

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

(To prospectus supplement and prospectus dated February 25, 2005)

Pricing Supplement Number: 2426

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26,200,000 Units
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Medium-Term Notes, Series C
Global Value Currency Basket Notes
due March 7, 2006
(the “Notes”)
\$10 principal amount per unit

The Notes:

- The Notes are designed for investors who believe that the value of the Singapore dollar, the Japanese yen, the New Taiwan dollar, the European Union euro and the Mexican peso will appreciate relative to the United States dollar and that the Brazilian real and the South African rand will depreciate relative to the United States dollar over the term of the Notes.
- 100% principal protection on the maturity date.
- There will be no payments prior to the maturity date and we cannot redeem the Notes 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” and will have the CUSIP No. 59021S661.
- Expected settlement date: March 7, 2005.

Information included in this pricing supplement supercedes information in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information.

Investing in the Notes involves risks that are described in the “[Risk Factors](#)” section of this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Payment on the maturity date:

- The amount you receive on the maturity date will be based upon the percentage change in the value of the Global Value Currency Basket over the term of the Notes. If the value of the Global Value Currency Basket:
 - has increased, you will receive the \$10 principal amount per unit plus a supplemental redemption amount equal to 125% of the percentage increase;
 - has decreased or has not increased, you will receive the \$10 principal amount per unit.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price	\$10.00	\$262,000,000
Underwriting discount	\$.10	\$2,620,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.	\$9.90	\$259,380,000

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 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 March 2, 2005.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION—Q&A

This summary includes questions and answers that highlight selected information from this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to help you understand the Global Value Currency Basket Notes due March 7, 2006 (the “Notes”). You should carefully read this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to fully understand the terms of the Notes, the Global Value Currency 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” section in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, which highlights certain risks associated with an investment in the Notes, to determine whether an investment in the Notes is appropriate for you.

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

What are the Notes?

The Notes will be 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 March 7, 2006. We cannot redeem the Notes at an earlier date. 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 the Debt Securities—Depository” in the accompanying prospectus.

Are there any risks associated with my investment?

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

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

Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc., as calculation agent, (the “**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 exchange rate movements of the currencies included in the Basket, as reflected by changes in the United States dollar value of the Basket, over the term of the Notes. The currencies that will compose the Basket are the Singapore dollar, the Japanese yen, the New Taiwan dollar, the European Union euro, the Mexican peso, the Brazilian real, the South African rand and the United States dollar. Each of these currencies is referred to in this pricing supplement as a “**Basket Component**”. Each Basket Component has been assigned a weighting. The weightings are disclosed in the section entitled “The Basket” in this pricing supplement. Those currencies with positive weightings in the Basket can be viewed as a long position, such as the weighting in the Singapore dollar, the Japanese yen, the New Taiwan dollar, the European Union euro and the Mexican peso (collectively, the “**Long Basket Components**”). Those currencies with a negative weighting in the Basket can be viewed as a short position, such as the weighting in the United States dollar, the Brazilian real and the South African rand (collectively, the “**Short Basket Components**”). Changes in the value of Basket Components that have a greater absolute weighting will have a greater effect on the value of the Basket than changes in the value of Basket Components that have a lesser absolute weighting. The value of the Basket was set to 100 on March 2, 2005, the date the Notes were priced for initial sale to the public (the “**Pricing Date**”).

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In addition, a fixed factor (the “**Multiplier**”) was determined for each Basket Component by dividing the weighting of each Basket Component by the United States dollar value of that Basket Component on the Pricing Date. The Multiplier can be used to calculate the value of the Basket on any given day by multiplying the Multiplier for each Basket Component by the then current exchange rate for that Basket Component, summing the resulting products and adding 100 to the total. For a list of Multipliers for each Basket Component and examples of Basket value computations, please see the section entitled “The Basket” in this pricing supplement.

How has the Basket performed historically?

The Basket did not exist until the Pricing Date. We have, however, included a table and a graph showing hypothetical historical month-end values of the Basket from January 2000 through February 2005 based upon historical exchange rates, the Multiplier of each Basket Component calculated as of the Pricing Date and a Basket value of 100 on that date. The table and graph are included in the section entitled “The Basket” in this pricing supplement. We have provided this hypothetical historical information to help you evaluate the behavior of the Basket relative to the United States dollar in various economic environments; however, the hypothetical 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 equal to the Redemption Amount.

The “**Redemption Amount**” to which you will be entitled will depend on the percentage change in the value of the Basket over the term of the Notes, will be denominated in United States dollars and will equal:

(i) If the Ending Value is greater than the Starting Value, the \$10 principal amount per unit multiplied by a percentage equal to:

$$100 + \left(\frac{\text{Participation Rate}}{\text{Rate}} \times \left(\frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Value}} \right) \right); \text{ or}$$

(ii) If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value, \$10.00.

The “**Starting Value**” was set to 100 on the Pricing Date.

The “**Ending Value**” will equal the value of the Basket as determined by the Calculation Agent on the Valuation Date, as described in this pricing supplement.

The “**Valuation Date**” will be the seventh scheduled business day before the maturity date of the Notes.

The “**Participation Rate**” equals 125%.

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

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Examples

Set forth below are two examples of Redemption Amount calculations including a Participation Rate of 125%:

Example 1—The hypothetical Ending Value is equal to 50% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100

Hypothetical Ending Value: 50

Redemption Amount (per unit) = US\$10.00 (Redemption Amount cannot be less than \$10.00)

Example 2—The hypothetical Ending Value is equal to 115% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100

Hypothetical Ending Value: 115

Redemption Amount (per unit) = $\$10 \times (100 + (125\% \times (115 - 100)))\% = \text{US\$}11.88$

Will I receive interest payments on the Notes?

You will not receive any interest payments on the Notes, but will instead receive the Redemption Amount 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 United States dollar value of the Basket over the term of the Notes.

What about taxes?

You will generally be required to pay taxes on income or gain from the Notes based upon your regular method of tax accounting. If you are a cash method taxpayer, you generally will be required to include in income, any amount payable in excess of the principal amount of the Notes, as ordinary interest on the date such payment is received. If you are an accrual method taxpayer, you generally will be required to accrue income over the term of the Notes even though you will not receive any payments until the maturity date of the Notes. For further information, see “United States Federal Income Taxation” in this pricing supplement.

Will the Notes be listed on a securities 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” in this pricing supplement.

What is the role of MLPF&S?

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

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

Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. will serve as Calculation Agent for purposes of calculating, among other things, the Ending Value and the Redemption Amount. Under certain circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as Calculation Agent.

What is ML&Co.?

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

For information about ML&Co., see the section entitled “Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.” in the accompanying prospectus. You should also read other documents ML&Co. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which you can find by referring to the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” in the accompanying prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

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

You may not earn a return on your investment

On the Valuation Date, if the Ending Value is less than or equal to the Starting Value, on the maturity date we will pay you only the \$10 principal amount per unit. This will be true even if the value of the Basket was higher than the Starting Value at some time over the term of the Notes but later falls below the Starting Value prior to the Valuation Date.

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

The yield that you will receive on your Notes, which could be negative, 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 United States dollar-denominated 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.

You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the Basket

In the ordinary course of their businesses, affiliates of ML&Co. from time to time express views on expected movements in foreign currency exchange rates. These views are sometimes communicated to clients who participate in foreign exchange markets. However, these views, depending upon world-wide economic, political and other developments, may vary over differing time-horizons and are subject to change. Moreover, other professionals who deal in foreign currencies may at any time have significantly different views from those of our affiliates. For reasons such as these, we believe that most investors in foreign exchange markets derive information concerning those markets from multiple sources. In connection with your purchase of the Notes, you should investigate the foreign exchange markets and not rely on views which may be expressed by our affiliates in the ordinary course of their businesses with respect to future exchange rate movements.

You should make such investigation as you deem appropriate as to the merits of an investment linked to the Basket. Neither the offering of the Notes nor any views which may from time to time be expressed by our affiliates in the ordinary course of their businesses with respect to future exchange rate movements constitutes a recommendation as to the merits of an investment in the Notes.

The value of the Basket Components are affected by many complex factors

The value of any currency, including the Basket Components, may be affected by complex political and economic factors. The exchange rate of each Basket Component is at any moment a result of the supply and demand for that currency relative to other currencies, and changes in the exchange rate result over time from the interaction of many factors directly or indirectly affecting economic and political conditions in the originating country of each Basket Component, including economic and political developments in other countries. Of particular importance are the relative rates of inflation, interest rate levels, balance of payments and extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in those countries, all of which are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of those countries, and other countries important to international trade and finance.

Foreign exchange rates can either be fixed by sovereign governments or floating. Exchange rates of most economically developed nations, including those issuing the Singapore dollar, the Japanese yen, the New Taiwan dollar, the European Union euro, the Mexican peso, the Brazilian real and the South African rand, are

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permitted to fluctuate in value relative to the United States dollar. However, governments sometimes do not allow their currencies to float freely in response to economic forces. Governments, including those issuing the Basket Components, may use a variety of techniques, such as intervention by their central bank or imposition of regulatory controls or taxes, to affect the exchange rates of their respective currencies. They may also issue a new currency to replace an existing currency or alter the exchange rate or relative exchange characteristics by devaluation or revaluation of a currency. Thus, a special risk in purchasing the Notes is that their liquidity, trading value and amounts payable could be affected by the actions of sovereign governments which could change or interfere with theretofore freely determined currency valuation, fluctuations in response to other market forces and the movement of currencies across borders. There will be no adjustment or change in the terms of the Notes in the event that exchange rates should become fixed, or in the event of any devaluation or revaluation or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or in the event of the issuance of a replacement currency or in the event of other developments affecting any of the Basket Components specifically, or any other currency.

Even though currency trades around-the-clock, your Notes will not

The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, around-the-clock market. Therefore, the hours of trading for the Notes will not conform to the hours during which the Basket Components are traded. Significant price and rate movements may take place in the underlying foreign exchange markets that will not be reflected immediately in the price of the Notes. The possibility of these movements should be taken into account in relating the value of the Notes to those in the underlying foreign exchange markets.

There is no systematic reporting of last-sale information for foreign currencies. Reasonably current bid and offer information is available in certain brokers' offices, in bank foreign currency trading offices and to others who wish to subscribe for this information, but this information will not necessarily be reflected in the value of the Basket used to calculate the Redemption Amount. There is no regulatory requirement that those quotations be firm or revised on a timely basis. The absence of last-sale information and the limited availability of quotations to individual investors may make it difficult for many investors to obtain timely, accurate data about the state of the underlying foreign exchange markets.

A trading market for the Notes is not expected to develop

The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange and we do not expect a trading market for the Notes to develop. Although our affiliate MLPF&S has indicated that it 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. In addition, while we describe in this pricing supplement how you can calculate the value of the Basket from publicly available information, we will not publish the value of the Basket over the term of the Notes and this may limit the trading market for the Notes. 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.

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, a change in the volatility of the Basket may offset some or all of any increase in the trading value of the Notes attributable to another factor, such as an increase in value in the Long Basket Components, relative to the Short Basket Components. 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.

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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. 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 Ending 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. In general, if U.S. interest rates increase, we expect that the trading value of the Notes will decrease and, conversely, if U.S. interest rates decrease, we expect that the trading value of the Notes will increase. If interest rates increase or decrease in markets based on any Basket Component, the trading value of the Notes may be adversely affected. Interest rates may also affect the economies of the countries issuing the Basket Components or the United States, and, in turn, the exchange rates and therefore the value of the Basket.

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.

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 value of the Basket. This difference will reflect a “time premium” due to expectations concerning the value of the Short Basket Components relative to the Long Basket Components prior to 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 over the term of the Notes, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the Notes.

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

Amounts payable on the Notes may be limited by state law

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

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

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Potential conflicts of interest could arise

Our subsidiary Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. is our agent for the purposes of calculating, among other things, the Ending Value and Redemption Amount. Under certain circumstances, Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. 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 value of the Basket can be obtained on a particular trading day, or in connection with judgments that it would be required to make in the event the value of the Basket is unavailable. See the section entitled “The Basket” in this pricing supplement. Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. is required to carry out its duties as Calculation Agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, because we control Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc., potential conflicts of interest could arise.

We have entered into an arrangement with one of our subsidiaries to hedge the market risks associated with our obligation to pay the Redemption Amount. This subsidiary expects to make a profit in connection with this arrangement. We did not seek competitive bids for this arrangement from unaffiliated parties.

Uncertain Tax consequences

You should consider the tax consequences of investing in the Notes, aspects of which are uncertain. 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 debt securities entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series C” under the 1983 Indenture, which is more fully described in the accompanying prospectus. The Notes will mature on March 7, 2006. Information included in this pricing supplement supercedes information in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information. The CUSIP number for the Notes is 59021S661.

While on the maturity date a holder of a Note will receive an amount equal to the Redemption Amount, there will be no other payment of interest, periodic or otherwise. See the section entitled “—Payment on the Maturity Date”.

The Notes will not be subject to redemption by ML&Co. or at the option of any holder of the Notes before the maturity date. If an Event of Default occurs with respect to the Notes, holders of the Notes may accelerate the maturity of the Notes, as described below under “—Events of Default and Acceleration” in this pricing supplement and “Description of Debt Securities—Events of Default” in the accompanying prospectus.

ML&Co. will issue the Notes in denominations of whole units each with a \$10 principal amount per unit. You may transfer the Notes only in whole units. You will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing your ownership except under limited circumstances. Instead, we will issue the Notes in the form of a global certificate, which will be held by The 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 prospectus.

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

Payment on the Maturity Date

On the maturity date, a holder of a Note will be entitled to receive the Redemption Amount of that Note, as provided below.

Determination of the Redemption Amount

The “Redemption Amount” per unit will be denominated in United States dollars, will be determined by the Calculation Agent and will equal:

- (i) If the Ending Value is greater than the Starting Value, the \$10 principal amount per unit multiplied by a percentage equal to:

$$100 + (\text{Participation Rate} \times (\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value})); \text{ or}$$

- (ii) If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value, \$10.00.

The “Starting Value” was set to 100 on March 2, 2005, the date the Notes were priced for initial sale to the public (the “Pricing Date”).

The “Ending Value” will equal the value of the Basket as determined by the Calculation Agent on the Valuation Date of the Notes, using the Exchange Rates on that date, as described below under “The Basket”.

The “Valuation Date” will be the seventh scheduled business day before the maturity date of the Notes.

The “Participation Rate” equals 125%.

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A “**Business Day**” means any day other than a Saturday or Sunday that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions in The City of New York are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close and those banks are open for dealing in a foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits.

All determinations made by the Calculation Agent will be made at the sole discretion of the Calculation Agent and, 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.

Hypothetical Returns

The following table illustrates, for the Starting Value of 100 and a range of hypothetical Ending Values of the Basket:

- the percentage change from the Starting Value to the hypothetical Ending Value;
- the total amount payable on the maturity date for each Note;
- 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 in United States dollars on an investment in the Basket Components.

The table below includes a Participation Rate of 125%.

Hypothetical Ending Value	Percentage change from the Starting Value to the hypothetical Ending Value	Total amount payable on the maturity date per Note	Total rate of return on the Notes	Pretax Annualized rate of return on the Notes(1)	Pretax Annualized rate of return on the Basket Components(1)(2)
50.00	-50%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-58.58%
60.00	-40%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-45.08%
70.00	-30%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-32.67%
80.00	-20%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-21.11%
90.00	-10%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-10.26%
92.00	-8%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-8.17%
94.00	-6%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-6.09%
96.00	-4%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-4.04%
98.00	-2%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-2.01%
100.00(3)	0%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
102.00	2%	\$10.25	2.50%	2.48%	1.99%
104.00	4%	\$10.50	5.00%	4.94%	3.96%
106.00	6%	\$10.75	7.50%	7.36%	5.91%
108.00	8%	\$11.00	10.00%	9.76%	7.85%

- (1) The annualized rates of return specified in this column are calculated on a semiannual bond equivalent basis and assume an investment term from March 7, 2005 to March 7, 2006, a term expected to be equal to that of the Notes.
- (2) The pretax annualized rates of return specified in this column assume that the underlying currency positions will be converted into United States dollars at the same time and at the same Exchange Rates as those in the Basket.
- (3) This is the Starting Value.

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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 Ending Value, as calculated based upon the Exchange Rates on the day the Ending Value is calculated, Participation Rate and term of your investment.

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 Redemption Amount, calculated as though the date of acceleration were the stated maturity date of the Notes. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of ML&Co., the claim of the holder of a Note may be limited, under Section 502(b)(2) of Title 11 of the United States Code, to the \$10 principal amount per unit plus an additional amount of contingent interest calculated as though the date of the commencement of the proceeding were the stated maturity date of the Notes.

In case of default in payment of the Notes, whether on the stated maturity date or upon acceleration, from and after that date the Notes will bear interest, payable upon demand of their holders, at the rate of 2.25% per annum, to the extent that payment of any interest is 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.

THE BASKET

The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in exchange rate movements of the currencies included in the Basket, as reflected by changes in the United States dollar value of the Basket, over the term of the Notes. The currencies that will compose the Basket are the Singapore dollar, the Japanese yen, the New Taiwan dollar, the European Union euro, the Mexican peso, the Brazilian real, the South African rand and the United States dollar. Each Basket Component has been weighted as set forth in the table below. Those currencies with positive weightings in the Basket can be viewed as a long position, such as the weighting in the Singapore dollar, the Japanese yen, the New Taiwan dollar, the European Union euro and the Mexican peso (collectively, the “Long Basket Components”). Those currencies with a negative weighting in the Basket can be viewed as a short position, such as the weighting in the United States dollar, the Brazilian real and the South African rand (collectively the “Short Basket Components”), which would require the future purchase of Short Basket Components to repay that short position.

On the Pricing Date, a fixed factor (the “Multiplier”) was determined for each Basket Component by dividing the weighting of the Basket Component by the initial Exchange Rate for that Basket Component on that date. The Multiplier for each Basket Component will remain fixed over the term of the Notes and can be used to calculate the value of the Basket on any given day as described below.

As Exchange Rates move, the United States dollar value of each Basket Component will vary based on the appreciation or depreciation of that Basket Component. Any appreciation in the Long Basket Components relative to the United States dollar and depreciation in the Short Basket Components relative to the United States dollar, assuming the Exchange Rates of all other Basket Components remain the same, will result in an increase in the value of the Basket. Conversely, any depreciation in the Long Basket Components relative to the United States dollar and appreciation in the Short Basket Components relative to the United States dollar, assuming the Exchange Rates of all other Basket Components remain the same, will result in a decrease in the value of the Basket.

To compute the Basket value on any day, 1) the Multiplier of each Basket Component can be multiplied by the then current Exchange Rate for that Basket Component, 2) the resulting products summed and 3) the total added to 100. For example, if the value of the Japanese yen appreciates from 0.009536 JPY/USD, its value on March 2, 2005 to 0.010013 JPY/USD, then the JPY contribution to the value of the Basket would equal 7.3501 (the Multiplier for JPY, 734.060403, multiplied by 0.010013). The appreciation in the Japanese yen would increase the value of the Basket because of the long position. If the value for the Brazilian real appreciates from 0.379248 BRL/USD, its value on March 2, 2005, to 0.398210 BRL/USD, the BRL contribution to the value of the Basket would equal -3.1500 (the Multiplier for BRL, -7.910391, multiplied by 0.398210). The appreciation in the Brazilian real would decrease the value of the Basket because of the short position. Based on the above, assuming the Exchange Rates of the other Basket Components remain the same, the new value of the Basket would be 100.20 (the sum of the products of the Multiplier and the Exchange Rate for each Basket Component plus 100, rounded to two decimal places). The USD contribution to the value of the Basket would remain constant at -17.50.

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For each Basket Component, the weighting, initial Exchange Rate, Multiplier and initial Basket value were as follows:

Currency	Iso Code	Weighting	Initial Exchange Rate	Hypothetical Multiplier	Initial Basket Value
United States dollar	USD	-17.50	1.000000	-17.500000	-17.50
Brazilian real	BRL	-3.00	0.379248	-7.910391	-3.00
South African rand	ZAR	-3.00	0.168949	-17.756838	-3.00
Singapore dollar	SGD	7.10	0.615536	11.534662	7.10
Japanese yen	JPY	7.00	0.009536	734.060403	7.00
New Taiwan dollar	TWD	4.00	0.032394	123.479657	4.00
European Union euro	EUR	3.40	1.311000	2.593440	3.40
Mexican peso	MXN	2.00	0.090033	22.214077	2.00

The “Exchange Rates”, (i) for purposes of determining a Basket value for the European Union euro and the Japanese yen, will be those currency exchange rates in the interbank market quoted as one unit of the relevant currency in United States dollars as reported by Bloomberg L.P. (“Bloomberg”) on page FXC, or any substitute page thereto, (ii) for purposes of determining a Basket value for the South African rand, will be the currency exchange rate in the interbank market quoted as one South African rand in United States dollars as reported by Reuters Group PLC (“Reuters”) on page ECB37, or any substitute page thereto, (iii) for purposes of determining a Basket value for the Brazilian real, will be the currency exchange rate in the interbank market quoted as one Brazilian real in United States dollars as reported by Reuters on page BRFR, or any substitute page thereto, (iv) for purposes of determining a Basket value for the Mexican peso, will be the currency exchange rate in the interbank market quoted as one Mexican peso in United States dollars as reported by Reuters on page 1FEE, or any substitute page thereto, (v) for purposes of determining a Basket value for the Singapore dollar, will be the currency exchange rate in the interbank market quoted as one Singapore dollar in United States dollars as reported by Reuters on page ABSEXP1, or any substitute page thereto, and (vi) for purposes of determining a Basket value for the New Taiwan dollar, will be the currency exchange rate in the interbank market quoted as one New Taiwan dollar in United States dollars as reported by Reuters on page TAIFX1, or any substitute page thereto. The initial Exchange Rates will be equal to the currency exchange rates on the Pricing Date as reported by (i) Bloomberg on page FXC at approximately 10:00 a.m., New York City time, for the European Union euro and the Japanese yen, (ii) Reuters on page ECB37 at approximately 1:15 p.m. in London, for the South African rand, (iii) Reuters on page BRFR at approximately 6:00 p.m., San Paolo time, for the Brazilian real, (iv) Reuters on page 1FEE at approximately 12:00 p.m., New York City time, for the Mexican peso, (v) Reuters on page ABSEXP1 at approximately 11:00 a.m. in Singapore for the Singapore dollar, and (vi) Reuters on page TAIFX1 at approximately 11:00 a.m. in Taiwan for the New Taiwan dollar. For purposes of determining the Ending Value, the Exchange Rates will be those rates as reported by (i) Bloomberg on page FXC, or any substitute page thereto, at approximately 10:00 a.m. New York City time, for the European Union euro and the Japanese yen, (ii) Reuters on page ECB37, or any substitute page thereto, at approximately 1:15 p.m. in London, for the South African rand, (iii) Reuters on page BRFR, or any substitute page thereto, at approximately 6:00 p.m., San Paolo time, for the Brazilian real, (iv) Reuters on page 1FEE, or any substitute page thereto, at approximately 12:00 p.m., New York City time, for the Mexican peso, (v) Reuters on page ABSEXP1 at approximately 11:00 a.m. in Singapore for the Singapore dollar, and (vi) Reuters on page TAIFX1 at approximately 11:00 a.m. in Taiwan for the New Taiwan dollar on the relevant date. If the currency exchange rates are not so quoted on Bloomberg page FXC, Reuters page ECB37, Reuters page BRFR, Reuters page 1FEE, Reuters page ABSEXP1 or Reuters page TAIFX1 (as applicable), or any substitute page thereto, then the Exchange Rates used to determine the Ending Value will equal the noon buying rate in New York for cable transfers in foreign currencies as announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes (the “Noon Buying Rate”). If the Noon Buying Rate is not announced on that date, then the Exchange Rates will be calculated on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the applicable spot quotations received by the Calculation Agent at approximately 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the relevant date for the purchase or sale for deposits in the relevant currencies by the London offices of three leading banks engaged in the interbank market (selected in the sole discretion of the Calculation Agent) (the

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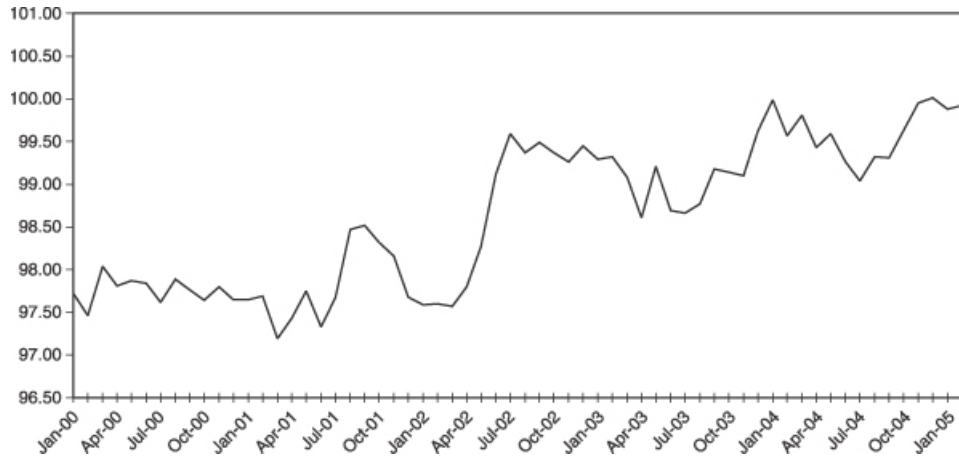
“Reference Banks”). If fewer than three Reference Banks provide spot quotations, then the Exchange Rates will be calculated on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the applicable spot quotations received by the Calculation Agent at approximately 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the relevant date from two leading commercial banks in New York (selected in the sole discretion of the Calculation Agent), for the purchase or sale for deposits in the relevant currencies. If these spot quotations are available from only one bank, then the Calculation Agent, in its sole discretion, will determine which quotation is available and reasonable to be used. If no spot quotation is available, then the Exchange Rates will be the rate the Calculation Agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be fair and reasonable under the circumstances at approximately 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the relevant date.

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 January 2000 through February 2005 based upon historical Exchange Rates, the Multipliers indicated above 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.

	Monthly Closing Values					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	97.72	97.65	97.59	99.29	99.99	99.88
February	97.46	97.69	97.60	99.32	99.57	99.92
March	98.04	97.19	97.57	99.08	99.81	
April	97.81	97.43	97.80	98.61	99.43	
May	97.87	97.75	98.27	99.21	99.59	
June	97.84	97.33	99.12	98.69	99.26	
July	97.62	97.67	99.59	98.66	99.04	
August	97.89	98.47	99.37	98.77	99.32	
September	97.76	98.52	99.49	99.18	99.31	
October	97.64	98.32	99.37	99.14	99.63	
November	97.80	98.16	99.26	99.10	99.95	
December	97.65	97.68	99.45	99.62	100.01	

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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.



UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

Set forth in full below is the opinion of Sidley Austin Brown & WoodLLP, tax counsel to ML&Co., as to certain United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes. This opinion is based upon laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change (including retroactive changes in effective dates) or possible differing interpretations. The discussion below 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, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to mark to market, tax-exempt entities (except to the extent specifically discussed below), persons holding Notes in a tax-deferred or tax-advantaged account, U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the United States dollar, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, or persons holding Notes as a hedge against currency risks, as a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “hedging”, “conversion” or “integrated” transaction for tax purposes. It also does not deal with holders other than original purchasers (except where otherwise specifically noted in this pricing supplement). If a partnership holds the Notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Thus, persons who are partners in a partnership holding the Notes should consult their own tax advisors. Moreover, all persons considering the purchase of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the United States federal income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

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

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

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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.

U.S. Holders

General. Since the amount payable on the maturity date with respect to the Notes (i.e., the Redemption Amount) will be determined by reference to the change in the value of the Basket over the term of the Notes, the Notes generally should be subject to the rules set forth in section 988 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) regarding foreign currency gain or loss (the “Foreign Currency Rules”). However, the Foreign Currency Rules do not set forth specific rules for determining the appropriate character, timing and amount of income, gain or loss that must be recognized by a taxpayer from holding a short-term debt instrument that provides for one or more foreign currency-related contingent payments, similar to the Notes. In the absence of any specific provision in the Foreign Currency Rules which would currently apply to the Notes, the United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes generally should be governed by a combination of both the general principles contained in the Foreign Currency Rules and general principles of United States federal income tax law. Nevertheless, the proper United States federal income tax treatment of the Notes is uncertain and prospective investors in the Notes are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the proper United States federal income tax treatment of an investment in the Notes.

Cash Method U.S. Holders. The amount payable on the maturity date with respect to a Note in excess of the principal amount thereof, if any, generally should be includible in income by a U.S. Holder who uses the cash method of tax accounting as ordinary interest on the date the amount payable on the maturity date is received. Upon the sale or exchange of a Note prior to the maturity date, a U.S. Holder who uses the cash method of tax accounting generally should be required to recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and such U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Note. Such a U.S. Holder’s tax basis in a Note generally should equal such U.S. Holder’s initial investment in the Note. Any portion of such gain or loss that is attributable to changes in the value of the Basket should constitute exchange gain or loss which will be characterized as ordinary income or loss. Any such gain or loss in excess of the portion of such gain or loss that constitutes exchange gain or loss (as described above) generally should be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, all or a portion of any such gain should be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the amount of original issue discount (as described below under “Accrual Method U.S. Holders”) that has accrued on a straight-line basis, or upon election under a constant yield method (based on daily compounding), through the date of sale. Despite the foregoing, since the amount payable on the maturity date with respect to the Notes in excess of the principal amount thereof, if any, will be calculated by reference to the change in the value of the Basket over the term of the Notes, it is possible that the IRS could assert that all or any portion of the income, gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder with respect to the Notes should be treated as exchange gain or loss, which would be characterized ordinary income or loss.

Accrual Method U.S. Holders. U.S. Holders who use the accrual method of tax accounting, and certain other holders including banks and dealers in securities, should be required to accrue original issue discount on a Note on a straight-line basis unless an election is made to accrue the original issue discount under a constant yield method (based on daily compounding). Such original issue discount should accrue based upon an estimated yield for the Note. Upon maturity of a Note, to the extent that the actual yield on the Note (i.e., the actual Redemption Amount) differs from this estimated yield, such difference should be treated as additional original issue discount or as an offset to previously accrued original issue discount. Upon the sale or exchange of a Note prior to the maturity date, a U.S. Holder who uses the accrual method of tax accounting generally should recognize gain or loss (or, in some cases, possibly an offset to previously accrued original issue discount) in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and such U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note. Such a U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis generally should equal such U.S. Holder’s initial investment in the Note increased by any original issue discount previously included in income by the U.S. Holder. Any portion of such gain or loss that is attributable to changes in the value of the Basket should

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constitute exchange gain or loss which will be characterized as ordinary income or loss. Any such gain or loss in excess of the portion of such gain or loss that constitutes exchange gain or loss (as described above) generally should be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Despite the foregoing, since the amount payable on the maturity date with respect to the Notes in excess of the principal amount thereof, if any, will be calculated by reference to the change in the value of the Basket over the term of the Notes, it is possible that the IRS could assert that all or any portion of the income, gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder with respect to the Notes should be treated as exchange gain or loss, which would be characterized ordinary income or loss.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the proper United States federal income tax treatment of the Notes, prospective investors in the Notes are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes.

Tax Return Disclosure Regulations

Pursuant to recently enacted Treasury regulations (the “Disclosure Regulations”), any taxpayer that has participated in a “reportable transaction” and who is required to file a United States federal income tax return must generally attach a disclosure statement disclosing such taxpayer’s participation in the reportable transaction to the taxpayer’s tax return for each taxable year for which the taxpayer participates in the reportable transaction. The Disclosure Regulations provide that, in addition to certain other transactions, a “loss transaction” constitutes a “reportable transaction.” A “loss transaction” is any transaction resulting in the taxpayer claiming a loss under section 165 of the Code in an amount equal to or in excess of certain threshold amounts. The Disclosure Regulations specifically provide that a loss resulting from a “section 988 transaction,” such as a loss realized with respect to the Notes, will constitute a section 165 loss. In the case of individuals or trusts, whether or not the loss flows through from an S corporation or partnership, if the loss arises with respect to a section 988 transaction (as defined in section 988(c)(1) of the Code relating to foreign currency transactions), the applicable loss threshold amount is \$50,000 in any single taxable year. Higher loss threshold amounts apply depending upon the taxpayer’s status as a corporation, partnership, or S corporation, as well as certain other factors. It is important to note, however, that the Disclosure Regulations provide that the fact that a transaction is a reportable transaction shall not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer’s treatment of the transaction is proper.

As previously mentioned, since the amount payable on the maturity date with respect to the Notes in excess of the principal amount thereof, if any, (i.e., the Redemption Amount), will be determined by reference to the change in the value of the Basket over the term of the Notes, the Notes generally should be subject to the Foreign Currency Rules and the acquisition of a Note should constitute a section 988 transaction. Based upon the foregoing, in the absence of future administrative pronouncements to the contrary, a holder of the Notes that recognizes an exchange loss with respect to the Notes that equals or exceeds the loss threshold amount applicable to such holder may be required to file a disclosure statement (i.e., IRS Form 8886 or substitute form) as an attachment to the holder’s tax return for the first taxable year in which the loss threshold amount is reached and to any subsequent tax return that reflects any amount of such section 165 loss from the Notes. Persons considering the purchase of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the rules contained in the Disclosure Regulations with respect to an investment in the Notes and to determine their own tax return disclosure obligations, if any, with respect to an investment in the Notes, including any requirement to file IRS Form 8886 as well as any penalties which may be imposed as a result of a failure to comply with the Disclosure Regulations.

Unrelated Business Taxable Income

Section 511 of the Code generally imposes a tax, at regular corporate or trust income tax rates, on the “unrelated business taxable income” of certain tax-exempt organizations, including qualified pension and profit sharing plan trusts and individual retirement accounts. In general, if the Notes are held for investment purposes, the amount of income or gain realized with respect to the Notes will not constitute unrelated business taxable income. However, if a Note constitutes debt-financed property (as defined in Section 514(b) of the Code) by

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reason of indebtedness incurred by a holder of a Note to purchase the Note, all or a portion of any income or gain realized with respect to such Note may be classified as unrelated business taxable income pursuant to Section 514 of the Code. Moreover, prospective investors in the Notes should be aware that whether or not any income or gain realized with respect to a Note which is owned by an organization that is generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of the Code constitutes unrelated business taxable income will depend upon the specific facts and circumstances applicable to such organization. Accordingly, any potential investors in the Notes that are generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of the Code are urged to consult with their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of investing in the Notes.

Non-U.S. Holders

A non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to United States federal income taxes on payments of principal, premium (if any) or interest (including original issue discount) on a Note, unless the non-U.S. Holder is a direct or indirect 10% or greater shareholder of ML&Co., a controlled foreign corporation related to ML&Co. or a bank receiving interest described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code. However, income allocable to non-U.S. Holders will generally be subject to annual tax reporting on IRS Form 1042-S. For a non-U.S. Holder to qualify for the exemption from taxation, any person, U.S. or foreign, that has control, receipt or custody of an amount subject to withholding, or who can disburse or make payments of an amount subject to withholding (the "Withholding Agent") must have received a statement that (a) is signed by the beneficial owner of the Note under penalties of perjury, (b) certifies that the owner is a non-U.S. Holder and (c) provides the name and address of the beneficial owner. The statement may generally be made on IRS Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) or a substantially similar form, and the beneficial owner must inform the Withholding Agent of any change in the information on the statement within 30 days of that change by filing a new IRS Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form). Generally, an IRS Form W-8BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number will remain in effect for a period starting on the date the form is signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year, unless a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect. If a Note is held through a securities clearing organization or certain other financial institutions, the organization or institution may provide a signed statement to the Withholding Agent. Under certain circumstances, the signed statement must be accompanied by a copy of the applicable IRS Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) or the substitute form provided by the beneficial owner to the organization or institution.

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

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).

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

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans subject to Section 4975 of the Code (also "plans") from engaging in certain transactions involving "plan assets" with persons who are "parties in interest" under ERISA or "disqualified persons" under the Code ("parties in interest") with respect to the plan or account. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in civil penalties or other liabilities under ERISA and/or an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code for those persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. Certain employee benefit plans and arrangements including those that are governmental plans (as defined in section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and foreign plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) ("non-ERISA arrangements") are not subject to the requirements of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to similar provisions under applicable federal, state, local, foreign or other regulations, rules or laws ("similar laws").

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

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

The Notes may not be purchased or held by (1) any plan, (2) any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of any plan's investment in the entity (a "plan asset entity") or (3) any person investing "plan assets" of any plan, unless in each case the purchaser or holder is eligible for the exemptive relief available

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under one or more of the PTCEs listed above or another applicable similar exemption. Any purchaser or holder of the Notes or any interest in the Notes will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding of the Notes that it either (1) is not a plan or a plan asset entity and is not purchasing those Notes on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any plan or plan asset entity or (2) with respect to the purchase or holding, is eligible for the exemptive relief available under any of the PTCEs listed above or another applicable exemption. In addition, any purchaser or holder of the Notes or any interest in the Notes which is a non-ERISA arrangement will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding of the Notes that its purchase and holding will not violate the provisions of any similar law.

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

USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

The net proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used as described under “Use of Proceeds” in the accompany prospectus and to hedge market risks of ML&Co. associated with its obligation to pay the 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 price set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement. After the initial public offering, the public offering price 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 restated consolidated financial statements and the related restated financial statement schedule incorporated in this pricing supplement by reference from Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 3, 2005 for the year ended December 26, 2003 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports dated March 1, 2004 (May 4, 2004 as to the effects of the restatement related to stock based compensation described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements) (February 3, 2005 as to the effects of the restatement related to the accounting for certain retail account fees described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements) (which express unqualified opinions and which report on the consolidated financial statements includes explanatory paragraphs for the change in accounting method in 2002 for goodwill amortization to conform to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, for the change in accounting method in 2004 for stock based compensation to conform to SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure*, by retroactively restating its 2003, 2002 and 2001 consolidated financial statements, and for the restatement to correct the accounting for certain retail account fees), 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 restated unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial information for the periods ended March 26, 2004 and March 28, 2003, June 25, 2004 and June 27, 2003 and September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003 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 a review of such information. However, as stated in their reports dated May 4, 2004 (February 3, 2005 as to the effects of the restatement related to the accounting for certain retail account fees described in Note 2 to the restated unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements), August 2, 2004 (February 3, 2005 as to the effects of the restatement related to the accounting for certain retail account fees described in Note 2 to the restated unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements) and November 1, 2004 (February 3, 2005 as to the effects of the restatement related to the accounting for certain retail account fees described in Note 2 to the restated unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements) included in Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 3, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein, they did not audit and they do not express opinions on that restated unaudited interim condensed consolidated 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 restated 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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26,200,000 Units
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Medium-Term Notes, Series C
Global Value Currency Basket Notes
due March 7, 2006
(the "Notes")
\$10 principal amount per unit

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Merrill Lynch & Co.

March 2, 2005
