3.230	3.126	<C>
Feb. 1.207	2.890	3.290	2.355	0.860	1.284	0.872	0.427	0.565	0.276	1.101	2.573	3.229	3.226	
Mar. 1.071	2.612	3.264	2.230	0.814	1.120	0.761	0.363	0.811	0.047	1.477	2.281	3.367	3.236	
Apr. 0.984	2.916	3.397	1.849	0.925	1.078	0.747	0.367	0.801	0.037	1.666	2.485	3.333	2.968	
May 0.817	2.925	3.001	1.688	1.062	0.957	0.788	0.302	0.634	0.031	1.761	2.516	3.189	2.802	
Jun. 0.656	3.250	2.970	1.664	1.059	0.977	0.766	0.200	0.751	0.077	1.732	2.788	3.329	2.581	
Jul. 0.570	3.399	2.753	1.629	1.167	0.904	0.601	0.285	0.755	0.092	1.917	3.161	3.759	2.514	
Aug. 0.509	3.586	2.518	1.609	0.993	0.980	0.695	0.617	0.839	0.090	1.926	2.878	3.411	2.535	
Sept. 0.454	3.857	2.504	1.510	0.874	1.020	0.593	0.900	0.831	0.272	2.540	3.028	3.466	2.302	
Oct. 0.467	3.495	2.414	1.361	0.858	1.041	0.548	1.201	0.684	0.269	2.633	3.349	3.284	2.230	
Nov. 0.394	2.941	2.474	0.720	1.005	0.971	0.347	0.612	0.625	0.375	2.652	3.051	3.110	2.000	
Dec. 0.230	3.120	2.475	0.245	0.968	0.927	0.330	0.635	0.527	0.463	2.691	3.257	3.243	1.786	

* Investors in the Notes may not realize a return consistent with the historical data presented even if equally favorable historical spreads continue during the term of the Notes, since the Notes are subject to early redemption. See "Risk Factors--The Notes are subject to early redemption" above.

As of January 5, 2006, the spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate was 0.32%.

The following graph sets forth the historical spread between the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and the 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate presented in the preceding table.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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Historical movements in the 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate and 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate are highly, but not perfectly, correlated to movements in the 30-Year Treasury Rate and 2-Year Treasury Rate, respectively. The first graph below reflects the correlation between the month-end 30-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate relative to the month-end 30-Year Treasury Rate during the period from January 1992 to December 2005; the second graph reflects the correlation between the month-end 2-Year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rate relative to the month-end 2-Year Treasury Rate during the same period.

30-Year Rates

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

2-Year Rates

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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Early Redemption at the Option of ML&Co.

ML&Co., in its sole discretion, may redeem the Notes, in whole but not in part, on any quarterly Interest Payment Date beginning on February , 2008, to but excluding the maturity date (the date on which the early redemption, if any, occurs being the "Early Redemption Date") by giving notice to the trustee at least five scheduled Business Days prior to the Early Redemption Date. Any date on which we give notice to the trustee that we are redeeming the Notes is referred to as the "Early Redemption Notice Date". The notice to the trustee will specify the Early Redemption Date. The trustee will provide notice of the

early redemption election to the registered holders of the Notes, specifying the Early Redemption Date. While the Notes are held at the depository, the registered holder will be the depository, and the depository will receive notice of the early redemption. So long as the depository is the registered holder of the Notes, notice of our election to exercise the early redemption option will be forwarded as more fully described in the accompanying prospectus under "Description of Debt Securities--Depository".

Events of Default and Acceleration

In case an Event of Default with respect to any Notes has occurred and is continuing, the amount payable to a holder of Notes upon any acceleration permitted by the Notes, with respect to each \$1,000 principal amount of Notes, will be equal to an amount as described under "--Payment on the Maturity Date" above, calculated as though the date of default were the maturity date for the Notes. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of ML&Co., the claim of the holder of a Note may be limited, under Section 502(b)(2) of Title 11 of the United States Code, to the \$1,000 principal amount per unit plus an additional amount of contingent interest calculated as though the date of commencement of the proceeding were the stated maturity date of the Notes.

In case of default in payment of the Notes, whether on the stated maturity date, upon early redemption or upon acceleration, from and after that date the Notes will bear interest, payable upon demand of their holders, at the rate of % per annum, to the extent that payment of such interest shall be legally enforceable, on the unpaid amount due and payable on that date in accordance with the terms of the Notes to the date payment of that amount has been made or duly provided for.

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UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

Set forth in full below is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, tax counsel to ML&Co., as to certain United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes. This opinion is based upon laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change (including retroactive changes in effective dates) or possible differing interpretations. The discussion below supplements the discussion set forth under the section entitled "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" that is contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement and supercedes that discussion to the extent that it contains information that is inconsistent with that which is contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The discussion below deals only with Notes held as capital assets and does not purport to deal with persons in special tax situations, such as financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to mark to market, tax-exempt entities (except to the extent specifically discussed below), persons holding Notes in a tax-deferred or tax-advantaged account or persons holding Notes as a hedge against currency risks, as a position in a "straddle" or as part of a "hedging", "conversion" or "integrated" transaction for tax purposes. It also does not deal with holders other than original purchasers (except where otherwise specifically noted in this pricing supplement). The following discussion also assumes that the issue price of the Notes, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, equals the principal amount thereof. If a partnership holds the Notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Thus, persons who are partners in a partnership holding the Notes should consult their own tax advisors. Moreover, all persons considering the purchase of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the United States federal income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

As used in this pricing supplement, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is for United States federal income tax purposes (a) a citizen or resident of the United States, (b) a corporation, partnership or other entity treated as a corporation or a partnership that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia (other than a partnership that is not treated as a United States person under any applicable Treasury regulations), (c) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, (d) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (e) any other person whose income or gain in respect of a Note is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. Notwithstanding clause (d) of the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, certain trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to

that date that elect to continue to be treated as United States persons also will be U.S. Holders. As used herein, the term "non-U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is not a U.S. Holder.

U.S. Holders

We have received an opinion from our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, that the Notes will be treated as indebtedness for United States federal income tax purposes and that the Notes will be subject to the special regulations issued by the U.S. Treasury Department governing contingent payment debt instruments (the "CPDI regulations"). Moreover, pursuant to the terms of the Notes, we and you will agree, for the United States federal income tax purposes, to treat the Notes as debt instruments that are subject to the CPDI regulations. Pursuant to these regulations, U.S. Holders of the Notes will be required to accrue interest income on the Notes, in the amounts described below, regardless of whether the U.S. Holder uses the cash or accrual or method of tax accounting.

The CPDI regulations provide that a U.S. Holder must accrue an amount of ordinary interest income, as original issue discount for United States federal income tax purposes, for each accrual period prior to and including the maturity date of the Notes that equals:

- (1) the product of (i) the adjusted issue price (as defined below) of the Notes as of the beginning of the accrual period; and (ii) the comparable yield to maturity (as defined below) of the Notes, adjusted for the length of the accrual period;

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- (2) divided by the number of days in the accrual period; and
- (3) multiplied by the number of days during the accrual period that the U.S. Holder held the Notes.

A Note's issue price is the first price to the public at which a substantial amount of the Notes are sold, excluding sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers. The adjusted issue price of a Note is its issue price increased by any interest income previously accrued, determined without regard to any adjustments to interest accruals described below, and decreased by the amount of any projected payments, as defined below, previously made with respect to the Note.

The CPDI regulations require that we provide to U.S. Holders, solely for United States federal income tax purposes, a schedule of the projected amounts of payments, which we refer to as projected payments, on the Notes. This schedule must produce the comparable yield. Solely for purposes of applying the CPDI regulations to the Notes, ML&Co. has determined that the projected payments for the Notes consist of estimates of the quarterly interest payments on the Notes and a payment on the maturity date of the principal amount thereof. For purposes of illustrating the application of the CPDI regulations to the Notes in this preliminary pricing supplement, ML&Co. has utilized a hypothetical comparable yield for the Notes equal to 4.46% per annum, compounded quarterly. The actual comparable yield for purposes of applying the CPDI regulations to the Notes will be determined on the Pricing Date and will depend upon actual market interest rates (and thus ML&Co.'s borrowing costs for debt instruments with comparable maturities) as of that date. The actual comparable yield will also be set forth in the final pricing supplement delivered to you in connection with the initial sale of the Notes. Neither the hypothetical comparable yield nor the actual comparable yield is an estimate of what the actual yield will be on the Notes. U.S. Holders may also obtain the actual projected payment schedule by submitting a written request for such information to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., Corporate Secretary's Office, 222 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10038 or to corporatesecretary@exchange.ml.com.

For United States federal income tax purposes, a U.S. Holder must use the comparable yield and the schedule of projected payments in determining its interest accruals, and the adjustments thereto described below, in respect of the Notes, unless the U.S. Holder timely discloses and justifies the use of other estimates to the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). A U.S. Holder that determines its own comparable yield or schedule of projected payments must also establish that our comparable yield or schedule of projected payments is unreasonable.

The comparable yield and the schedule of projected payments are not determined for any purpose other than for the determination of a U.S. Holder's interest accruals and adjustments thereof in respect of the Notes for United States federal income tax purposes and do not constitute a projection or representation regarding the actual amounts payable on the Notes.

Amounts treated as interest under the CPDI regulations are treated as

original issue discount for all purposes of the Code.

Adjustments to Interest Accruals on the Notes

If, during any taxable year, a U.S. Holder receives actual payments with respect to the Notes for that taxable year that in the aggregate exceed the total amount of projected payments for that taxable year, the U.S. Holder will incur a "net positive adjustment" under the CPDI regulations equal to the amount of that excess. The U.S. Holder will treat a "net positive adjustment" as additional interest income for the taxable year.

If a U.S. Holder receives in a taxable year actual payments with respect to the Notes for that taxable year that in the aggregate were less than the amount of projected payments for that taxable year, the U.S. Holder will incur a "net negative adjustment" under the CPDI regulations equal to the amount of such deficit. This adjustment will (a) reduce the U.S. Holder's interest income on the Notes for that taxable year, and (b) to the extent of any excess after the application of (a), give rise to an ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder's interest income on the Notes during prior taxable years, reduced to the extent that interest was offset by prior net negative adjustments.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of the Notes

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Generally, the sale, exchange or redemption of a Note will result in taxable gain or loss to a U.S. Holder. The amount of gain or loss on a taxable sale, exchange or redemption will be equal to the difference between (a) the amount realized by the U.S. Holder on that sale, exchange or redemption and (b) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Note. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Note on any date will generally be equal to the U.S. Holder's original purchase price for the Note, increased by any interest income previously accrued by the U.S. Holder (determined without regard to any adjustments to interest accruals described above), and decreased by the amount of any projected payments, as defined above, previously made to the U.S. Holder through that date. Gain recognized upon a sale, exchange or redemption of a Note will generally be treated as ordinary interest income; any loss will be ordinary loss to the extent of interest previously included in income, and thereafter, capital loss (which will be long-term if the Note is held for more than one year). The deductibility of net capital losses by individuals and corporations is subject to limitations.

Unrelated Business Taxable Income

Section 511 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), generally imposes a tax, at regular corporate or trust income tax rates, on the "unrelated business taxable income" of certain tax-exempt organizations, including qualified pension and profit sharing plan trusts and individual retirement accounts. In general, if the Notes are held for investment purposes, the amount of income or gain realized with respect to the Notes will not constitute unrelated business taxable income. However, if a Note constitutes debt-financed property (as defined in Section 514(b) of the Code) by reason of indebtedness incurred by a holder of a Note to purchase the Note, all or a portion of any income or gain realized with respect to such Note may be classified as unrelated business taxable income pursuant to Section 514 of the Code. Moreover, prospective investors in the Notes should be aware that whether or not any income or gain realized with respect to a Note which is owned by an organization that is generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of the Code constitutes unrelated business taxable income will depend upon the specific facts and circumstances applicable to such organization. Accordingly, any potential investors in the Notes that are generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of the Code are urged to consult with their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of investing in the Notes.

Non-U.S. Holders

A non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to United States federal income taxes on payments of principal, premium (if any) or interest (including original issue discount) on a Note, unless the non-U.S. Holder is a direct or indirect 10% or greater shareholder of ML&Co., a controlled foreign corporation related to ML&Co. or a bank receiving interest described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code. However, income allocable to non-U.S. Holders will generally be subject to annual tax reporting on IRS Form 1042-S. For a non-U.S. Holder to qualify for the exemption from taxation, any person, U.S. or foreign, that has control, receipt or custody of an amount subject to withholding, or who can disburse or make payments of an amount subject to withholding (the "Withholding Agent") must have received a statement that (a) is signed by the beneficial owner of the Note under penalties of perjury, (b) certifies that the owner is a non-U.S. Holder and (c) provides the name and address of the beneficial owner. The statement may generally be made on IRS

Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) or a substantially similar form, and the beneficial owner must inform the Withholding Agent of any change in the information on the statement within 30 days of that change by filing a new IRS Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form). Generally, an IRS Form W-8BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number will remain in effect for a period starting on the date the form is signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year, unless a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect. If a Note is held through a securities clearing organization or certain other financial institutions, the organization or institution may provide a signed statement to the Withholding Agent. Under certain circumstances, the signed statement must be accompanied by a copy of the applicable IRS Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) or the substitute form provided by the beneficial owner to the organization or institution.

Under current law, a Note will not be includible in the estate of a non-U.S. Holder unless the individual is a direct or indirect 10% or greater shareholder of ML&Co. or, at the time of the individual's death, payments in respect of that Note would have been effectively connected with the conduct by the individual of a trade or business in the United States.

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Backup withholding

Backup withholding at the applicable statutory rate of United States federal income tax may apply to payments made in respect of the Notes to registered owners who are not "exempt recipients" and who fail to provide certain identifying information (such as the registered owner's taxpayer identification number) in the required manner. Generally, individuals are not exempt recipients, whereas corporations and certain other entities generally are exempt recipients. Payments made in respect of the Notes to a U.S. Holder must be reported to the IRS, unless the U.S. Holder is an exempt recipient or establishes an exemption. Compliance with the identification procedures described in the preceding section would establish an exemption from backup withholding for those non-U.S. Holders who are not exempt recipients.

In addition, upon the sale of a Note to (or through) a broker, the broker must withhold on the entire purchase price, unless either (a) the broker determines that the seller is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (b) the seller provides, in the required manner, certain identifying information (e.g., an IRS Form W-9) and, in the case of a non-U.S. Holder, certifies that the seller is a non-U.S. Holder (and certain other conditions are met). This type of sale must also be reported by the broker to the IRS, unless either (a) the broker determines that the seller is an exempt recipient or (b) the seller certifies its non-U.S. status (and certain other conditions are met). Certification of the registered owner's non-U.S. status would be made normally on an IRS Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) under penalties of perjury, although in certain cases it may be possible to submit other documentary evidence.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

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ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Each fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan (a "plan") subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the plan's particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the Notes. Accordingly, among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the plan, and whether the investment would involve a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans subject to Section 4975 of the Code (also "plans") from engaging in certain transactions involving "plan assets" with persons who are "parties in interest" under ERISA or "disqualified persons" under the Code ("parties in interest") with respect to the plan or account. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in civil penalties or other liabilities under ERISA and/or an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code for those persons, unless exemptive relief

is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. Certain employee benefit plans and arrangements including those that are governmental plans (as defined in section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and foreign plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) ("non-ERISA arrangements") are not subject to the requirements of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to similar provisions under applicable federal, state, local, foreign or other regulations, rules or laws ("similar laws").

The acquisition of the Notes by a plan with respect to which we, MLPF&S or certain of our affiliates is or becomes a party in interest may constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless those Notes are acquired pursuant to and in accordance with an applicable exemption. The U.S. Department of Labor has issued five prohibited transaction class exemptions, or "PTCEs", that may provide exemptive relief if required for direct or indirect prohibited transactions that may arise from the purchase or holding of the Notes. These exemptions are:

- (1) PTCE 84-14, an exemption for certain transactions determined or effected by independent qualified professional asset managers;
- (2) PTCE 90-1, an exemption for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts;
- (3) PTCE 91-38, an exemption for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds;
- (4) PTCE 95-60, an exemption for transactions involving certain insurance company general accounts; and
- (5) PTCE 96-23, an exemption for plan asset transactions managed by in-house asset managers.

The Notes may not be purchased or held by (1) any plan, (2) any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of any plan's investment in the entity (a "plan asset entity") or (3) any person investing "plan assets" of any plan, unless in each case the purchaser or holder is eligible for the exemptive relief available under one or more of the PTCEs listed above or another applicable similar exemption. Any purchaser or holder of the Notes or any interest in the Notes will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding of the Notes that it either (1) is not a plan or a plan asset entity and is not purchasing those Notes on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any plan or plan asset entity or (2) with respect to the purchase or holding, is eligible for the exemptive relief available under any of the PTCEs listed above or another applicable exemption. In addition, any purchaser or holder of the Notes or any interest in the Notes which is a non-ERISA arrangement will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding of the Notes that its purchase and holding will not violate the provisions of any similar law.

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Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the Notes on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any plan, plan asset entity or non-ERISA arrangement consult with their counsel regarding the availability of exemptive relief under any of the PTCEs listed above or any other applicable exemption, or the potential consequences of any purchase or holding under similar laws, as applicable.

USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

The net proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used as described under "Use of Proceeds" in the accompanying prospectus and to hedge market risks of ML&Co. associated with its obligations in connection with the Notes.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

MLPF&S has advised ML&Co. that it proposes initially to offer all or part of the Notes to a dealer that will resell the Notes to the public at the offering price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. MLPF&S expects to reallocate the discount received by it in connection with its purchase of Notes to the dealer. After the initial public offering, the public offering price and the discount allowed to the dealer may be changed. MLPF&S is offering the Notes subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to MLPF&S's right to reject any order in whole or in part. Proceeds to be received by ML&Co. will be net of the underwriting discount and expenses payable by ML&Co.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements, the related financial statement schedule, and management's report on the effectiveness of internal control

over financial reporting incorporated in this pricing supplement by reference from Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

With respect to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial information for the three-month periods ended April 1, 2005 and March 26, 2004, the three-month and six-month periods ended July 1, 2005 and June 25, 2004 and the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and September 24, 2004 which is incorporated herein by reference, Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, have applied limited procedures in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) for reviews of such information. However, as stated in their reports included in Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.'s Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended April 1, 2005, July 1, 2005 and September 30, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein, they did not audit and they do not express opinions on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their reports on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. Deloitte & Touche LLP are not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their reports on the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial information because those reports are not "reports" or a "part" of the registration statement prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Act.

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[LOGO OMITTED]

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

Medium-Term Notes, Series C
Notes Linked to U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swap Rates, Series II
due February , 2011
\$1,000 principal amount per unit

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Merrill Lynch & Co.

February , 2006
