



300,000 Units
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Medium-Term Notes, Series C
Principal Protected Notes
Linked to a Multi Asset Class Basket
due July 27, 2010
(the "Notes")
\$10 principal amount per unit

The Notes:

- The Notes are designed for investors who are willing to forego interest payments on the Notes in exchange for the ability to participate in any increases in the value of a Multi Asset Class Basket (the "Basket"), comprised of the Nikkei 225[®] Index, FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50SM Index and Dow Jones-AIG Commodity IndexSM (each initially equally weighted), from the starting value of the Basket on the pricing date to the final average value of the Basket. The final average value will equal the average of the closing values of the Basket on four annual valuation dates, commencing July 23, 2007.
- The Notes will have 100% principal protection on the maturity date.
- Because we will make no payments on the Notes prior to the maturity date, investors must be willing to forego periodic payments of interest.
- The Notes will not be redeemable prior to the maturity date.
- The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.
- The Notes will be senior unsecured debt securities of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., denominated and payable in United States dollars, and part of a series entitled "Medium-Term Notes, Series C". The Notes will have the CUSIP No. 59022C475.
- The settlement date for the Notes is expected to be January 25, 2007.

Information included in this pricing supplement supersedes information in the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement, general 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-7 of this pricing supplement and beginning on page S-3 of the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement.

Payment on the maturity date:

- The amount you receive on the maturity date per unit will be based upon the direction of and percentage change in the value of the Basket from the starting value of the Basket on the pricing date to the final average value of the Basket on four annual valuation dates. If the final average value of the Basket:
 - is higher than the starting value, you will receive the \$10 principal amount per unit plus a supplemental redemption amount equal to \$10 multiplied by 190% of the percentage increase; or
 - is equal to or lower than the starting value, you will receive the \$10 principal amount per unit.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price	\$10.00	\$3,000,000
Underwriting discount	\$0.00	\$0.00
Proceeds, before expenses, to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.	\$10.00	\$3,000,000

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 MTN prospectus supplement, general 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 January 22, 2007.

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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 MTN prospectus supplement, general prospectus supplement and prospectus to help you understand the Principal Protected Notes Linked to a Multi Asset Class Basket due July 27, 2010 (the “Notes”). You should carefully read this pricing supplement and the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement, general prospectus supplement and prospectus to fully understand the terms of the Notes, the Multi Asset Class Basket (the “Basket”) 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” sections in this pricing supplement and the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement, which highlight 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 part of 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 July 27, 2010. We cannot redeem the Notes prior to the maturity date and we will not make any payments on the Notes until the maturity date.

Each unit will represent a single Note with a \$10 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 Debt Securities—Depository” in the accompanying general prospectus supplement.

Are there any risks associated with my investment?

Yes, an investment in the Notes is subject to risks. Please refer to the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this pricing supplement and the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement.

Who determines the value of the Basket and what does the Basket reflect?

MLPF&S, as calculation agent, will determine the value of the Basket as described in the section entitled “The Basket” in this pricing supplement. The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in the movement of the levels of three equity indices (each an “Equity Basket Component Index” and, together, the “Equity Basket Component Indices”) and one commodity index (the “Commodity Basket Component Index”), as reflected by changes in the value of the Basket, from the Starting Value to the Final Average Value (as defined below).

The Equity Basket Component Indices are the Nikkei 225 Index, the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index and the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index and the Commodity Basket Component Index is the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index (each a “Basket Component Index” and, together, the “Basket Component Indices”).

The Commodity Basket Component Index is comprised of futures contracts (each, a “Commodity Index Component”) on nineteen physical commodities traded on United States futures exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel and zinc, which trade on the London Metal Exchange. The relative weightings of the commodities that comprise the Commodity Basket Component Index (the “Commodity Index Commodities”) are determined annually.

Each Basket Component Index has been assigned a weighting so that each Basket Component Index represents an equal portion of the Basket on the Pricing Date.

A fixed factor (the “Multiplier”) was determined for each Basket Component Index by taking the weighting for that Basket Component Index, multiplying that weighting (as a percentage) by 100, and then dividing the result by the closing level of that Basket Component Index on the Pricing Date. The Multipliers can be used to calculate the value of the Basket on any given day by summing the products of each Basket Component Index and its

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designated Multiplier, as described in this pricing supplement. The Multipliers for each Basket Component Index are listed in the section entitled “The Basket.”

An investment in the Notes does not entitle you to any dividends, voting rights or any other ownership interest in the stocks of the companies included in any of the Equity Basket Component Indices (the “Underlying Stocks”) or any direct or indirect ownership interest in the Commodity Index Components or the Commodity Index Commodities.

How has the Basket performed historically?

The Basket did not exist until January 22, 2007, the date the Notes were priced for initial sale to the public (the “Pricing Date”). We have, however, included a table and a graph showing hypothetical historical month-end values of the Basket from March 2001 through December 2006 based upon the Multiplier for each Basket Component Index calculated as of the Pricing Date and the historical levels of each Basket Component Index. In addition, we have included tables and graphs showing the historical month-end levels of each Basket Component Index from March 2001 through December 2006. The tables and graphs referred to in this paragraph are included in the section entitled “The Basket” in this pricing supplement.

We have provided this hypothetical historical and historical information to help you evaluate the behavior of the Basket in various economic environments; however, past performance of the Basket is not necessarily indicative of how the Basket will perform in the future.

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

On the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit equal to the sum of the \$10 principal amount per unit plus the “Supplemental Redemption Amount,” if any.

Supplemental Redemption Amount

The “Supplemental Redemption Amount” will equal:

$$\$10 \times \left(\frac{\text{Final Average Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \times \text{Participation Rate}$$

but will not be less than zero.

The “Starting Value” equals 100.

The “Final Average Value” means the arithmetic average of the closing values of the Basket on the Valuation Dates. If there is a disruption in the trading of the Underlying Stocks or Commodity Index Components on a Valuation Date, the closing value used to calculate the Final Average Value will be the closing value of the Basket on the next scheduled Basket Business Day, as more fully described herein.

The “Valuation Dates” will occur on the 22^d day of July of each year, from and including July 23, 2007 to and including July 22, 2010.

The “Participation Rate” equals 190%.

We will pay you a Supplemental Redemption Amount only if the Final Average Value is greater than the Starting Value. If the Final Average Value is less than, or equal to, the Starting Value, the Supplemental Redemption Amount will be zero. We will pay you the \$10 principal amount per unit of your Notes regardless of whether any Supplemental Redemption Amount is payable.

For more specific information about the Supplemental Redemption Amount, please see the section entitled “Description of the Notes” in this pricing supplement.

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Examples:

Set forth below are three examples of Supplemental Redemption Amount calculations including a participation rate of 190%:

Example 1—The hypothetical Final Average Value is 10% lower than the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Hypothetical Final Average Value: 90.00

$$\text{Supplemental Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 \times \left(\frac{90.00 - 100.00}{100.00} \right) \times 190\% = \$0$$

(Supplemental Redemption Amount cannot be less than zero)

Total payment on the maturity date (per unit) = \$10 + \$0 = \$10

Example 2—The hypothetical Final Average Value is 10% greater than the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Hypothetical Final Average Value: 110.00

$$\text{Supplemental Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 \times \left(\frac{110.00 - 100.00}{100.00} \right) \times 190\% = \$1.90$$

Total payment on the maturity date (per unit) = \$10 + \$1.90 = \$11.90

Example 3—The hypothetical Final Average Value is 40% greater than the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Hypothetical Final Average Value: 140.00

$$\text{Supplemental Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 \times \left(\frac{140.00 - 100.00}{100.00} \right) \times 190\% = \$7.60$$

Total payment on the maturity date (per unit) = \$10 + \$7.60 = \$17.60

Will I receive interest payments on the Notes?

You will not receive any interest payments on the Notes, but you will instead receive the \$10 principal amount per unit plus the Supplemental Redemption Amount per unit, if any, on the maturity date. We have designed the Notes for investors who are willing to forego interest payments on the Notes, such as fixed or floating interest rates paid on traditional interest bearing debt securities, in exchange for the ability to participate in possible increases in the value of the Basket from the Starting Value to the Final Average Value.

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, even though you will not receive any payments from us until the maturity date. 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 Supplemental Redemption Amount will be, or that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will even exceed zero. We have determined that this estimated yield will equal 5.187% per annum, compounded semi-annually.

Based upon this estimated yield, if you pay your taxes on a calendar year basis and if you purchase a Note for \$10 and hold the Note until the maturity date, you will be required to pay taxes on the following amounts of ordinary income from the Note each year: \$0.4846 in 2007, \$0.5504 in 2008, \$0.5798 in 2009 and \$0.3457 in 2010. However, in 2010, the amount of ordinary income that you will be required to pay taxes on from owning each Note may be greater or less than \$0.3457, depending upon the

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Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, you receive. Also, if the Supplemental Redemption Amount is less than \$1.9605, you may have a loss which you could deduct against other income you may have in 2010, but under current tax regulations, you would neither be required nor allowed to amend your tax returns for prior years. For further information, see “United States Federal Income Taxation” in this pricing supplement.

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, volatility and the prevailing value of the Basket. 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, including compensation for developing and hedging the product. Depending on the impact of these factors, you may receive significantly less than the \$10 principal amount per unit of your Notes if sold before the stated maturity date.

In a situation where there had been no movement in the value of the Basket and no changes in the market conditions 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 original issue price. This is due to, among other things, our costs of developing, hedging and distributing the Notes. Any potential purchasers of your Notes in the secondary market are unlikely to consider these factors.

What is the role of MLPF&S?

MLPF&S, our subsidiary, is the underwriter for the offering and sale of the Notes. After the initial offering, MLPF&S 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.

MLPF&S will also be our agent for purposes of determining, among other things, the Starting Value and the Final Average Value, and calculating the Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any (in such capacity, the “Calculation Agent”). Under certain circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between MLPF&S 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 general prospectus supplement. You should also read other documents ML&Co. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which you can find by referring to the sections entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” and “Incorporation of Information We File with the SEC” in the accompanying general prospectus supplement and prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

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

You may not earn a return on your investment

If the Final Average Value does not exceed the Starting Value, the Supplemental Redemption Amount will be \$0. The Final Average Value will equal the arithmetic average of the closing values of the Basket on July 23, 2007, July 22, 2008, July 22, 2009 and July 22, 2010. An increase in the value of the Basket as of any Valuation Date may be offset in part or entirely by lesser increases or decreases in the value of the Basket as of one or more of the other Valuation Dates. This means that the Final Average Value could be lower than, and perhaps significantly lower than, the value of the Basket as of July 22, 2010, the Valuation Date nearest to the maturity date of the Notes. Additionally, values of the Basket as of any times other than the closing values on the four Valuation Dates will not affect the Final Average Value, even if such values from time to time exceed the four values that will be used to determine the Final Average Value. If the Supplemental Redemption Amount is \$0, we will pay you only the \$10 principal amount per unit of your Notes at maturity.

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

The yield that you will receive on the 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.

Your return will not reflect the return of owning the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index, FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index and Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index

The return on your Notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index, FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index and Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 and received the dividends paid on those stocks because the levels of the Nikkei 225 Index, FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index and Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 are calculated by reference to the prices of the stocks included in these indices without taking into consideration the value of dividends paid on those stocks.

Ownership of the Notes does not entitle you to any rights with respect to any futures contracts or commodities tracked by the Commodity Basket Component Index

You will not own or have any beneficial or other legal interest in, and will not be entitled to any rights with respect to any of the commodities or commodity futures included in the Commodity Basket Component Index. ML&Co. will not invest in any of the commodities or commodity futures contracts included in the Commodity Basket Component Index on behalf or for the benefit of holders of the Notes.

Your return will be affected by factors affecting international securities markets

The Equity Basket Component Indices are computed by reference to the value of the equity securities of companies listed on the indicated non-U.S. exchanges. The return on the Notes will be affected by factors affecting the value of securities in the relevant markets. The relevant foreign securities markets may be more volatile than United States or other securities markets and may be affected by market developments in different ways than United States or other securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize a particular securities market and cross-shareholdings in companies in the relevant foreign markets may affect prices and the volume of trading in those markets. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about United States companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Additionally, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements in foreign countries differ from those applicable to United States reporting companies.

The prices and performance of securities of companies in foreign countries may be affected by political, economic, financial and social factors in those regions. In addition, recent or future changes in government, economic and fiscal policies in the relevant jurisdictions, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions, and possible fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, are factors that could negatively affect the relevant securities markets. Moreover, the relevant foreign economies may

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differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in economic factors such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

The value of the Equity Basket Component Indices will not be adjusted for changes in exchange rates that might affect the Equity Basket Component Indices

Although the stocks composing the Equity Basket Component Indices are traded in currencies other than U.S. dollars, and the Notes, which are linked to the Basket, are denominated in U.S. dollars, the amount payable on the Notes on the maturity date will not be adjusted for changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the stocks composing the Equity Basket Component Indices are denominated. Changes in exchange rates, however, may reflect changes in various economies that in turn may affect the value of the Equity Basket Component Indices. The amount we pay in respect of the Notes on the maturity date will be determined solely in accordance with the procedures described in “Description of the Notes — Payment at Maturity.”

The respective publishers of the Basket Component Indices may adjust the Basket Component Indices in a way that affects their levels, and these respective publishers have no obligation to consider your interests

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. (“NKS”), FTSE/Xinhua Index Limited (“FXI”), STOXX Limited (“STOXX”) and Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (“Dow Jones”) in conjunction with AIG International Inc. (“AIGI”) (together the “Index Publishers” and each an “Index Publisher”) are the publishers of the Nikkei 225 Index, the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index and Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, respectively. The Index Publishers can add, delete or substitute the stocks or commodities underlying the Basket Component Indices or make other methodological changes that could change the value of the Basket. You should realize that the changing of companies or commodities included in the Basket Component Indices may affect the Basket, as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies, or commodity or commodities, it replaces. Additionally, an Index Publisher may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of its respective Basket Component Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the Notes. The Index Publishers have no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Basket Component Indices. See “The Basket.”

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 futures or securities exchange and we do not expect a trading market for the Notes to develop. Although MLPF&S, our affiliate, 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, including compensation for developing and hedging the product. This quoted price could be higher or lower than the \$10 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 value of the Basket 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 may be lower than the \$10 principal amount. This is due to, among other things, the fact that the \$10 principal amount included, and secondary market prices are likely to exclude, underwriting discounts paid with respect to, and the developing and hedging costs associated with, the Notes.

The Notes are not regulated by the CFTC

The value of the Basket will be determined in part by the performance of the Commodity Basket Component Index. Unlike an investment in the Notes, an investment in a collective investment vehicle that invests in futures contracts on behalf of its participants may be regulated as a commodity pool and its operator may be required to be registered with and regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) as a “commodity pool operator” (a “CPO”). Because the Notes are not interests in a commodity pool, the Notes will not

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be regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool, ML&Co. will not be registered with the CFTC as a CPO and you will not benefit from the CFTC's or any non-United States regulatory authority's regulatory protections afforded to persons who trade in futures contracts or who invest in regulated commodity pools. The Notes do not constitute investments by you or by ML&Co. on your behalf in futures contracts traded on regulated futures exchanges, which may only be transacted through a person registered with the CFTC as a "futures commission merchant" ("FCM"). ML&Co. is not registered with the CFTC as an FCM and you will not benefit from the CFTC's or any other non-United States regulatory authority's regulatory protections afforded to persons who trade in futures contracts on a regulated futures exchange through a registered FCM.

The Commodity Basket Component Index is a rolling index

The Commodity Basket Component Index is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts have a set expiration date and normally specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying physical commodity. In the case of the Commodity Basket Component Index, as the exchange-traded futures contracts that comprise the Commodity Basket Component Index approach the month before expiration, they are replaced by contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling". If the market for these contracts is (putting aside other considerations) in "backwardation", where the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the nearer delivery month contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the distant delivery month contract, thereby creating a positive "roll yield". There is no indication that these markets will consistently be in backwardation or that there will be roll yield in future performance. Instead, these markets may trade in "contango." Contango markets are those in which the prices of contracts are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months. Certain of the commodities included in the Commodity Basket Component Index have historically traded in contango markets. Contango (or the absence of backwardation) in the commodity markets would result in negative "roll yields" which would adversely affect the level of the Commodity Basket Component Index and the value of the Notes.

Trading in the Commodity Index Components can be volatile based on a number of factors that we cannot control

Trading in the Commodity Index Components is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Market prices of the Commodity Index Components may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships; weather; agriculture; trade; fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; disease; technological developments; and changes in interest rates. These factors may affect the level of the Commodity Basket Component Index and the value of the Notes in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value of the Commodity Index Components, and the volatilities of their prices, to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates.

Suspension or disruptions of market trading in the commodity and related futures markets may adversely affect the value of the Notes

The commodity markets are subject to disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a "limit price." Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. There can be no assurance that any such disruption or any other *force majeure* (such as an act of God, fire, flood, severe weather conditions, act of governmental authority, labor difficulty, etc.) will not have an adverse effect on the level of the Commodity Basket Component Index or the manner in which it is calculated and therefore, the value of the Notes.

The Notes are linked to the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index and not the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Total ReturnSM

The Notes are linked to the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, and not the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Total Return. The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index reflects returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the Commodity Index Components. The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Total Return is a total return index which, in addition to reflecting the same returns of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index,

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also reflects interest that could be earned on cash collateral invested in hypothetical three-month U.S. Treasury bills. Because the Notes are linked to the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index and not the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Total Return, the return from an investment in the Notes will not reflect this total return feature.

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. For example, an increase in United States interest rates may offset some or all of any increase in the trading value of the Notes attributable to another factor, such as an increase in the value of the Basket. 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 value of the Basket 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 value of the Basket exceeds or does not exceed the Starting Value or has or has not exceeded the Starting Value on previous Valuation Dates. However, if you choose to sell your Notes when the value of the Basket exceeds the Starting Value, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable on the maturity date based on this value because of the expectation that the value of the Basket will continue to fluctuate until the Final Average Value is determined.

Changes in the levels of interest rates are expected to affect the trading value of the Notes. We expect that changes in interest rates will affect the trading value of the Notes. Generally, if United States interest rates increase, we expect the trading value of the Notes will decrease and, conversely, if United States interest rates decrease, we expect the trading value of the Notes will increase. The level of interest rates in the relevant foreign countries may also affect their economies and in turn the value of the related Basket Component Index and, thus, the trading value of the Notes may be adversely affected.

Changes in the volatility of the Basket 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 Basket increases or decreases, the trading value of the Notes may be adversely affected. Each determination of the value of the Basket on a Valuation Date is expected to reduce the volatility of the Notes.

Changes in dividend yields on the Underlying Stocks are expected to affect the trading value of the Notes. In general, if dividend yields on the Underlying Stocks increase, we expect that the trading value of the Notes will decrease and, conversely, if dividend yields on the Underlying Stocks decrease, we expect that the trading value of the Notes will increase.

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 value of the Basket. This difference will reflect a "time premium" due to expectations concerning the value of the Basket during the period before the stated maturity date of the Notes. However, as the time remaining to the stated maturity date of the 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 percentage increase, if any, in the value of the Basket from the Starting Value to the Final Average Value, 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. We expect, however, that the effect on the trading value of the Notes of a given change in the value of the Basket will be greater if it occurs later in the term of the Notes than if it occurs earlier in the term of the Notes.

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Purchases and sales by us and our affiliates may affect your return

We and our affiliates may from time to time buy or sell the Underlying Stocks or futures or options contracts on the Equity Basket Component Indices for our own accounts for business reasons and expect to enter into these transactions in connection with hedging our obligations under the Notes. These transactions could affect the price of these stocks and, in turn, the value of the Basket in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in the Notes. Any purchases or sales by us, our affiliates or others on our behalf on or before the Pricing Date may temporarily increase or decrease the prices of the Underlying Stocks. Temporary increases or decreases in the market prices of these stocks may also occur as a result of the purchasing activities of other market participants. Consequently, the prices of these stocks may change subsequent to the Pricing Date, affecting the value of the Basket and therefore the trading value of the Notes.

Trading in the Commodity Index Commodities, Commodity Index Components and options on Commodity Index Commodities and Commodity Index Components by us and our affiliates may affect your return

Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc., an affiliate of ours, and certain of our other affiliates may, from time to time, trade in some or all of the Commodity Index Commodities on a spot and forward basis and other contracts and products in or related to the Commodity Index Commodities (including futures contracts and options on futures contracts traded on futures exchanges in the United States and other countries, and commodity options and swaps). Also, we may issue or our affiliates may underwrite other financial instruments with returns indexed to the prices of the Commodity Index Commodities or the Commodity Index Components and derivative commodities. These trading and underwriting activities could affect the level of the Commodity Basket Component Index in a manner that would be adverse to your investment in the Notes. With respect to any such activities, neither Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc. nor any of our other affiliates has any obligation to take the needs of any buyers, sellers or holders of the Notes into consideration at any time.

Potential conflicts of interest could arise

MLPF&S, our subsidiary, is our agent for the purposes of determining the Starting Value and the Final Average Value, and calculating the Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any. Under certain circumstances, MLPF&S as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as Calculation Agent for the Notes could give rise to conflicts of interest. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with its determination as to whether the level of a Basket Component Index can be calculated on a particular trading day, or in connection with judgments that it would be required to make in the event of a discontinuance or unavailability of a Basket Component Index. See the sections entitled “Description of the Notes—Adjustments to the Basket Component Indices” and “Description of the Notes—Discontinuance of the Basket Component Indices” in this pricing supplement. MLPF&S is required to carry out its duties as Calculation Agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, because we control MLPF&S, 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.

ML&Co. or its affiliates may presently or from time to time engage in business with one or more of the companies included in the Equity Basket Component Indices including extending loans to, or making equity investments in, those companies or providing advisory services to those companies, including merger and acquisition advisory services. In the course of business, ML&Co. or its affiliates may acquire non-public information relating to those companies and, in addition, one or more affiliates of ML&Co. may publish research reports about those companies. ML&Co. does not make any representation to any purchasers of the Notes regarding any matters whatsoever relating to the companies corresponding to the Underlying Stocks included in the Equity Basket Component Indices. Any prospective purchaser of the Notes should undertake an independent investigation of the companies included in the Equity Basket Component Indices as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision regarding an investment in the Notes. The composition of those companies does not reflect any investment recommendations of ML&Co. or its affiliates.

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Tax consequences

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

ML&Co. will issue the Notes as part of a series of senior unsecured debt securities entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series C,” which is more fully described in the MTN prospectus supplement, under the 1983 Indenture, which is more fully described in the accompanying general prospectus supplement. The Bank of New York has succeeded JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as the trustee under such indenture. The Notes will mature on July 27, 2010. Information included in this pricing supplement supersedes information in the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement, general prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information. The CUSIP number for the Notes is 59022C475.

On the maturity date a holder of a Note will receive an amount equal to the sum of the \$10 principal amount per unit plus the Supplemental Redemption Amount per unit, if any. There will be no other payment of interest, periodic or otherwise, on the Notes. See the section entitled “—Payment on the Maturity Date” in this pricing supplement.

The Notes will not be subject to redemption by ML&Co. or repayment at the option of any holder of the Notes before the maturity date.

ML&Co. will issue the Notes in denominations of whole units each with a \$10 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 Debt Securities—Depository” in the accompanying general prospectus supplement.

The Notes will not have the benefit of any sinking fund and there is no principal protection on the Notes.

Payment on the Maturity Date

On the maturity date, you will be entitled to receive the sum of the \$10 principal amount per unit plus a Supplemental Redemption Amount, as provided below. If the Final Average Value does not exceed the Starting Value, you will be entitled to receive only the \$10 principal amount per unit of the Notes.

Determination of the Supplemental Redemption Amount

The “Supplemental Redemption Amount” per unit will be determined by the Calculation Agent and will equal:

$$\$10 \times \left(\frac{\text{Final Average Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \times \text{Participation Rate}$$

provided, however, that in no event will the Supplemental Redemption Amount be less than zero.

The “Starting Value” is 100.

The “Final Average Value” means the arithmetic average of the closing values of the Basket on the Valuation Dates.

The “Valuation Dates” will occur on July 23, 2007, July 22, 2008, July 22, 2009 and July 22, 2010; provided, however, that if a Market Disruption Event occurs on July 23, 2007, July 22, 2008 or July 22, 2009, then such Valuation Date will be the next succeeding Basket Business Day; and provided further that if a Basket Business Day has not occurred by the eighth succeeding scheduled Basket Business Day, then such date will be the Valuation Date and the Calculation Agent will determine the value of the Basket on that date in a manner that, in its judgment, is reasonable under the circumstances. (or, if not determinable, estimated by the Calculation Agent in a manner which is considered commercially reasonable under the circumstances).

If a Market Disruption Event occurs on July 22, 2010, then such Valuation Date will be the next succeeding Basket Business Day; however, that if a Basket Business Day has not occurred by the second succeeding scheduled Basket Business Day, then such date will be the Valuation Date and the Calculation Agent will determine the value of the Basket on that date in a manner that, in its judgment, is reasonable under the circumstances. (or, if

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not determinable, estimated by the Calculation Agent in a manner which is considered commercially reasonable under the circumstances).

The “Participation Rate” equals 190%.

A “Basket Business Day” means a day on which the Basket Component Indices or any successor indices are calculated and published.

“Market Disruption Event” means any of the following events as determined by the Calculation Agent:

For the Equity Basket Component Indices:

- (A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange where Underlying Stocks of an Equity Basket Component Index trade as determined by the Calculation Agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in 20% or more of the stocks which then comprise the Equity Basket Component Index or any successor index; or
- (B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to an Equity Basket Component Index as determined by the Calculation Agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), whether by reason of movements in price otherwise exceeding levels permitted by the relevant exchange or otherwise, in options contracts or futures contracts related to the Equity Basket Component Index, or any successor index.

For the Commodity Basket Component Index:

- (A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the relevant exchange (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in any futures contract used in the calculation of the Commodity Basket Component Index or any successor index;
- (B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the Commodity Basket Component Index as determined by the Calculation Agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), whether by reason of movements in price otherwise exceeding levels permitted by the relevant exchange or otherwise, in options contracts or futures contracts related to the Commodity Basket Component Index, or any successor index; or
- (C) the failure on any day of the applicable exchange to publish the official daily settlement prices for that day for any futures contract used in the calculation of the Commodity Basket Component Index.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred:

- (1) a limitation on the hours in a trading day and/or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange;
- (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contracts related to the applicable Basket Component Index, or any successor index, will not constitute a Market Disruption Event;
- (3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the applicable Equity Basket Component Index, or any successor index, by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts will constitute a suspension of or material limitation on trading in futures or options contracts related to that Equity Basket Component Index; and

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- (4) a suspension in trading on the applicable exchange (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in any futures contract used in the calculation of the Commodity Basket Component Index or any successor index, by reason of a price change reflecting the maximum permitted price change from the previous trading day's settlement price will constitute a Market Disruption Event; and
- (5) a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the relevant exchange will not include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

All determinations made by the Calculation Agent, absent a determination of a manifest error, will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on ML&Co. and the holders and beneficial owners of the Notes.

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Hypothetical Returns

The following table illustrates, for the Starting Value and a range of hypothetical Final Average Values of the Basket:

- the percentage change from the Starting Value to the hypothetical Final Average Value;
- the total amount payable on the maturity date per unit;
- the total rate of return to holders of the Notes;
- the pretax annualized rate of return to holders of the Notes; and
- the pretax annualized rate of return of an investment in the Underlying Stocks and Commodity Index Components, which includes an assumed aggregate dividend yield of 1.50% per annum, as more fully described below.

This table includes a Participation Rate of 190%.

Hypothetical Final Average Value	Percentage change from the Starting Value to the hypothetical Final Average Value	Total amount payable on the maturity date per unit	Total rate of return on the Notes	Pretax annualized rate of return on the Notes(1)	Pretax annualized rate of return of the Underlying Stocks and Commodity Index Components (1)(2)
50.00	-50.00%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-16.35%
60.00	-40.00%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-12.06%
70.00	-30.00%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-8.21%
80.00	-20.00%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-4.71%
90.00	-10.00%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-1.48%
100.00 (3)	0.00%	\$10.00 (4)	0.00%	0.00%	1.53%
110.00	10.00%	\$11.90	19.00%	5.02%	4.35%
120.00	20.00%	\$13.80	38.00%	9.40%	7.01%
130.00	30.00%	\$15.70	57.00%	13.29%	9.54%
140.00	40.00%	\$17.60	76.00%	16.79%	11.94%
150.00	50.00%	\$19.50	95.00%	19.99%	14.24%

- (1) The annualized rates of return specified in this column are calculated on a semiannual bond equivalent basis and assume an investment term from January 25, 2007 to July 27, 2010, a term expected to be equal to that of the Notes.
- (2) This rate of return assumes:
 - (a) a percentage change in the aggregate price of the Underlying Stocks and Commodity Index Components that equals the percentage change in the Basket from the Starting Value to the relevant hypothetical Final Average Value;
 - (b) a constant dividend yield of 1.50% per annum (which equals the weighted average of a dividend yield of 0.99% for the Nikkei 225 Index, 1.83% for the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, 3.19% for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index and 0.00% for the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index), paid quarterly from the date of initial delivery of the Notes, applied to the value of the Basket at the end of each quarter assuming this value increases or decreases linearly from the Starting Value to the applicable hypothetical Final Average Value; and
 - (c) no transaction fees or expenses.
- (3) This is the Starting Value.
- (4) The amount you receive on the maturity date will not be less than \$10 per unit.

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The above figures are for purposes of illustration only. The actual amount received by you and the resulting total and pretax annualized rates of return will depend on the actual Final Average Value and term of your investment.

Adjustments to the Basket Component Indices

If at any time an Index Publisher makes a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating its respective Basket Component Index or in any other way materially modifies that Basket Component Index so that the Basket Component Index does not, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, fairly represent the level of that Basket Component Index had those changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after that time, the Calculation Agent will, at the close of business in New York, New York, on each date that the closing value of the Basket is to be calculated, make any adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the Calculation Agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a calculation of a level of a stock or commodity index comparable to that Basket Component Index as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing level with reference to the Basket Component Index, as so adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating a Basket Component Index is modified so that the level of the Basket Component Index is a fraction or a multiple of what it would have been if it had not been modified, then the Calculation Agent will adjust such Basket Component Index in order to arrive at a level of the Basket Component Index as if it had not been modified.

Discontinuance of the Basket Component Indices

If an Index Publisher discontinues publication of its respective Basket Component Index and the Index Publisher or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to that Basket Component Index (a "successor index"), then, upon the Calculation Agent's notification of that determination to the trustee and ML&Co., the Calculation Agent will substitute the successor index as calculated by the relevant Index Publisher or any other entity for the Basket Component Index and calculate the Final Average Value as described above under "—Payment on the Maturity Date". Upon any selection by the Calculation Agent of a successor index, ML&Co. will cause notice to be given to holders of the Notes.

In the event that an Index Publisher discontinues publication of its respective Basket Component Index and:

- the Calculation Agent does not select a successor index; or
- the successor index is not published on a Valuation Date,

the Calculation Agent will compute a substitute level for that Basket Component Index in accordance with the procedures last used to calculate that Basket Component Index before any discontinuance. If a successor index is selected or the Calculation Agent calculates a level as a substitute for a Basket Component Index as described below, the successor index or level will be used as a substitute for that Basket Component Index for all purposes, including the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists.

If an Index Publisher discontinues publication of its respective Basket Component Index and the Calculation Agent determines that no successor index is available at that time, then on each Business Day until the earlier to occur of:

- the determination of the Final Average Value; and
- a determination by the Calculation Agent that a successor index is available,

the Calculation Agent will determine the value that would be used in computing the Supplemental Redemption Amount as described in the preceding paragraph as if that day were a Valuation Date. The Calculation Agent will cause notice of each value to be published not less often than once each month in *The Wall Street Journal* or another newspaper of general circulation and arrange for information with respect to these values to be made available by telephone.

A "Business Day" is any day on which (i) the Basket Component Indices or any successor indices, if any, that have not been discontinued, are calculated and published and (ii) with respect to the Basket Component Indices, or any successor indices, which have been discontinued, a day on which the applicable exchanges listing the stocks of companies or commodities used to calculate a substitute level for a Basket Component Index following a discontinuance, as discussed above, are open for trading.

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Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of a Basket Component Index may adversely affect trading in the Notes.

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 a Note upon any acceleration permitted by the Notes, with respect to each \$10 principal amount per unit, will be equal to the sum of the \$10 principal amount per unit plus the Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, calculated as though the date of acceleration were the stated maturity date of the Notes.

In case of default in payment of the Notes, whether on the stated maturity date or upon acceleration, from and after that date the Notes will bear interest, payable upon demand of their holders, at the then current Federal Funds Rate, reset daily, as determined by reference to Reuters page H15FED1, 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. "Reuters page H15FED1" means such page or any successor page, or page on a successor service, displaying such rate. If the Federal Funds Rate cannot be determined by reference to Reuters page H15FED1, such rate will be determined in accordance with the procedures set forth in the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement relating to the determination of the Federal Funds Rate in the event of the unavailability of Moneyline Telerate page 120 (the predecessor of Reuters page H15FED1).

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THE BASKET

The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in the percentage changes in the levels of the Basket Component Indices from the Starting Value to the Final Average Value of the Notes. The Basket Component Indices are described in the sections below. Each Basket Component Index was assigned an equal weighting so that each Basket Component Index represents an equal portion of the value of the Basket on the Pricing Date.

The Index Publishers have no obligations relating to the Notes or amounts to be paid to you, including any obligation to take the needs of ML&Co. or of holders of the Notes into consideration for any reason. The Index Publishers will not receive any of the proceeds of the offering of the Notes and are not responsible for, and have not participated in, the offering of the Notes and are not responsible for, and will not participate in, the determination or calculation of the amount receivable by holders of the Notes.

Determination of the Multiplier for each Basket Component Index

A fixed factor (the “Multiplier”) was determined for each Basket Component Index, based upon the weighting of that Basket Component Index. The Multiplier for each Basket Component Index were calculated on the Pricing Date and equal:

- the weighting (as a percentage) for that Basket Component Index, multiplied by 100; and
- divided by the closing level of that Basket Component Index on the Pricing Date and rounded to eight decimal places.

The Multipliers were calculated in this way so that the value of the Basket equaled 100 on the Pricing Date. The Multipliers will not be revised subsequent to their determination on the Pricing Date except that the Calculation Agent may in its good faith judgment adjust the Multiplier of any Basket Component Index in the event that Basket Component Index is materially changed or modified in a manner that does not, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, fairly represent the level of that Basket Component Index had those material changes or modifications not been made.

The Multipliers for each Basket Component Index are listed under “—Computation of the Basket” below.

Computation of the Basket

The Calculation Agent will calculate the value of the Basket by summing the products of the closing level for each Basket Component Index on a Valuation Date and the Multiplier applicable to each Basket Component Index. The value of the Basket will vary based on the increase or decrease in the level of each Basket Component Index. Any increase in the level of a Basket Component Index (assuming no change in the level of the other Basket Component Index) will result in an increase in the value of the Basket. Conversely, any decrease in the level of a Basket Component Index (assuming no change in the level of the other Basket Component Index) will result in a decrease in the value of the Basket. For each Basket Component Index, the weighting, the closing level, the Multiplier and the contribution to the initial Basket value are as follows:

<u>Basket Component Index</u>	<u>Bloomberg Symbol</u>	<u>Weighting</u>	<u>Closing Level⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Multiplier⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Initial Basket Value</u>
Nikkei 225 Index	NKY	25.00	17,424.18	0.00143479	25.00
FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index	XINOI	25.00	16,118.08	0.00155105	25.00
Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index	SX5E	25.00	4,140.61	0.00603776	25.00
Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index	DJAIG	25.00	161.30	0.15499358	25.00

(1) This is the closing level of each Basket Component Index on the Pricing Date.

(2) The Multipliers equal the weighting of the Basket Component Index (as a percentage) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the closing level of that Basket Component Index on the Pricing Date and rounded to eight decimal places.

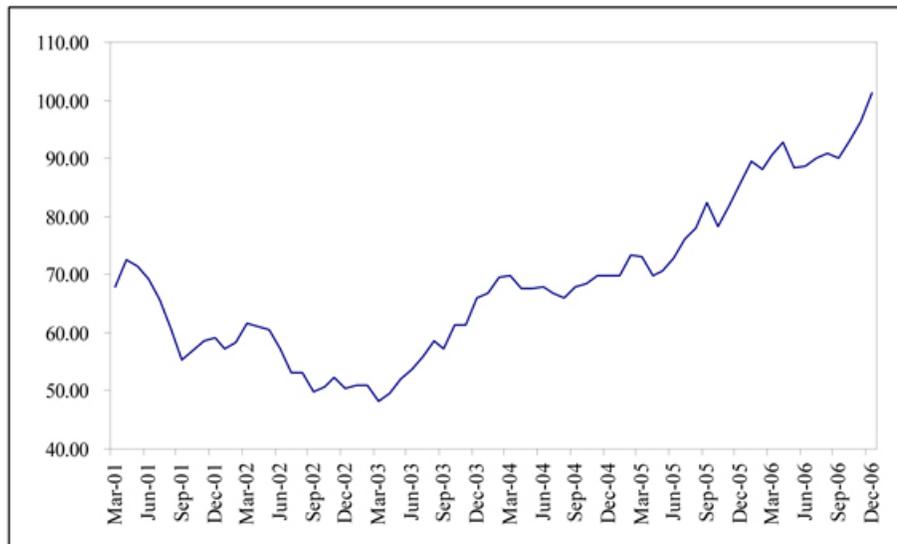
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Hypothetical Historical Data on the Basket

While historical information on the Basket did not exist before the Pricing Date, the following table sets forth the hypothetical historical month-end values of the Basket from March 2001 through December 2006 based upon historical levels of each Basket Component Index, the hypothetical Multipliers and a Basket value of 100 on the Pricing Date. This hypothetical historical data on the Basket is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Basket or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the value of the Basket during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Basket is more or less likely to increase or decrease in value at any time over the term of the Notes.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January		57.26	51.07	66.76	69.76	89.37
February		58.33	50.98	69.65	73.23	88.11
March	67.82	61.58	48.16	69.75	73.12	90.52
April	72.65	61.12	49.51	67.56	69.85	92.72
May	71.45	60.51	52.11	67.60	70.69	88.50
June	69.15	57.24	53.61	67.81	72.70	88.68
July	65.80	53.03	55.77	66.91	75.99	90.04
August	60.81	53.20	58.51	65.88	78.06	90.92
September	55.19	49.96	57.31	68.01	82.39	90.11
October	56.85	50.53	61.45	68.53	78.39	93.03
November	58.72	52.41	61.21	69.82	81.79	96.26
December	59.04	50.51	65.87	69.73	85.53	101.15

The following graph sets forth the hypothetical historical performance of the Basket presented in the preceding table. This hypothetical historical information is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Basket, and no assurance can be given that the value of the Basket will not decline and thereby reduce the amount which may be payable to you on the maturity date.



The Basket Component Indices

The Nikkei 225 Index

All disclosure contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Nikkei 225 Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components has been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of NKS as stated in these sources and these policies are subject to change at the discretion of NKS. ML&Co. and MLPF&S have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of that information.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated by NKS that measures the composite price performance of selected Japanese stocks. The Nikkei 225 Index is currently comprised of 225 stocks that trade on the TSE and represents a broad cross-section of Japanese industry. All 225 of the stocks underlying the Nikkei 225 Index (the “Nikkei Underlying Stocks”) are stocks listed in the First Section of the TSE. Stocks listed in the First Section are among the most actively traded stocks on the TSE. Futures and options contracts on the Nikkei 225 Index are traded on the Singapore International Monetary Exchange, the Osaka Securities Exchange and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a modified, price-weighted index. Each stock’s weight in the Nikkei 225 Index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer. NKS calculates the Nikkei 225 Index by multiplying the per share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock by the corresponding weighting factor for that Nikkei Underlying Stock (a “Weight Factor”), calculating the sum of all these products and dividing that sum by a divisor. The divisor, initially set on May 16, 1949 at 225, was 24.293 as of October 2, 2006, and is subject to periodic adjustments as set forth below. Each Weight Factor is computed by dividing ¥50 by the par value of the relevant Nikkei Underlying Stock, so that the share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock when multiplied by its Weight Factor corresponds to a share price based on a uniform par value of ¥50. Each Weight Factor represents the number of shares of the related Nikkei Underlying Stock which are included in one trading unit of the Nikkei 225 Index. The stock prices used in the calculation of the Nikkei 225 Index are those reported by a primary market for the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, which is currently the TSE. The level of the Nikkei 225 Index is calculated once per minute during TSE trading hours.

In order to maintain continuity in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index in the event of certain changes due to non-market factors affecting the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, such as the addition or deletion of stocks, substitution of stocks, stock dividends, stock splits or distributions of assets to stockholders, the divisor used in calculating the Nikkei 225 Index is adjusted in a manner designed to prevent any instantaneous change or discontinuity in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index. The divisor remains at the new value until a further adjustment is necessary as the result of another change. As a result of each change affecting any Nikkei Underlying Stock, the divisor is adjusted in such a way that the sum of all share prices immediately after the change multiplied by the applicable Weight Factor and divided by the new divisor, i.e., the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately after the change, will equal the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately prior to the change.

Nikkei Underlying Stocks may be deleted or added by NKS. However, to maintain continuity in the Nikkei 225 Index, the policy of NKS is generally not to alter the composition of the Nikkei Underlying Stocks except when an Nikkei Underlying Stock is deleted in accordance with the following criteria. Any stock becoming ineligible for listing in the First Section of the TSE due to any of the following reasons will be deleted from the Nikkei Underlying Stocks: bankruptcy of the issuer; merger of the issuer into, or acquisition of the issuer by, another company; delisting of the stock or transfer of the stock to the “Seiri-Post” because of excess debt of the issuer or because of any other reason; or transfer of the stock to the Second Section of the TSE. Upon deletion of a stock from the Nikkei 225 Index, NKS will select, in accordance with certain criteria established by it, a replacement for the deleted Nikkei Underlying Stock. In an exceptional case, a newly listed stock in the First Section of the TSE that is recognized by NKS to be representative of a market may be added to the Nikkei Underlying Stocks. As a result, an existing Nikkei Underlying Stock with low trading volume and not representative of a market will be deleted.

None of ML&Co., MLPF&S and NKS accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the Nikkei 225 Index or any successor index. NKS disclaims all responsibility for any errors or omissions in the calculation and dissemination of the Nikkei 225 Index or the manner in which the Nikkei 225 Index is applied in determining the Starting Value or Final Average Value or any Supplemental Redemption Amount payable to you on the maturity date of the Notes.

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The Tokyo Stock Exchange

The TSE is one of the world's largest securities exchanges in terms of market capitalization. Trading hours are currently from 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. and from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M., Tokyo time, Monday through Friday.

Due to the time zone difference, on any normal trading day the TSE will close prior to the opening of business in New York City on the same calendar day. Therefore, the closing level of the Nikkei 225 Index on a trading day will generally be available in the United States by the opening of business on the same calendar day.

The TSE has adopted certain measures, including daily price floors and ceilings on individual stocks, intended to prevent any extreme short-term price fluctuations resulting from order imbalances. In general, any stock listed on the TSE cannot be traded at a price lower than the applicable price floor or higher than the applicable price ceiling. These price floors and ceilings are expressed in absolute Japanese yen, rather than percentage limits based on the closing price of the stock on the previous trading day. In addition, when there is a major order imbalance in a listed stock, the TSE posts a "special bid quote" or a "special asked quote" for that stock at a specified higher or lower price level than the stock's last sale price in order to solicit counter-orders and balance supply and demand for the stock. Prospective investors should also be aware that the TSE may suspend the trading of individual stocks in certain limited and extraordinary circumstances, including, for example, unusual trading activity in that stock. As a result, changes in the Nikkei 225 Index may be limited by price limitations or special quotes, or by suspension of trading, on individual stocks which comprise the Nikkei 225 Index, and these limitations may, in turn, adversely affect the value of the Notes.

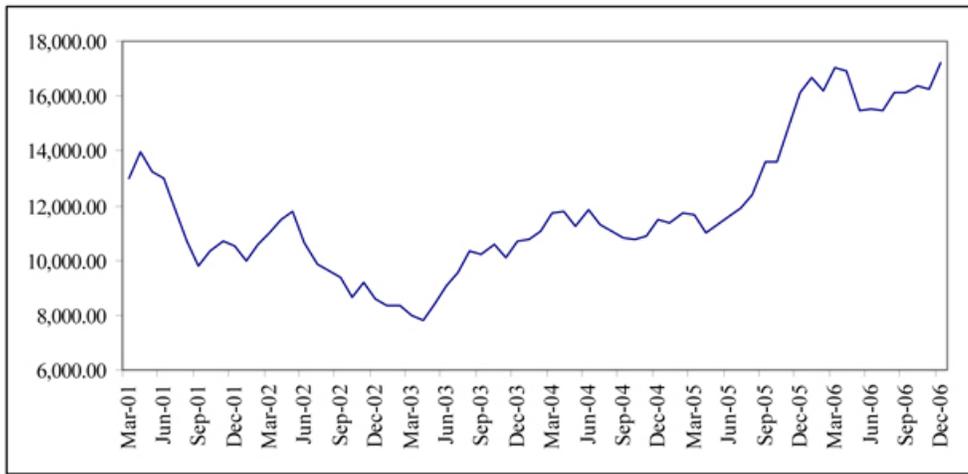
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Historical data on the Nikkei 225 Index

The following table sets forth the closing levels of the Nikkei 225 Index at the end of each month in the period from March 2001 through December 2006. This historical data on the Nikkei 225 Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Nikkei 225 Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Nikkei 225 Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Notes.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January		9,997.80	8,339.94	10,783.61	11,387.59	16,649.82
February		10,587.83	8,363.04	11,041.92	11,740.60	16,205.43
March	12,999.70	11,024.94	7,972.71	11,715.39	11,668.95	17,059.66
April	13,934.32	11,492.54	7,831.42	11,761.79	11,008.90	16,906.23
May	13,262.14	11,763.70	8,424.51	11,236.37	11,276.59	15,467.33
June	12,969.05	10,621.84	9,083.11	11,858.87	11,584.01	15,505.18
July	11,860.77	9,877.94	9,563.21	11,325.78	11,899.60	15,456.81
August	10,713.51	9,619.30	10,343.55	11,081.79	12,413.60	16,140.76
September	9,774.68	9,383.29	10,219.05	10,823.57	13,574.30	16,127.58
October	10,366.34	8,640.48	10,559.59	10,771.42	13,606.50	16,399.39
November	10,697.44	9,215.56	10,100.57	10,899.25	14,872.15	16,274.33
December	10,542.62	8,578.95	10,676.64	11,488.76	16,111.43	17,225.83

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Nikkei 225 Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the Nikkei 225 Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Nikkei 225 Index.



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FTSE/Xinhua China 25

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The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated by FXI, a joint venture of FTSE International Limited (“FTSE”) and Xinhua Financial Network Limited (“Xinhua”), and is designed to represent the performance of the mainland Chinese market that is available to international investors. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is quoted in Hong Kong dollars (“HKD”) and currently is based on the 25 largest and most liquid Chinese stocks (called “H” shares and “Red Chip” shares), listed and trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. (“HKSE”). “H” shares are securities of companies incorporated in the People’s Republic of China and nominated by the Chinese Government for listing and trading on the HKSE. “Red Chip” shares are securities of Hong Kong-incorporated companies, which are substantially owned directly or indirectly by the Chinese government and have the majority of their business interests in mainland China. Both “H” shares and “Red Chip” shares are quoted and traded in HKD and are available only to international investors and not to those from the People’s Republic of China.

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “XIN0I.”

Computation of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is calculated using the free float index calculation methodology of the FTSE Group. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is calculated using the following algorithm:

$$\frac{\sum p(n) e(n) s(n) f(n) c(n)}{d}$$

where p is the latest trade price of the component security n , e is the exchange rate required to convert the security’s home currency into the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index’s base currency, s is the number of shares of the security in issue, f is the portion of free floating shares, adjusted in accordance with the policies of FXI, c is the capping factor published by FXI at the most recent quarterly review of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, and d is the divisor, a figure that represents the total issued share capital of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index at the base date, which may be adjusted to allow for changes in the issued share capital of individual securities without distorting the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index.

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index uses actual trade prices for securities with local stock exchange quotations and Reuters real-time spot currency rates for its calculations. Under this methodology, FXI excludes from free floating shares trade investments in a FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent company by another FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent company, significant long-term holdings by founders, directors and/or their families, employee share schemes (if restricted), government holdings, foreign ownership limits, and portfolio investments subject to lock-in clauses (for the duration of the clause). Free float restrictions are calculated using available published information. The initial weighting of a FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent stock is applied in bands, as follows:

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Free float less than or equal to 15%	Ineligible for inclusion in the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, unless free float is also greater than 5% and the full market capitalization is greater than US\$2.5 billion (or local currency equivalent), in which case actual free float is used.
Free float greater than 15% but less than or equal to 20%	20%
Free float greater than 20% but less than or equal to 30%	30%
Free float greater than 30% but less than or equal to 40%	40%
Free float greater than 40% but less than or equal to 50%	50%
Free float greater than 50% but less than or equal to 75%	75%
Free float greater than 75%	100%

These bands are narrow at the lower end, to ensure that there is sufficient sensitivity in order to maintain accurate representation, and broader at the higher end, in order to ensure that the weightings of larger companies do not fluctuate absent a significant corporate event. Following the application of an initial free float restriction, a FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent stock's free float will only be changed if its actual free float is more than 5 percentage points above the minimum or 5 percentage points below the maximum of an adjacent band. This 5 percentage point threshold does not apply if the initial free float is less than 15%. Foreign ownership limits, if any, are applied after calculating the actual free float restriction, but before applying the bands shown above. If the foreign ownership limit is more restrictive than the free float restriction, the precise foreign ownership limit is applied. If the foreign ownership limit is less restrictive or equal to the free float restriction, the free float restriction is applied, subject to the bands shown above. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is periodically reviewed for changes in free float. These reviews coincide with the quarterly reviews undertaken of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index. Implementation of any changes takes place after the close of the index calculation on the third Friday in January, April, July and October. A stock's free float is also reviewed and adjusted if necessary following certain corporate events. If the corporate event includes a corporate action which affects the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, any change in free float is implemented at the same time as the corporate action. If there is no corporate action, the change in free float is applied as soon as practicable after the corporate event. Securities must be sufficiently liquid to be traded. The following criteria, among others, are used to ensure that illiquid securities are excluded:

Price. FXI must be satisfied that an accurate and reliable price exists for the purposes of determining the market value of a company. FXI may exclude a security from the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index if it considers that an "accurate and reliable" price is not available. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index uses the last trade prices from the relevant stock exchanges, when available.

Liquidity. Securities in the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index will be reviewed annually for liquidity. Securities which do not turn over at least 2% of their shares in issue, after the application of any free float restrictions, per month for ten of the twelve months prior to the quarterly review by FXI will not be eligible for inclusion in the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index. An existing constituent failing to trade at least 2.0% of its shares in issue, after the application of any free float restrictions, per month for more than four of the twelve months prior to the quarterly review will be removed after close of the index calculation on the next trading day following the third Friday in January, April, July and October. Any period when a share is suspended will be excluded from the calculation.

New Issues. New issues must have a minimum trading record of at least 20 trading days prior to the date of the review and turnover of a minimum of 2% of their shares in issue, after the application of any free float restrictions, per month each month, except in certain circumstances.

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, like other indices of FXI, is governed by an independent advisory committee that ensures that the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is operated in accordance with its published ground rules, and that the rules remain relevant to the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index.

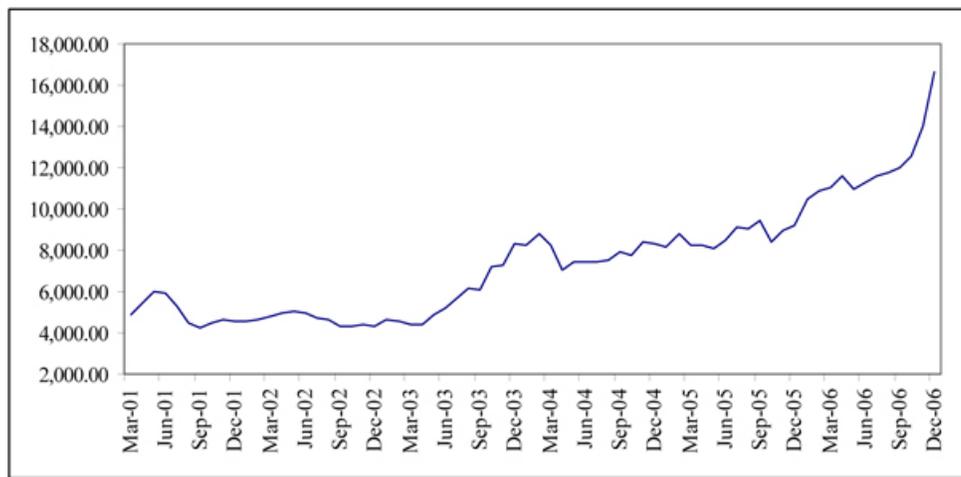
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Historical data on the FTSE/Xinhua China 25

The following table sets forth the closing level of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index at the end of each month in the period from March 2001 through December 2006. This historical data on the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index during any period set forth below is not any indication that the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January		4,556.58	4,601.71	8,260.51	8,155.44	10,490.11
February		4,660.83	4,554.19	8,795.51	8,767.79	10,914.41
March	4,877.51	4,822.18	4,437.62	8,207.84	8,254.83	11,069.71
April	5,470.38	4,922.55	4,403.46	7,029.97	8,226.15	11,625.95
May	5,962.93	5,027.92	4,860.58	7,450.70	8,105.44	10,937.19
June	5,916.72	4,934.55	5,169.87	7,414.40	8,496.46	11,314.83
July	5,273.92	4,723.40	5,672.64	7,442.02	9,117.31	11,590.71
August	4,507.20	4,602.79	6,124.15	7,481.39	9,072.70	11,783.91
September	4,205.25	4,329.55	6,089.77	7,916.39	9,404.92	12,012.99
October	4,487.68	4,284.63	7,177.30	7,727.28	8,391.56	12,551.81
November	4,634.62	4,408.58	7,282.98	8,409.06	8,927.68	13,977.39
December	4,596.84	4,317.23	8,324.97	8,294.66	9,203.65	16,603.60

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index for the period presented in the preceding table. This historical information is furnished as a matter of information only and should not be taken as an indication of future performance.



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Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index

All disclosure contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, has been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by STOXX, ML&Co. and MLPF&S have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of that information.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index was created by STOXX, a joint venture founded by SWX Group, Deutsche Börse AG and Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (“Dow Jones”). Publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index began on February 26, 1998, based on an initial level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index of 1,000 at December 31, 1991.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index was created by STOXX Limited to reflect the market-capitalization weighted performance of large companies from the major industry groupings in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. The companies included in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index account for approximately 60% of the free-float market capitalization of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX Total Market Index, which in turn accounts for approximately 95% of the free-float market capitalization of the countries with companies eligible for inclusion in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index is currently calculated by: (i) multiplying the per share price of each underlying security by the number of free-float adjusted outstanding shares (and, if the stock is not quoted in euros, then multiplying by the related country currency and an exchange factor which reflects the exchange rate between the related country currency and the euro); (ii) calculating the sum of all these products (the “Index Aggregate Market Capitalization”); and (iii) dividing the Index Aggregate Market Capitalization by a divisor which represents the Index Aggregate Market Capitalization on the base date of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index and which can be adjusted to allow changes in the issued share capital of individual underlying securities, including the deletion and addition of stocks, the substitution of stocks, stock dividends and stock splits, to be made without distorting the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index. Because of this capitalization weighting, movements in share prices of the underlying securities of companies with relatively greater market capitalization will have a greater effect on the level of the entire Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index than will movements in share prices of the underlying securities of companies with relatively smaller market capitalization.

The weight of each stock that comprises the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index is capped at 10% of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index’s total free-float market capitalization. The free-float weights are reviewed quarterly.

The composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index is reviewed annually, and changes are implemented on the third Friday in September, using market data from the end of August as the basis for the review process. Changes in the composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index are made to ensure that the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index includes those companies which, within the eligible countries and within each industry sector, have the greatest market capitalization. Changes in the composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index are made entirely by STOXX without consultation with the companies represented in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index or ML&Co. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index is also reviewed on an ongoing basis, and a change in the composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index may be necessary if there have been extraordinary events for one of the issuers of the underlying securities, e.g., delisting, bankruptcy, merger or takeover. In these cases, the event is taken into account as soon as it is effective. The underlying securities may be changed at any time for any reason. Neither STOXX nor any of its founders is affiliated with ML&Co. nor have they participated in any way in the creation of the Notes.

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STOXX 50 Index as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the Notes. The composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index does not reflect any investment or sell recommendations of ML&Co. or its affiliates.

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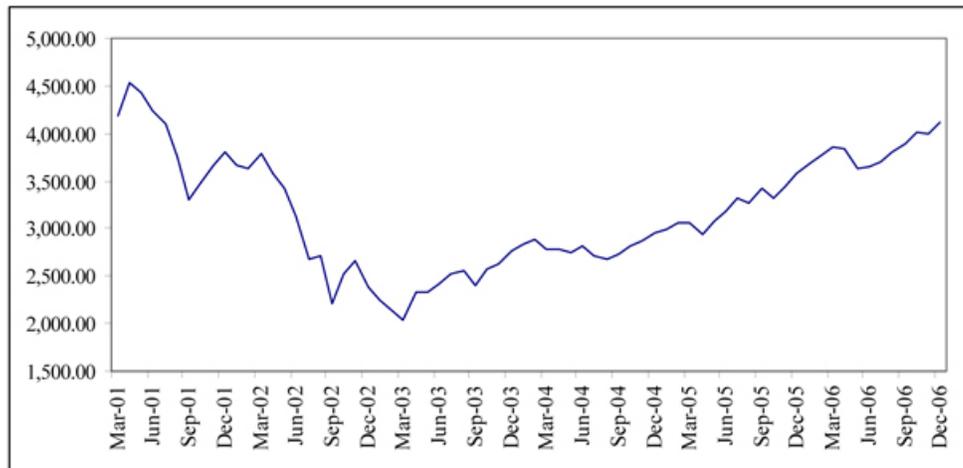
Historical data on the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index

The following table sets forth the level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index at the end of each month in the period from March 2001 through December 2006. This historical data on the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Notes.

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
January		3,670.26	2,248.17	2,839.13	2,984.59	3,691.41
February		3,624.74	2,140.73	2,893.18	3,058.32	3,774.51
March	4,185.00	3,784.05	2,036.86	2,787.49	3,055.73	3,853.74
April	4,525.01	3,574.23	2,324.23	2,787.48	2,930.10	3,839.90
May	4,426.24	3,425.79	2,330.06	2,749.62	3,076.70	3,637.17
June	4,243.91	3,133.39	2,419.51	2,811.08	3,181.54	3,648.92
July	4,091.38	2,685.79	2,519.79	2,720.05	3,326.51	3,691.87
August	3,743.97	2,709.29	2,556.71	2,670.79	3,263.78	3,808.70
September	3,296.66	2,204.39	2,395.87	2,726.30	3,428.51	3,899.41
October	3,478.63	2,518.99	2,575.04	2,811.72	3,320.15	4,004.80
November	3,658.27	2,656.85	2,630.47	2,876.39	3,447.07	3,987.23
December	3,806.13	2,386.41	2,760.66	2,951.01	3,578.93	4,119.94

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The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index.



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 - The accuracy or completeness of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index and its data;
 - The merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index and its data;
 - STOXX and Dow Jones will not have liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index or its data;
- Under no circumstances will STOXX or Dow Jones be liable for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special or consequential damages or losses, even if STOXX or Dow Jones knows that they might occur.

The licensing agreement between the Merrill Lynch and Co., Inc. and STOXX is solely for their benefit and not for the benefit of the owners of the Notes or any other third parties.”

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Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index

All disclosure contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components has been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of Dow Jones and AIGI as stated in these sources and these policies are subject to change at the discretion of Dow Jones and AIGI. ML&Co. and MLPF&S have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of that information.

The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is a proprietary index that was created by Dow Jones and AIGI to provide a liquid and diversified benchmark for commodities. The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index was established on July 14, 1998 and is currently comprised of futures contracts (each, an “Index Component”) on nineteen physical commodities. A commodity futures contract is an agreement that provides for the purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity during a stated delivery month for a fixed price. The nineteen commodities that currently comprise the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index (the “Commodity Index Commodities”) are: aluminum; coffee; copper; corn; cotton; crude oil; gold; heating oil; lean hogs; live cattle; natural gas; nickel; silver; soybeans; soybean oil; sugar; unleaded gasoline; wheat; and zinc. Futures contracts on the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index are currently listed for trading on the Chicago Board of Trade (the “CBOT”). The Commodity Index Commodities currently trade on United States exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel and zinc, which trade on the London Metal Exchange (the “LME”).

The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index tracks what is known as a rolling futures position, which is a position where, on a periodic basis, futures contracts on physical commodities specifying delivery on a nearby date must be sold and futures contracts on physical commodities that have not yet reached the delivery period must be purchased. An investor with a rolling futures position is able to avoid delivering underlying physical commodities while maintaining exposure to those commodities. The rollover for each Commodity Index Component occurs over a period of five DJ-AIG Business Days each month according to a pre-determined schedule.

The methodology for determining the composition and weighting of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index and for calculating its level is subject to modification by Dow Jones and AIGI at any time. Currently, Dow Jones disseminates the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index level at approximately 15 second intervals from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., New York time, and publishes a daily settlement price for the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index at approximately 5:00 p.m., New York time, on each DJ-AIG Business Day on Bloomberg page DJAIG.

A “DJ-AIG Business Day” means a day on which the sum of the Commodity Index Percentages (as described below under “—Annual Reweighting and Rebalancing of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index”) for the Commodity Index Commodities that are open for trading is greater than 50%.

The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index was created using the following four main principles:

Economic Significance: To achieve a fair representation of a diversified group of commodities to the world economy, the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index uses both liquidity data and dollar-weighted production data in determining the relative quantities of included commodities. The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index primarily relies on liquidity data, or the relative amount of trading activity of a particular commodity, as an important indicator of the value placed on that commodity by financial and physical market participants. The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index also relies on production data as a useful measure of the importance of a commodity to the world economy.

Diversification: In order to avoid the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index being subjected to micro-economic shocks in one commodity or sector, diversification rules have been established and are applied annually on a price-percentage basis in order to maintain diversified commodities exposure over time.

Continuity: The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is intended to provide a stable benchmark so that there is confidence that historical performance data is based on a structure that bears some resemblance to both the current and future composition of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index.

Liquidity: The inclusion of liquidity as a weighting factor helps to ensure that the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index can accommodate substantial investment flows.

Designated Contracts for each Commodity Index Commodity

A futures contract known as a Designated Contract is selected by the Dow Jones-AIG Oversight Committee (the “Oversight Committee”) for each Commodity Index Commodity. With the exception of several LME contracts, where the Oversight Committee believes that there exists more than one futures contract with sufficient liquidity to

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be chosen as a Designated Contract for a Commodity Index Commodity, the Oversight Committee selects the futures contract that is traded in North America and denominated in United States dollars. If more than one of those contracts exists, the Oversight Committee will select the most actively traded contract. Data concerning this Designated Contract will be used to calculate the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index. The termination or replacement of a futures contract on an established exchange occurs infrequently. If a Designated Contract were to be terminated or replaced, a comparable futures contract would be selected, if available, to replace that Designated Contract. The Designated Contracts for the Commodity Index Commodities included in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index are traded on the CBOT, the LME, the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange (the "CSCE"), the Commodities Exchange (the "COMEX"), the New York Cotton Exchange (the "NYCE") and the New York Mercantile Exchange (the "NYMEX") and are as follows:

Commodity Price Quote	Current Weighting of Designated Contract(1)	Exchange	Units
Light, Sweet Crude Oil \$/barrel	11.61%	NYMEX	1,000 barrels
Henry Hub Natural Gas \$/mmbtu	12.99%	NYMEX	10,000 mmbtu
Soybeans cents/bushel	8.05%	CBOT	5,000 bushels
High Grade Primary Aluminum \$/metric ton	6.97%	LME	25 metric tons
Live Cattle cents/pound	6.01%	CME	40,000 lbs
High Grade Copper(2) cents/pound	6.04%	COMEX	25,000 lbs
Gold \$/troy oz.	7.05%	COMEX	100 troy oz.
Corn cents/bushel	6.17%	CBOT	5,000 bushels
Wheat cents/bushel	4.65%	CBOT	5,000 bushels
Lean Hogs cents/pound	3.21%	CME	40,000 lbs
Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending cents/gallon	3.65%	NYMEX	42,000 gallons
Heating Oil cents/gallon	3.57%	NYMEX	42,000 gallons
Coffee "C" cents/pound	2.95%	CSCE	37,500 lbs
Cotton cents/pound	3.08%	NYCE	50,000 lbs
World Sugar No. 11 cents/pound	2.98%	CSCE	112,000 lbs
Special High Grade Zinc \$/metric ton	2.70%	LME	25 metric tons
Primary Nickel \$/metric ton	3.10%	LME	6 metric tons
Soybean Oil cents/pound	2.87%	CBOT	60,000 lbs
Silver cents/troy oz.	2.34%	COMEX	5,000 troy oz.

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- (1) The column in the above table titled “Current Designated Contract Weighting” reflects the approximate weightings as of the January 19, 2007 of the nineteen commodities currently included in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index.
- (2) The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index uses the high grade copper contract traded on the COMEX Division of the NYMEX for Copper contract prices and LME volume data in determining the weighting for the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index.

Commodity Groups

For purposes of applying the diversification rules discussed above and below, the commodities in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index are assigned to “Commodity Groups”. The Commodity Groups, and the commodities of each that are currently part of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, are as follows:

**Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Weighting by Commodity Group as of
January 19, 2007**

Industrial Metals	18.80%
Energy	31.83%
Grains	18.87%
Precious Metals	9.40%
Livestock	9.22%
Softs	9.01%
Vegetable Oil	2.87%

Commodity Group:	Commodities:	Commodity Group:	Commodities:
Energy	Crude Oil Heating Oil Natural Gas Unleaded Gasoline	Softs	Coffee Cotton Sugar
Industrial Metals	Aluminum Copper Nickel Zinc	Precious Metals	Gold Silver
Grains	Corn Soybeans Wheat	Vegetable Oil	Soybean Oil
Livestock	Lean Hogs Live Cattle		

Annual Reweighting and Rebalancing of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index

The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is reweighted and rebalanced each year in January on a price-percentage basis. The annual weightings for the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index are determined each year in June or July by AIGI under the supervision of the Oversight Committee. The Oversight Committee was established by Dow Jones and AIGI to assist with the operation of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index. The annual weightings are announced in July and implemented the following January. The composition of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index for 2007 was approved by the Oversight Committee at a meeting held in July 2006 and became effective in January 2007.

The relative weightings of the component commodities included in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index are determined annually according to both liquidity and dollar-adjusted production data in two-thirds and one-third shares, respectively. Each June, for each commodity designated for potential inclusion in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, liquidity is measured by the commodity liquidity percentage (the “CLP”) and production by the commodity production percentage (the “CPP”). The CLP for each commodity is determined by taking a five-year average of the product of the trading volume and the historic dollar value of the Designated Contract for that commodity, and dividing the result by the sum of the products for all commodities which were designated for potential inclusion in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index. The CPP is determined for each commodity by taking a five-year average of annual world production figures, adjusted by the historic dollar value of the Designated Contract, and dividing the result by the sum of the production figures for all the commodities which were designated for potential inclusion in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index. The CLP and CPP are then combined (using a ratio

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of 2:1) to establish the Commodity Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Percentage (the "CIP") for each commodity. The CIP is then adjusted in accordance with the diversification rules described below in order to determine the commodities which will be included in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index and their respective percentage weights.

To ensure that no single commodity or commodity sector dominates the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, the following diversification rules are applied to the annual reweighting and rebalancing of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index as of January of the applicable year:

- No related group of commodities designated as a Commodity Group (e.g., energy, precious metals, livestock or grains) may constitute more than 33% of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index;
- No single commodity may constitute more than 15% of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index;
- No single commodity, together with its derivatives (e.g., crude oil, together with heating oil and unleaded gasoline), may constitute more than 25% of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index; and
- No single commodity in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index may constitute less than 2% of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index.

Following the annual reweighting and rebalancing of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index in January, the percentage of any single commodity or group of commodities at any time prior to the next reweighting or rebalancing will fluctuate and may exceed or be less than the percentage set forth above.

Following application of the diversification rules discussed above, the CIPs are incorporated into the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index by calculating the new unit weights for each Commodity Index Commodity. Near the beginning of each new calendar year, the CIPs, along with the settlement prices on that date for the Commodity Index Components, are used to determine the commodity index multiplier (the "CIM") for each Commodity Index Commodity. The CIM is used to achieve the percentage weightings of the Commodity Index Commodities, in dollar terms, indicated by their respective CIPs. After the CIMs are calculated, they remain fixed throughout the year. As a result, the observed price percentage of each Commodity Index Commodity will float throughout the year, until the CIMs are reset the following year based on new CIPs. The CIM for each of the Commodity Index Commodities included in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index for 2007 are as follows:

<u>The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Commodity</u>	<u>2007 Commodity Index Multiplier ("CIM")</u>
Crude Oil	6.05967556
Natural Gas	52.34233140
Soybeans	31.25206118
Aluminum	0.07102299
Live Cattle	179.91207860
Gold	0.30599010
Corn	42.28947511
Copper	66.86611477
Wheat	27.76253677
Lean Hogs	136.52342692
Unleaded Gasoline	71.01538467
Heating Oil	64.90032632
Cotton	157.61082251
Coffee	68.73228194
Sugar	764.28658957
Zinc	0.02046528
Soybean Oil	272.85898675
Nickel	0.00234182
Silver	5.05733082

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Computation of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index

The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is calculated by Dow Jones, in conjunction with AIGI by applying the impact of the changes to the prices of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Components (based on their relative weightings). Once the CIMs are determined as discussed above, the calculation of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is a mathematical process whereby the CIMs for the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Components are multiplied by the prices for the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Components. These products are then summed. The percentage change in this sum is then applied to the prior Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index level to calculate the current Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index level.

Historical data on the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index

The following table sets forth the level of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index at the end of each month in the period from March 2001 through December 2006. This historical data on the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Notes.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January		88.31	118.64	137.62	146.82	173.67
February		90.48	122.53	146.45	156.89	162.23
March	105.37	99.59	113.17	150.84	162.09	165.19
April	108.71	99.43	112.36	148.05	152.29	175.77
May	106.09	97.76	118.82	150.44	150.73	176.68
June	101.57	99.52	115.79	144.03	152.89	173.24
July	102.57	98.83	116.40	146.41	159.33	178.03
August	102.23	102.58	120.90	143.56	170.82	170.88
September	95.11	106.29	120.90	153.18	178.25	159.96
October	90.41	105.05	126.57	155.55	166.52	166.82
November	90.96	105.25	126.09	153.41	166.40	175.21
December	89.03	110.28	135.27	145.60	171.15	166.51

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index.

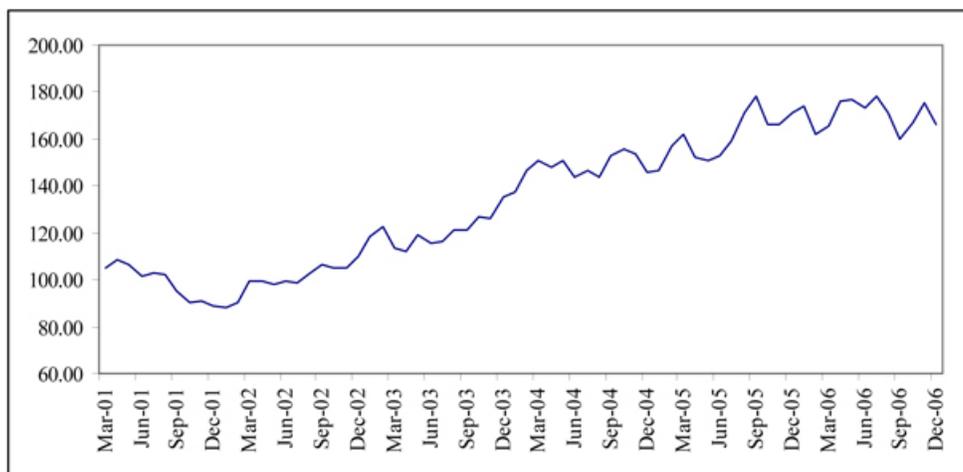


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License Agreement

Dow Jones, AIG and MLPF&S have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement providing for the license to MLPF&S, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the Dow Jones in connection with certain securities, including the Notes. ML&Co. is an authorized sub-licensee under the license agreement.

The license agreement among Dow Jones, AIG and MLPF&S provides that the following language must be set forth in this pricing supplement:

““Dow Jones,” “AIG[®],” “Dow Jones-AIG Commodity IndexSM” and “DJ-AIGCISM” are service marks of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (“Dow Jones”) and American International Group, Inc. (“American International Group”), as the case may be, and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by ML&Co. The Notes based on the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity IndexSM are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Dow Jones, AIG International Inc. (“AIGI”), American International Group, or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates, and none of Dow Jones, AIGI, American International Group, or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates, makes any representation regarding the advisability of investing in the Notes.

The Notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of or counterparts to the Notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities or commodities generally or in the Notes particularly. The only relationship of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates to ML&Co. is the licensing of certain trademarks, trade names and service marks and of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, which are determined, composed and calculated by Dow Jones in conjunction with AIGI without regard to ML&Co. or the Notes. Dow Jones and AIGI have no obligation to take the needs of ML&Co. or the owners of the Notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Notes to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Notes are to be converted into cash. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates shall have any obligation or liability, including, without limitation, to holders of the Notes, in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Notes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, AIGI, American International Group and their respective subsidiaries and affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the Notes currently being issued by ML&Co., but which may be similar to and competitive with the Notes. In addition, American International Group, AIGI and their subsidiaries and affiliates actively trade commodities, commodity indexes and commodity futures (including the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index), as well as swaps, options and derivatives which are linked to the performance of such commodities, commodity indexes and commodity futures. It is possible that this trading activity will affect the value of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index and the Notes.

This pricing supplement relates only to the Notes and does not relate to the exchange-traded physical commodities underlying any of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index components. Investors in the Notes should not conclude that the inclusion of a futures contract in the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index is any form of investment recommendation of the futures contract or the underlying exchange-traded physical commodity by Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates. The information in this pricing supplement regarding the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index components has been derived solely from publicly available documents. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates has made any due diligence inquiries with respect to the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index components in connection with the Notes. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIGI or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates makes any representation that these publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index components, including without limitation a description of factors that affect the prices of such components, are accurate or complete.

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UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

Set forth in full below is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, counsel to ML&Co. (“Tax Counsel”). As the law applicable to the United States federal income taxation of instruments such as the Notes is technical and complex, the discussion below necessarily represents only a general summary. The following discussion is based upon laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change (including changes in effective dates) or possible differing interpretations. The discussion below supplements the discussion set forth under the section entitled “United States Federal Income Taxation” that is contained in the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement and supersedes that discussion to the extent that it contains information that is inconsistent with that contained in the accompanying MTN 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, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt entities or persons holding Notes in a tax-deferred or tax-advantaged account (except to the extent specifically discussed below), dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to mark to market, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, 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, or persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar. It also does not deal with holders other than original purchasers. If a partnership holds the Notes, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership 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 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 herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Note that is for United States federal income tax purposes (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or a partnership (including an entity treated as a corporation or a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia (unless, in the case of a partnership, Treasury regulations are adopted that provide otherwise), (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, (iv) 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 (v) 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. Certain trusts not described in clause (iv) above in existence on August 20, 1996, that elect to be treated as United States persons will also be U.S. Holders for purposes of the following discussion. As used herein, the term “non-U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Note that is not a U.S. Holder.

General

There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing or involving the characterization, for United States federal income tax purposes, of the Notes or securities with terms substantially the same as the Notes. However, although the matter is not free from doubt, under current law, each Note should be treated as a debt instrument of ML&Co. for United States federal income tax purposes. ML&Co. currently intends to treat each Note as a debt instrument of ML&Co. for United States federal income tax purposes and, where required, intends to file information returns with the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) in accordance with this treatment, in the absence of any change or clarification in the law, by regulation or otherwise, requiring a different characterization of the Notes. Prospective investors in the Notes should be aware, however, that the IRS is not bound by ML&Co.’s characterization of the Notes as indebtedness, and the IRS could possibly take a different position as to the proper characterization of the Notes for United States federal income tax purposes. The following discussion of the principal United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes is based upon the assumption that each Note will be treated as a debt instrument of ML&Co. for United States federal income tax purposes. If the Notes are not in fact treated as debt instruments of ML&Co. for United States federal income tax purposes, then the United States federal income tax treatment of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes could differ from the treatment discussed below with the result that the timing and character of income, gain or loss recognized in respect of a Note could differ from the timing and character of income, gain or loss recognized in respect of a Note had the Notes in fact been treated as debt instruments of ML&Co. for United States federal income tax purposes.

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U.S. Holders

On June 11, 1996, the Treasury Department issued final regulations (the “CPDI Regulations”) concerning the proper United States federal income tax treatment of contingent payment debt instruments such as the Notes, which apply to debt instruments issued on or after August 13, 1996 and, accordingly, will apply to the Notes. In general, the CPDI Regulations cause the timing and character of income, gain or loss reported on a contingent payment debt instrument to substantially differ from the timing and character of income, gain or loss reported on a conventional noncontingent payment debt instrument. Specifically, the CPDI Regulations generally require a U.S. Holder of such an instrument to include future contingent and noncontingent interest payments in income as that interest accrues based upon a projected payment schedule. Moreover, in general, under the CPDI Regulations, any gain recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange, or retirement of a contingent payment debt instrument is treated as ordinary income, and all or a portion of any loss realized could be treated as ordinary loss as opposed to capital loss (depending upon the circumstances). The CPDI Regulations provide no definitive guidance as to whether or not an instrument is properly characterized as a debt instrument for United States federal income tax purposes.

In particular, solely for purposes of applying the CPDI Regulations to the Notes, ML&Co. has determined that the projected payment schedule for the Notes will consist of a payment on the maturity date of the principal amount thereof and a projected Supplemental Redemption Amount equal to \$1.9605 per unit (the “Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount”). This represents an estimated yield on the Notes equal to 5.187% per annum, compounded semi-annually. Accordingly, during the term of the Notes, a U.S. Holder of a Note will be required to include in income as ordinary interest an amount equal to the sum of the daily portions of interest on the Note that are deemed to accrue at this estimated yield for each day during the taxable year (or portion of the taxable year) on which the U.S. Holder holds the Note. The amount of interest that will be deemed to accrue in any accrual period (i.e., generally each six-month period during which the Notes are outstanding) will equal the product of this estimated yield (properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) and the Note’s adjusted issue price (as defined below) at the beginning of the accrual period. The daily portions of interest will be determined by allocating to each day in the accrual period the ratable portion of the interest that is deemed to accrue during the accrual period. In general, for these purposes a Note’s adjusted issue price will equal the Note’s issue price (i.e., \$10), increased by the interest previously accrued on the Note. At maturity of a Note, in the event that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, exceeds \$1.9605 per unit (i.e., the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount), a U.S. Holder will be required to include the excess of the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount over \$1.9605 per unit (i.e., the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount) in income as ordinary interest on the stated maturity date. Alternatively, in the event that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, is less than \$1.9605 per unit (i.e., the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount), the amount by which the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount (i.e., \$1.9605 per unit) exceeds the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will be treated first as an offset to any interest otherwise includible in income by the U.S. Holder with respect to the Note for the taxable year in which the stated maturity date occurs to the extent of the amount of that includible interest. Further, a U.S. Holder will be permitted to recognize and deduct, as an ordinary loss that is not subject to the limitations applicable to miscellaneous itemized deductions, any remaining portion of the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount (i.e., \$1.9605 per unit) in excess of the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount that is not treated as an interest offset pursuant to the foregoing rules. In addition, U.S. Holders purchasing a Note at a price that differs from the adjusted issue price of the Note as of the purchase date (e.g., subsequent purchases) will be subject to rules providing for certain adjustments to the foregoing rules and these U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning these rules.

Upon the sale or exchange of a Note prior to the stated maturity date, a U.S. Holder will be required to recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized by the U.S. Holder upon that sale or exchange and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note as of the date of disposition. A U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will equal the U.S. Holder’s initial investment in the Note increased by any interest previously included in income with respect to the Note by the U.S. Holder. Any taxable gain will be treated as ordinary income. Any taxable loss will be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s total interest inclusions on the Note. Any remaining loss generally will be treated as long-term or short-term capital loss (depending upon the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Note). All amounts includible in income by a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest pursuant to the CPDI Regulations will be treated as original issue discount.

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All prospective investors in the Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the CPDI Regulations to their investment in the Notes. Investors in the Notes may obtain the projected payment schedule, as determined by ML&Co. for purposes of applying the CPDI Regulations to the Notes, by submitting a written request for that information to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., Corporate Secretary's Office, 222 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10038, (212) 670-0432, corporatesecretary@exchange.ml.com.

The projected payment schedule (including both the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount and the estimated yield on the Notes) has been determined solely for United States federal income tax purposes (i.e., for purposes of applying the CPDI Regulations to the Notes), and is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of what the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will be, or that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will even exceed zero.

The following table sets forth the amount of interest that will be deemed to accrue with respect to each Note during the term of the Notes based upon the projected payment schedule for the Notes (including both the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount and the estimated yield equal to 5.187% per annum (compounded semi-annually)) as determined by ML&Co. for purposes applying the CPDI Regulations to the Notes:

<u>Accrual Period</u>	<u>Interest deemed to accrue on Notes during accrual period (per Note)</u>	<u>Total interest deemed to have accrued on Notes as of end of accrual period (per Note)</u>
January 25, 2007 through July 25, 2007	\$0.2572	\$0.2572
July 26, 2007 through January 27, 2008	\$0.2660	\$0.5232
January 28, 2008 through July 27, 2008	\$0.2729	\$0.7961
July 28, 2008 through January 27, 2009	\$0.2800	\$1.0761
January 28, 2009 through July 27, 2009	\$0.2873	\$1.3634
July 28, 2009 through January 27, 2010	\$0.2947	\$1.6581
January 28, 2010 through July 27, 2010	\$0.3024	\$1.9605

Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount = \$1.9605 per Note.

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. As discussed above, the United States federal income tax characterization and treatment of the Notes is uncertain. Nevertheless, 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 United States 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 United States federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of the Code are urged to consult with their own tax advisors concerning the United States 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

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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.

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.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Each fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) (a “Plan”), 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.

In addition, we and certain of our subsidiaries and affiliates, including MLPF&S, may be each considered a party in interest within the meaning of ERISA, or a disqualified person within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), with respect to many Plans, as well as many individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans (also “Plans”). Prohibited transactions within the meaning of ERISA or the Code would likely arise, for example, if the securities are acquired by or with the assets of a Plan with respect to which MLPF&S or any of its affiliates is a party in interest, unless the securities are acquired pursuant to an exemption from the prohibited transaction rules. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules could result in an excise tax or other liabilities under ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code for such persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory or administrative exemption.

Under ERISA and various prohibited transaction class exemptions (“PTCEs”) issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, exemptive relief may be available for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase, holding or disposition of the securities. Those exemptions are PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company separate accounts), PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified asset managers), and the exemption under new Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and new Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code for certain arm’s-length transactions with a person that is a party in interest solely by reason of providing services to Plans or being an affiliate of such a service provider (the “Service Provider Exemption”).

Because we may be considered a party in interest with respect to many Plans, the securities may not be purchased, held or disposed of by any Plan, any entity whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of any Plan’s investment in the entity (a “Plan Asset Entity”) or any person investing plan assets of any Plan, unless such purchase, holding or disposition is eligible for exemptive relief, including relief available under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1, or 84-14 or the Service Provider Exemption, or such purchase, holding or disposition is otherwise not prohibited. Any purchaser, including any fiduciary purchasing on behalf of a Plan, transferee or holder of the securities will be deemed to have represented, in its corporate and its fiduciary capacity, by its purchase and holding of the securities that either (a) it is not a Plan or a Plan Asset Entity and is not purchasing such securities on behalf of or with plan assets of any Plan or with any assets of a governmental, church or foreign plan that is subject to any federal, state, local or foreign law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or (b) its purchase, holding and disposition are eligible for exemptive relief or such purchase, holding and disposition are not prohibited by ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or in the case of a governmental, church or foreign plan, any substantially similar federal, state, local or foreign law).

Under ERISA, assets of a Plan may include assets held in the general account of an insurance company which has issued an insurance policy to such plan or assets of an entity in which the Plan has invested. Accordingly, insurance company general accounts that include assets of a Plan must ensure that one of the foregoing exemptions is available. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the securities on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any Plan consult with their counsel regarding the availability of exemptive relief under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1 or 84-14 or the Service Provider Exemption.

Purchasers of the securities have exclusive responsibility for ensuring that their purchase, holding and disposition of the securities do not violate the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or the Code or any similar regulations applicable to governmental or church plans, as described above.

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 general prospectus supplement and to hedge market risks of ML&Co. associated with its obligation to pay the Supplemental Redemption Amount.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

MLPF&S has advised ML&Co. that it proposes initially to offer all or part of the Notes directly to the public on a fixed price basis at the offering prices set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement. After the initial public offering, the public offering prices may be changed. The obligations of MLPF&S are subject to certain conditions and it is committed to take and pay for all of the Notes if any are taken.

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 30, 2005 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 March 31, 2006 and April 1, 2005, the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005 and the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 29, 2006 and September 30, 2005 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 March 31, 2006, June 30, 2006 and September 29, 2006 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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Capitalized terms used in this pricing supplement and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying MTN prospectus supplement, general prospectus supplement and prospectus, as applicable.



300,000 Units

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

**Medium-Term Notes, Series C
Principal Protected Notes
Linked to the Multi Asset Class Basket
due July 27, 2010
(the "Notes")
\$10 principal amount per unit**

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Merrill Lynch & Co.

January 22, 2007
