

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

(To prospectus supplement and prospectus dated February 25, 2005)  
 Pricing Supplement Number: 2514

[LOGO OMITTED]  
 2,420,795 Units  
 Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.  
 Medium-Term Notes, Series C  
 Leveraged Index Return Notes(R)  
 Linked to the Emerging Market Equity Basket  
 due September 8, 2009  
 (the "Notes")  
 \$10 original public offering price per unit

<TABLE>  
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 The Notes:  
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- o The Notes are designed for investors who are seeking leveraged exposure to increases in the value of the Emerging Market Equity Basket, an index basket comprised of the CECEEUR Index, the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, the Hang Seng Index, the KOSPI 200 Index and the Russian Depository Index, each initially equally weighted, willing to forego interest payments on the Notes and willing to accept less than the \$10 original public offering price per unit on the maturity date if the value of the Emerging Market Equity Basket declines by more than 20% over the term of the Notes.
- o There will be no payments prior to the maturity date and we cannot redeem the Notes prior to the maturity date.
- o We have applied to have the Notes quoted on the Nasdaq National Market. However, the Nasdaq has not previously quoted securities having values linked to the indices included in the Emerging Market Equity Basket, and may be required to enter into certain agreements with exchanges on which securities included in the indices are traded prior to quoting securities such as the Notes. The application for quotation is therefore not expected to be approved prior to the issuance of these Notes, and we can make no representation as to when, if ever, the Notes will be quoted, or, whether, if quoted, the Notes will remain quoted for the entire term of the Notes.

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- o The Notes will be senior unsecured debt securities of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., will be part of a series entitled "Medium-Term Notes, Series C" and will have the CUSIP No. 59021V573.
  - o The settlement date for the Notes is expected to be March 7, 2006.
- Payment on the maturity date:
- o The amount you receive on the maturity date will be based on the direction of and percentage change in the value of the Emerging Market Equity Basket over the term of the Notes. If the value of the Emerging Market Equity Basket:
    - o has increased, you will receive an amount equal to \$10 per unit plus a supplemental amount equal to \$10 multiplied by 109.25% of that increase;
    - o has decreased by 20% or less, you will receive \$10 per unit; or
    - o has decreased by more than 20%, you will receive less than \$10 per unit. Any decline in the value of the Emerging Market Equity Basket in excess of 20% will result in the amount paid on the maturity date on the Notes being reduced by an amount equal to 125% of the decline in excess of 20%.

</TABLE>

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

Investing in the Notes involves risks that are described in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page PS-7 of this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

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	Per Unit -----	Total -----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Public offering price (1) .....	\$10.00	\$24,207,950
Underwriting discount .....	\$.20	\$484,159
Proceeds, before expenses, to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.....	\$9.80	\$23,723,791

</TABLE>

(1) The public offering price and the underwriting discount for any single transaction to purchase between 100,000 to 299,999 units will be

\$9.95 per unit and \$.15 per unit, respectively, for any single transaction to purchase between 300,000 to 499,999 units will be \$9.90 per unit and \$.10 per unit, respectively, and for any single transaction to purchase 500,000 units or more will be \$9.85 per unit and \$.05 per unit, respectively.

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.

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Merrill Lynch & Co.  
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The date of this pricing supplement is March 2, 2006.

"Leveraged Index Return Notes(R)" is a registered service mark of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

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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 Leveraged Index Return Notes(R) Linked to the Emerging Market Equity Basket due September 8, 2009 (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 Emerging Market Equity 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 in 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 and references to "MLI" are to Merrill Lynch International.

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 September 8, 2009. 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 original public offering price. 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.

Are there any risks associated with my investment?

Yes, an investment in the Notes is subject to certain risks, including the risk of loss. 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 International ("MLI"), 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 certain indices, as reflected by changes in the value of the Basket, over the term of the Notes. The indices that comprise the Basket are the CECEUR Index, the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, the Hang Seng Index, the KOSPI 200 Index and the Russian Depository Index (each a "Basket Index" and together the "Basket Indices"). Each Basket Index was assigned an equal weighting so that each Basket Index represents an equal portion of the value of the Basket on March 2, 2006, the date the Notes were priced for initial sale to the public (the "Pricing Date").

In addition, a fixed factor (the "Multiplier") was determined on the Pricing Date for each Basket Index by taking the weighting for that Basket Index, multiplying that weighting (as a percentage) by 100, and then dividing the result by the closing level of that Basket 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 Index and its designated Multiplier, as described in this pricing supplement. The Multipliers for each Basket Index are listed in the section entitled "The Basket" in this pricing supplement.

The Notes are debt obligations of ML&Co. 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 Basket Indices.

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

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values of the Basket from January 2000 through February 2006 based upon the Multiplier for each Basket Index calculated as of the Pricing Date and historical levels of each Basket Index. In addition, we have included tables and graphs showing the historical month-end levels of each Basket Index from January 2000 through February 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, this information 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 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 and will equal:

(i) If the Ending Value is greater than or equal to the Starting Value:

$$\$10 + \left[ \frac{\$10 \times (\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value})}{\text{Starting Value}} \times \text{Participation Rate} \right];$$

(ii) If the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value but is greater than or equal to the Threshold Value, the \$10 original public offering price per unit; or

(iii) If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value:

$$\$10 \times \left( \frac{\text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \times 125\%$$

The "Starting Value" was set to 100 on the Pricing Date.

The "Ending Value" means the average of the values of the Basket at the close of the market on five business days shortly before the maturity date of the Notes. We may calculate the Ending Value by reference to fewer than five or even a single day's closing value if, during the period shortly before the maturity date of the Notes, there is a disruption in the trading of a sufficient number of stocks included in any Basket Index or certain futures or options contracts relating to a Basket Index.

The "Threshold Value" is 80% of the Starting Value.

The "Participation Rate" equals 109.25%

In the event that the value of the Basket declines over the term of the Notes by more than 20% from the Starting Value, the amount you receive on the maturity date will be less, and possibly significantly less, than the \$10 original public offering price per unit. Any decline in the Basket below the Threshold Value will result in the amount paid on the maturity date on the Notes being reduced by an amount equal to 125% of the decline in excess of 20%.

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 three examples of Redemption Amount calculations, including for Example 3, a Participation Rate of 109.25%.

Example 1--The hypothetical Ending Value is 50% of the Starting Value and is less than the Threshold Value:

Starting Value: 100  
Hypothetical Ending Value: 50  
$$\text{Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 \times \left( \frac{50}{100} \right) \times 125\% = \$6.25$$

Example 2--The hypothetical Ending Value is 90% of the Starting Value and not less than the Threshold Value:

Starting Value: 100  
Hypothetical Ending Value: 90  
Redemption Amount (per unit) = \$10

Example 3--The hypothetical Ending Value is 150% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100  
Hypothetical Ending Value: 150

$$\text{Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} (150-100) \\ \$10 + [ \$10 \times (\text{-----}) \times 109.25\% ] \\ ( 100 ) \end{array} \right] = \$15.4625$$

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 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 seeking leveraged exposure to increases in the value of the Basket, willing to forego interest payments on the Notes, such as fixed or floating interest rates paid on traditional interest bearing debt securities, and willing to accept less than the \$10 original public offering price per unit on the maturity date if the value of the Basket declines by more than 20% over the term of the Notes.

What about taxes?

The United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes are complex and uncertain. By purchasing a Note, you and ML&Co. agree, in the absence of an administrative determination, judicial ruling or other authoritative guidance to the contrary, to characterize a Note for all tax purposes as a pre-paid cash-settled forward contract linked to the value of the Basket. Under this characterization of the Notes, you should be required to recognize gain or loss to the extent that you receive cash on the maturity date or upon a sale or exchange of a Note prior to the maturity date. You should review the discussion under the section entitled "United States Federal Income Taxation" in this pricing supplement.

Will the Notes be listed on a stock exchange?

We have applied to have the Notes quoted on the Nasdaq National Market. However, the Nasdaq has not previously quoted securities having values linked to the indices included in the Basket, and may be required to enter into certain agreements with exchanges on which securities included in the indices are traded prior to quoting securities such as the Notes. The application for quotation is therefore not expected to be approved prior to the issuance of these Notes, and we can make no representation as to when, if ever, the Notes will be quoted, or, whether, if quoted, the Notes will remain quoted for the entire term of the Notes. In any event, you should be aware that quotation of the Notes on The Nasdaq National Market would not necessarily ensure that a liquid trading market would be available for the Notes. You should review the section entitled "Risk Factors--There may be an uncertain trading market for the Notes and the market price you may receive or be quoted for your Notes on a date prior to the stated

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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 current 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, namely the underwriting discount paid in respect of the Notes and other costs associated with the Notes, and compensation for developing and hedging the product. Depending on the impact of these factors, you may receive significantly less than the \$10 original public offering price 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 \$10 original public offering price per unit. This is due to, among other things, our costs of developing, hedging and distributing the Notes. Any potential purchasers for your Notes in the secondary market are unlikely to consider

these factors.

What is the role of MLPF&S?

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

What is the role of Merrill Lynch International?

MLI, as the calculation agent, will be our agent for purposes of determining the value of the Basket Indices, the Ending Value and the Redemption Amount. Under certain circumstances, MLI as calculation agent and its other business activities or its affiliation to ML&Co. could give rise to conflicts of interest. MLI is required to carry out its duties as calculation agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment.

What is ML&Co.?

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

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

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#### RISK FACTORS

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

Your investment may result in a loss

We will not repay you a fixed amount of principal on the Notes on the maturity date. The payment on the Notes you receive will depend on the change in the value of the Basket. Because the value of the Basket is subject to market fluctuations, the payment on the Notes you receive may be more or less than the \$10 original public offering price per unit of the Notes. If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, the Redemption Amount will be less, and possibly significantly less, than the \$10 original public offering price per unit.

Any decline in the value of the Basket below the Threshold Value will result in the amount paid on the maturity date on the Notes being reduced by an amount equal to 125% of the decline in excess of 20%.

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 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. Unlike traditional interest bearing debt securities, the Notes do not guarantee the return of a principal amount on the maturity date.

Your return will not reflect the value of any dividends that may be paid on the stocks included in the Basket Indices

The return on your Notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the stocks included in each Basket Index and received the dividends paid on those stocks, if any, because the value of the Basket is calculated by reference to the prices of the common stocks included in each Basket Index without taking into consideration the value of dividends paid on those stocks.

Your return may be affected by factors affecting international securities markets

The Basket Indices are computed by reference to the value of the equity securities of companies listed on various European and Asian exchanges. The return on the Notes will be affected by factors affecting the value of securities in these markets. The European and Asian 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 these markets may affect prices and the volume of trading in those markets. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about European or Asian companies than about United States companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Additionally, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements in Europe and Asia differ from those applicable to United States reporting companies.

The prices and performance of securities of companies in Europe and Asia may be affected by political, economic, financial and social factors in those regions. In addition, recent or future changes in a country's government, economic and fiscal policies, 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 international securities markets. Moreover, the relevant European and Asian economies may 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 Basket Indices include stocks of companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, South Korea, Russia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. Each of these countries has its own risks and special circumstances which may positively or negatively impact the underlying companies and stock exchanges represented by the Basket Indices and, therefore, the value of the Notes. Political, economic and social changes in these countries may negatively impact the value of the Basket Indices.

There may be an uncertain trading market for the Notes and 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

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We have applied to have the Notes quoted on the Nasdaq National Market. However, the Nasdaq has not previously quoted securities having values linked to the indices included in the Emerging Market Equity Basket, and may be required to enter into certain agreements with exchanges on which securities included in the indices are traded prior to quoting securities such as the Notes. The application for quotation is therefore not expected to be approved prior to the issuance of these Notes, and we can make no representation as to when, if ever, the Notes will be quoted, or, whether, if quoted, the Notes will remain quoted for the entire term of the Notes. In any event, you should be aware that quotation of the Notes on The Nasdaq National Market would not necessarily ensure that a trading market would develop for the Notes. If a trading market does develop, there can be no assurance that there will be liquidity in the trading market. The development of a trading market for the Notes will depend on our financial performance and other factors, including changes in the level of the Basket. If the trading market for the Notes is limited, there may be a limited number of buyers for your Notes if you do not wish to hold your investment until the stated maturity date. This may affect the price you receive.

If a market-maker (which may be 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 at which you could sell your Notes in a secondary market transaction is expected to be affected by factors that we considered in setting the economic terms of the Notes, namely the underwriting discount paid in respect of the Notes and other costs associated with the Notes, and compensation for developing and hedging the product. This quoted price could be higher or lower than the original issue price. 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 at which a purchaser (which may include MLPF&S) might be willing to purchase your Notes in a secondary market transaction is expected to be lower than the original issue price. This is due to, among other things, the fact that the original issue price included, and secondary market prices are likely to exclude, underwriting discount paid with respect to, and the developing and hedging costs associated with, the Notes.

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

The trading value of the Notes will be affected by factors that interrelate in complex ways. The effect of one factor may offset the increase in the trading value of the Notes caused by another factor and the effect of one factor may exacerbate the decrease in the trading value of the Notes caused by another factor. For example, increases in 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 and the Threshold Value. 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. 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. If interest rates increase or decrease in markets related to the Basket Indices, the trading value of the Notes may be adversely affected. The level of interest rates in the United States, Europe or Asia may also affect the applicable economies and in turn the value of the related Basket Index and, thus, the trading value of the Notes.

Changes in the volatility of the Basket Indices 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 any of the Basket Indices increases or decreases, the trading value of the Notes may be adversely affected.

Changes in dividend yields on the stocks included in the Basket Indices are expected to affect the trading value of the Notes. In general, if dividend yields on the stocks included in the Basket Indices increase, we expect that the trading value of the Notes will decrease and, conversely, if dividend yields on these 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

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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 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.

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 stocks underlying the Basket Indices or futures or options contracts on the Basket 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 stocks included in the Basket. 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.

Potential conflicts of interest could arise

The calculation agent is responsible for the calculation of the Basket Index pursuant to the formula. While the application of the formula is largely objective, there are certain situations where the calculation agent will exercise judgment in its capacity as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will also be responsible for determining the value of the Basket Indices. The calculation agent for the Notes is MLI, our affiliate. Under certain circumstances, MLI as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as calculation agent for the Notes could give rise to conflicts of interest. MLI is required to carry out its duties as calculation agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, because we control MLI, potential conflicts of interest could arise. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with its determination as to whether the value of the Basket 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 Index. See the sections entitled "Description of the Notes--Adjustments to the Basket Indices; Market Disruption Events" and "--Discontinuance of the Basket Indices " in this pricing supplement. MLI is required to carry out its duties as calculation agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, because we control MLI, 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 Basket Indices including extending loans to, or making equity investments in, those companies or providing

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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 included in any of the Basket Indices. Any prospective purchaser of the Notes should undertake an independent investigation of the companies included in the Basket 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.

Tax consequences are uncertain

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 September 8, 2009. Information included in this pricing supplement supersedes 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 59021V573.

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 prior to the maturity date.

ML&Co. will issue the Notes in denominations of whole units each with a \$10 original public offering price 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, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per unit equal to the Redemption Amount, as provided below.

## Determination of the Redemption Amount

The "Redemption Amount" per unit denominated in dollars will be determined by the calculation agent and will equal:

(i) If the Ending Value is equal to or greater than the Starting Value:

$$\text{Value: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{(Ending Value-Starting Value)} \\ \$10 + \left[ \$10 \times \left( \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \times \text{Participation Rate} \right]; \\ \left[ \text{Starting Value} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

(ii) If the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value but is equal to or greater than the Threshold Value, the \$10 original public offering price per unit; or

(iii) If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{( Ending Value )} \\ \$10 \times \left( \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{(Starting Value)}} \right) \times 125\% \end{array}$$

The "Starting Value" was set to 100 on March 2, 2006, the date the Notes were priced for initial sale to the public (the "Pricing Date").

The "Ending Value" will be determined by the calculation agent and will equal the average of the closing values of the Basket determined on each of the first five Calculation Days during the Calculation Period. If there are fewer than five Calculation Days during the Calculation Period, then the Ending Value will equal the average of the closing values of the Basket on those Calculation Days. If there is only one Calculation Day during the Calculation Period, then the Ending Value will equal the closing value of the Basket on that Calculation Day. If no Calculation Days occur during the Calculation Period, then the Ending Value will equal the closing value of the Basket determined on the last scheduled Basket Business Day in the Calculation Period, regardless of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event (as described below under "--Adjustments to the Basket Indices; Market Disruption Events") on that scheduled Basket Business Day.

The "Threshold Value" is 80% of the Starting Value.

The "Participation Rate" equals 109.25%.

The "Calculation Period" means the period from and including the seventh scheduled Basket Business Day before the maturity date to and including the second scheduled Basket Business Day before the maturity date.

A "Calculation Day" means any Basket Business Day during the Calculation Period on which a Market Disruption Event has not occurred.

A "Basket Business Day" means a day on which the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), the AMEX and The Nasdaq Stock Market (the "Nasdaq") are open for trading and the Basket Indices or any successor indices are calculated and published.

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 Ending Values of the Basket:

- o the percentage change from the Starting Value to the hypothetical Ending Value;
- o the total amount payable on the maturity date for each Note;
- o the total rate of return to holders of the Notes;
- o the pretax annualized rate of return to holders of the Notes; and
- o the pretax annualized rate of return of an investment in the stocks included in the Basket Indices, which includes an assumed aggregate dividend yield of 2.01% per annum, as more fully described below.

The table below includes a Threshold Value of 80% and includes the Participation Rate of 109.25%.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Pretax annualized rate return of included the Basket Indices (1) (2)	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)	of stocks in
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
20.00	-80%	\$2.5000	-75.00%	-35.84%	-
36.21%					
30.00	-70%	\$3.7500	-62.50%	-26.08%	-
27.82%					
40.00	-60%	\$5.0000	-50.00%	-18.81%	-
21.35%					
50.00	-50%	\$6.2500	-37.50%	-12.95%	-
16.04%					
60.00	-40%	\$7.5000	-25.00%	-8.03%	-
11.52%					
70.00	-30%	\$8.7500	-12.50%	-3.77%	-
7.57%					
80.00	-20%	\$10.0000	0.00%	0.00%	-
4.05%					
90.00	-10%	\$10.0000	0.00%	0.00%	-
0.88%					
100.00 (3)	0%	\$10.0000	0.00%	0.00%	-
2.01%					
110.00	10%	\$11.0925	10.93%	2.98%	
4.68%					
120.00	20%	\$12.1850	21.85%	5.71%	
7.15%					
130.00	30%	\$13.2775	32.78%	8.24%	
9.45%					
140.00	40%	\$14.3700	43.70%	10.60%	
11.61%					

150.00	50%	\$15.4625	54.63%	12.81%
13.65%				
160.00	60%	\$16.5550	65.55%	14.89%
15.58%				

(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, 2006 to September 8, 2009, 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 stocks underlying each of the Basket Indices, and consequently a percentage change in each Basket Index, that equals the percentage change in the Basket from the Starting Value to the relevant hypothetical Ending Value;
  - (b) a constant dividend yield of 2.01% per annum (which equals the average of a dividend yield of 2.07% for the CECEUR Index, 1.99% for the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, 3.28% for the Hang Seng Index, 1.57% for the KOSPI 200 Index and 1.13% for the Russian Depository 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 Ending Value; and
  - (c) no transaction fees or expenses.

(3) This is the Starting Value of the Basket.

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 and term of your investment.

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The following graph illustrates the total dollar return (per unit) you would receive on each Note for a range of hypothetical Ending Values (expressed as a percentage change from the Starting Value), including a Threshold Value of 80% and including a Participation Rate of 109.25%.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

#### Adjustments to the Basket Indices; Market Disruption Events

If at any time Wiener Borse AG (the "Wiener Borse"), HSI Services Limited ("HSI") or the Korean Stock Exchange ("KSE") (each an "Index Publisher") makes a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating its respective Basket Index or in any other way materially modifies that Basket Index so that the Basket Index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of that Basket 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 index comparable to that Basket Index as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing level with reference to the Basket Index, as so adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating a Basket Index is modified so that the level of the Basket Index is a fraction or a multiple of what it would have been if it had not been modified, e.g., due to a split, then the calculation agent will adjust the Basket Index in order to arrive at a level of the Basket Index as if it had not been modified, e.g., as if a split had not occurred.

"Market Disruption Event" means either of the following events as determined by the calculation agent:

- (A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading for more than two hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the applicable exchange (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in 20% or more of the stocks which then comprise a Basket Index or any successor index; or
- (B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading for more

than two hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the applicable exchange (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 option contracts or futures contracts related to a Basket Index, or any successor index.

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

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- (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 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 Basket 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 Basket Index; and
- (4) 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.

The occurrence of a Market Disruption Event could affect the calculation of the payment you may receive on the maturity date. See the section entitled "--Payment on the Maturity Date" in this pricing supplement.

#### Discontinuance of the Basket Indices

If an Index Publisher discontinues publication of its respective Basket 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 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 Index and calculate the Ending 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 Index and:

- o the calculation agent does not select a successor index; or
- o the successor index is not published on any of the Calculation Days,

the calculation agent will compute a substitute level for that Basket Index in accordance with the procedures last used to calculate that Basket Index before any discontinuance. If a successor index is selected or the calculation agent calculates a level as a substitute for a Basket Index as described below, the successor index or level will be used as a substitute for that Basket 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 Index before the Calculation Period 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:

- o the determination of the Ending Value; and
- o 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 Redemption Amount as described in the preceding paragraph as if that day

were a Calculation Day. 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 that is either (i) a Basket Business Day or (ii) a day on which the applicable exchanges listing the stocks of companies used to calculate a substitute level for a Basket Index following a discontinuance, as discussed above, are open for trading.

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

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#### 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 original public offering price per unit, will be equal to the Redemption Amount, 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 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.

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#### THE BASKET

The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in the percentage change in the level of the CECEEUR Index, the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, the Hang Seng Index, the KOSPI 200 Index and the Russian Depositary Index over the term of the Notes. The Basket Indices are described in the sections below. Each Basket Index was assigned an equal weighting so that each Basket 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 Index

A fixed factor (the "Multiplier") was determined for each Basket Index, based upon the weighting of that Basket Index. The Multiplier for each Basket Index was calculated on the Pricing Date and equals:

- o the weighting (as a percentage) for that Basket Index, multiplied by 100; and
- o divided by the closing level of that Basket Index on the Pricing Date.

The Multipliers were calculated in this way so that the value of the Basket would equal 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 Index in the event that Basket 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 Index had those material changes or modifications not been made.

The Multipliers for each Basket 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 Index on a Calculation Day and the Multiplier applicable to each Basket Index. The value of the Basket will vary based on the increase or decrease in the level of each Basket Index. Any increase in the level of a Basket Index (assuming no change in the levels of the other Basket Indices) will result in an increase in the

value of the Basket. Conversely, any decrease in the level of a Basket Index (assuming no change in the levels of the other Basket Indices) will result in a decrease in the value of the Basket. On the Pricing Date, for each Basket Index, the symbol, the weighting, the initial US dollar equivalent closing level, the Multiplier and the initial contribution to the Basket were as follows:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Basket Indices	Symbol	Weighting	Closing Level(1)	Multiplier (2)	Initial Basket Value
<S> CECEEUR Index	<C> CECEEUR	<C> 20%	<C> 2393.98	<C> 0.00835429	<C> 20.00
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	HSCEI	20%	6505.38	0.00307438	20.00
Hang Seng Index	HSI	20%	15882.45	0.00125925	20.00
KOSPI 200 Index	KOSPI2	20%	176.85	0.11309019	20.00
Russian Depositary Index	RDX	20%	1908.13	0.01048147	20.00

</TABLE>

- (1) This is the closing level of each Basket Index on the Pricing Date.  
(2) The Multiplier equals the weighting of the Basket Index multiplied by 100, and then divided by the closing level of that Basket Index on the Pricing Date.

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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 January 2000 through February 2006 based upon historical levels of each Basket Index, the Multipliers and exchange rates 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.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
January.....	52.64	46.68	44.43	38.27	59.66	66.34	96.55
February.....	52.92	43.68	44.75	38.28	64.00	72.13	99.42
March.....	55.23	39.94	47.55	36.51	63.43	67.74	
April.....	49.84	42.93	48.28	39.24	58.23	65.91	
May.....	48.31	45.63	47.35	42.06	57.49	67.37	
June.....	51.27	44.33	43.41	43.84	57.53	71.18	
July.....	52.03	40.29	41.09	46.51	56.64	76.71	
August.....	53.05	37.84	41.26	51.06	58.97	78.12	
September.....	47.45	34.08	37.97	49.75	62.15	85.70	
October.....	44.78	37.06	39.65	54.17	62.27	79.30	
November.....	40.93	40.73	42.00	53.89	65.55	85.27	
December.....	43.08	42.11	39.16	58.43	65.78	88.49	

</TABLE>

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 Redemption Amount which may be payable to you on the maturity date.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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The CECEUR Index

All the disclosure in this pricing supplement regarding the CECEUR Index is derived from The Rules for the CECE Index Family published by the Wiener Borse and other publicly available information. This information reflects the policies of the Wiener Borse, as stated in this publicly available information, and is subject to change by the Wiener Borse at its discretion. None of ML&Co., MLFF&S or MLI accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of the CECEUR Index or assume any responsibility for the accuracy of such index or information.

The CECEUR Index (index symbol "CECEUR", the CECE Composite Index denominated in European Union euro) is calculated, published and disseminated by the Wiener Borse. The CECEUR Index was set to a United States dollar base value of 1,000 index points as of July 15, 1996 and a European Union euro base value of 746.46 index points as of January 4, 1999. The CECEUR Index is an index currently consisting of the 27 stocks included in three sub-indices, the Czech Traded Index (index symbol "CTX") (index capitalization, as of March 2, 2006, EUR 15,793,527,644), the Hungarian Traded Index (index symbol "HTX") (index capitalization, as of March 2, 2006, EUR 11,435,600,993) and the Polish Traded Index (index symbol "PTX") (index capitalization, as of March 2, 2006, EUR 27,983,794,799) and reflects in real-time the movement of the underlying stocks, as well as currency updates, which occur every two minutes. The CECEUR Index, the Czech Traded Index, the Hungarian Traded Index and the Polish Traded Index together are referred to as the "CECE Index Family" and are all constructed according to the same principles. The indices of the CECE Index Family are capitalization weighted price indices and are not adjusted for dividend payments on the constituent stocks comprising the indices. The indices of the CECE Index Family incorporate free float factors (the free float of a component stock is defined as the percentage of the shares of the issuing company which are available for trading) which are intended to ensure that the weight of a particular stock in an index roughly corresponds to the fraction of the registered capital that is actually available for public trading on the stock exchange on which it trades. The indices also incorporate a representation factor to ensure that a component stock of the indices cannot exceed a maximum weighting cap of 25%. The CECEUR Index is calculated on every day that at least one of the local country stock exchanges is open for trading.

The selection criteria for stocks included in the three country indices comprising the CECEUR Index are: market capitalization, liquidity, price availability, sector representativeness and market interest, with market capitalization and liquidity as the primary factors. Only ordinary shares of joint-stock companies domiciled in the country covered by the relevant country index and listed and introduced into trading on the local official stock exchange are eligible for inclusion in such country index. There is no prescribed number of stocks to be included in the country indices but inclusion is limited to the most liquid stocks traded on the local country stock exchanges. The selection of stocks for inclusion in the CECEUR Index is made on a quarterly basis by the CECE Committee, which consists of representatives of the Wiener Borse, Austrian Futures & Options Exchange members, financial institutions issuing financial products on the CECE indices, academic circles and market experts.

Historical data on the CECEUR Index

The following table sets forth the closing level of the CECEUR Index at the end of each month in the period from January 2000 through February 2006. This historical data on the CECEUR Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the CECEUR Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the CECEUR Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the CECEUR Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
January.....	1139.53	1040.45	989.82	805.62	1013.08	1564.58	2323.22
February.....	1284.85	908.03	942.49	778.42	1079.11	1818.27	2369.75
March.....	1277.83	859.27	954.82	763.34	1150.68	1684.76	
April.....	1136.36	884.59	988.03	829.04	1141.78	1551.18	
May.....	1112.19	959.45	967.47	853.52	1127.54	1616.81	
June.....	1064.35	868.57	812.72	819.56	1164.24	1770.81	
July.....	1077.10	783.17	757.46	899.45	1157.38	1897.75	
August.....	1080.70	732.87	816.57	1016.66	1182.19	2004.02	
September.....	977.33	677.51	761.99	933.55	1272.95	2221.28	
October.....	964.64	802.47	838.44	980.80	1330.21	2032.16	
November.....	898.60	842.20	892.06	917.00	1432.77	2142.10	
December.....	1019.43	857.82	854.44	970.33	1537.86	2218.74	

</TABLE>

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the CECEEUR Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the CECEEUR Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the CECEEUR Index. On March 2, 2006, the closing level of the CECEEUR Index was 2,393.98.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

#### License Agreement

ML&Co. and the Wiener Borse have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement providing for the license to ML&Co. of the right to use certain indices calculated by the Wiener Borse in connection with the issuance and marketing of securities, including the Notes.

The license agreement provides that the following information must be set forth in this pricing supplement:

"The CECEEUR Index was developed and is real-time calculated and published by Wiener Borse AG. The full name of the Index and its abbreviation are protected by copyright law as trademarks. The CECEEUR index description, rules and composition are available online on [www.indices.cc](http://www.indices.cc) - the index portal of Wiener Borse AG.

Wiener Borse does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the CECEEUR Index or any data included therein and Wiener Borse shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein.

A non-exclusive authorization to use the CECEEUR Index in conjunction with financial products was granted upon the conclusion of a license agreement between ML&Co. and Wiener Borse AG. The only relationship to ML&Co. is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of CECEEUR Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Wiener Borse without regard to ML&Co. or the Notes. Wiener Borse reserves the rights to change the methods of index calculation or publication, to cease the calculation or publication of the CECEEUR Index or to change the CECEEUR Index trademarks or cease the use thereof.

The Notes are not in any way sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Wiener Borse. Wiener Borse makes no warranty or representation whatsoever, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by ML&Co., owners of the Notes, or any other person or entity from the use of the CECEEUR Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall Wiener Borse have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages."

#### The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index

All disclosure in this pricing supplement regarding the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, unless otherwise stated is derived from publicly available information. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by HSI or any of its affiliates (collectively, "HSI Services") and Hang Seng Data Services Limited. None of ML&Co., MLPF&S or MLI accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index or assume any responsibility for the accuracy of such index or information.

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index (index symbol "HSCEI") is compiled, published and managed by HSI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Hang Seng Bank, and was first calculated and published on August 8, 1994. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index was launched as a market-capitalization weighted index, consisting of all the Hong Kong listed H-shares of Chinese enterprises one year after the first H-share company was listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. (the "SEHK"). H-shares are Hong Kong listed shares, traded in Hong Kong dollars, of Chinese state-owned enterprises. With the launch of the 200-stock Hang Seng Composite Index ("HSCI") on October 3, 2001, the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index became part of the Hang Seng Composite Index Series (the "HSCI Series"). Since then, constituents of the of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index comprise only the largest H-share companies which are included in the 200-stock HSCI. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index had a base index of 1,000 at launch, but on October 3, 2001 with the launch of the HSCI Series, the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index was rebased with a value of 2,000 at January 3, 2000 to align with the HSCI Series. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is reviewed semi-annually together with the HSCI Series. H-Share companies joining or leaving the HSCI are automatically included or excluded from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index.

To be included in the HSCI and be eligible for inclusion in the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, a stock must have a primary listing on the main board of the SEHK and the issuer must not have a secondary listing in Hong Kong, stocks listed on the Growth Enterprises Market, or preference shares, debt securities, or other derivatives. A stock is removed from the HSCI if (a) it had more than 20 trading days without turnover over the past 12 months, excluding days when the stock is suspended from trading, or (b) if the stock's 12-month average market capitalisation ranks fall to the 240th position or below. Stocks with less than one year listing history will be counted on a pro-rata basis. A stock is added to HSCI if (a) it has had less than 20 trading days without turnover over the past 12 months, excluding days when the stock is suspended from trading, and (b) the stock's 12-month average market capitalisation ranks rises to the 160th position or better. The number of constitute stocks in the HSCI is fixed at 200, so the next highest ranking stock will be added or the next lowest ranking constituents will be removed if the numbers of stocks that leave and join the HSCI are not the same.

The calculation methodology of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index will change on March 6, 2006 to a free float-adjusted market capitalization methodology. This free float adjustment will aim to exclude from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index calculation long-term core shareholdings that are not readily available for trading. A free float-adjusted factor, which represents the proportion of shares that are free-floating as a percentage of issued shares, will be used to adjust the number of shares for index calculation. A 15% cap on individual stock weights will also be applied to assure no one stock dominates the Index.

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Historical data on the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index

The following table sets forth the closing level of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index at the end of each month in the period from January 2000 through February 2006. This historical data on the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
January.....	1820.05	1588.26	1913.96	2161.61	4597.72	4721.52	6277.05
February.....	1454.38	1809.63	2007.95	2197.43	5102.14	5152.38	6506.18
March.....	1514.74	1815.19	2034.69	2187.04	4778.13	4792.77	
April.....	1573.45	2062.66	2054.71	2204.85	4061.18	4657.70	
May.....	1694.91	2335.36	2130.60	2460.23	4301.93	4593.03	
June.....	1903.95	2310.48	2167.39	2726.43	4291.02	4861.87	
July.....	2211.17	1982.50	2046.50	3038.89	4335.34	5263.41	
August.....	2201.75	1821.49	1923.63	3340.18	4292.02	5069.99	
September.....	1932.65	1718.96	1890.20	3221.21	4649.66	5227.28	
October.....	1790.92	1865.34	1830.95	3862.44	4504.78	4770.37	
November.....	1600.16	1789.82	1907.97	3832.27	4967.44	5032.21	
December.....	1624.13	1757.75	1990.44	5020.18	4741.32	5330.34	

</TABLE>

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the level of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index. On March 2, 2006, the closing level of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index was 6,505.38.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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The Hang Seng Index

All disclosure in this pricing supplement regarding the Hang Seng Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, unless otherwise stated is derived from publicly available information. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by HSI and Hang Seng Data Services Limited. None of ML&Co., MLPF&S or MLI accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of the Hang Seng Index or assume any responsibility for the accuracy of such index or information.

The Hang Seng Index (index symbol "HSI") is compiled, published and managed by HSI and was first calculated and published on November 24, 1969. The Hang Seng Index is a market-capitalization weighted index consisting of 33 constituent stocks that, as of March 2, 2006, accounted for about 70% of the total market capitalization of all eligible stocks listed on the SEHK. To be eligible for selection, a company: (1) must be among those that constitute the top 90% of the total market capitalization of all ordinary shares listed on the SEHK (market capitalization is expressed as an average of the past 12 months); (2) must be among those that constitute the top 90% of the total turnover on the SEHK (turnover is aggregated and individually assessed for eight quarterly subperiods for the past 24 months); (3) should normally have a listing history of at least 24 months; and (4) should not be a secondary listed company. From the many eligible candidates, final selections are based on the following: (1) the market capitalization and turnover rankings of the companies; (2) the representation of the subsectors within the Hang Seng Index directly reflecting that of the market; and (3) the financial performance of the companies.

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Historical data on the Hang Seng Index

The following table sets forth the closing level of the Hang Seng Index at the end of each month in the period from January 2000 through February 2006. This historical data on the Hang Seng Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Hang Seng Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Hang Seng Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Hang Seng Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any

time over the term of the Notes.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
January.....	15532.34	16102.35	10725.30	9258.95	13289.37	13721.69	15753.14
February.....	17169.44	14787.87	10482.55	9122.66	13907.03	14195.35	15918.48
March.....	17406.54	12760.64	11032.92	8634.45	12681.67	13516.88	
April.....	15519.30	13386.04	11497.58	8717.22	11942.96	13908.97	
May.....	14713.86	13174.41	11301.94	9487.38	12198.24	13867.07	
June.....	16155.78	13042.53	10598.55	9577.12	12285.75	14201.06	
July.....	16840.98	12316.69	10267.36	10134.83	12238.03	14880.98	
August.....	17097.51	11090.48	10043.87	10908.99	12850.28	14903.55	
September.....	15648.98	9950.70	9072.21	11229.87	13120.03	15428.52	
October.....	14895.34	10073.97	9441.25	12190.10	13054.66	14386.37	
November.....	13984.39	11279.25	10069.87	12317.47	14060.05	14937.14	
December.....	15095.53	11397.21	9321.29	12575.94	14230.14	14876.43	

</TABLE>

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Hang Seng Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the Hang Seng Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Hang Seng Index. On March 2, 2006, the closing level of the Hang Seng Index was 15,882.45.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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The KOSPI 200 Index

All the disclosure in this pricing supplement regarding the KOSPI 200

Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, unless otherwise stated, has been derived from information made publicly available by the Korean Stock Exchange ("KSE"). This information reflects the policies of the KSE, as stated in this publicly available information, and is subject to change by the KSE at its discretion. None of ML&Co., MLPF&S or MLI accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of the KOSPI 200 Index or assume any responsibility for the accuracy of such index or information.

The Korea Stock Price Index 200, referred to as the KOSPI 200 Index (index symbol "KOSPI2") is calculated, published and disseminated by the KSE and was first calculated and published on June 15, 1994. The base date of the KOSPI 200 Index was set as January 3, 1990 with a base value of 100 as of such date. The KOSPI 200 Index is a capitalization weighted index consisting of 200 constituent stocks which currently make up approximately 70% of the total market value of the KSE. The constituent stocks are a selection of stocks listed on the KSE issued by companies in the following 8 industry categories: fisheries, mining, manufacturing, electricity & gas, construction, services, post & communication and finance. Any industry group whose market capitalization equals less than 1% of the total market capitalization of all the securities listed on the KSE will not be included in the KOSPI 200.

The basic selection criteria for inclusion in the KOSPI 200 Index is the average market capitalization for a company and the daily total trading volume for its common stock for the same period for which its capitalization is calculated. This average market capitalization is calculated by dividing the aggregate value attained by multiplying the closing price of the listed common stock of a company as of the last trading day of each month by the number of the listed common shares for a period equal to one year from April of the year preceding the selection date, by 12. The constituent stocks are first chosen from industry categories other than manufacturing on the basis of rank order of average monthly market capitalization, while ensuring that the accumulated market capitalization of the selected stocks is at least 70% of the total market capitalization of the same industry category. However, if the selected stock's annual trading volume is below 85% of the constituent stocks in the same industry category, such stock will be excluded and the next ranking stock in market capitalization and which satisfies the trading value requirement will be selected. Stocks of companies in the manufacturing category will be selected after companies in the other industry categories (and only to the extent that the number of constituent stocks from non-manufacturing industry groups has not reached 200) in order of market capitalization rank and

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provided that the selected stock's annual trading value is above 85% of companies in the same industry category. Notwithstanding the above criteria, if a stock does not satisfy the above criteria but the market capitalization of the issuing company is within the top 50 in terms of total market capitalization in its industry group, the KOSPI Maintenance Committee (which oversees the selection and periodic realignment of stocks in the KOSPI 200 Index) may include such stock in the KOSPI 200 Index.

The KOSPI 200 Index is subject to periodic realignment annually in April of each year and special realignment on an as needed basis. The method of periodic realignment is similar to the method for selection of constituent stocks described above, but the market capitalization of any replacement company must be within 90% of the market capitalization of the constituent companies of the same industry group. A stock will be removed from the KOSPI 200 Index if its market capitalization falls outside 110% of the constituent stocks in its relevant industry group. Even if a stock qualifies for inclusion in the KOSPI 200 Index pursuant to the 90% test, it will not be included if another stock is not deleted pursuant to the 110% test. A special realignment is made from time to time if a constituent stock is deemed inappropriate for inclusion due to the cancellation of listing, designation as a regulated stock, merger or other similar occurrences.

The KOSPI 200 Index is calculated by dividing the current total market capitalization of all the constituent stocks (obtained by multiplying the common stock price for such constituent stock by the total number of its outstanding stocks) by the base market capitalization of all the constituent stocks and multiplying the result with 100. The base market capitalization of the constituent stocks is adjusted for corporate actions which include but are not limited to new listings, delistings, rights offerings, private placements, public offerings, capital reductions with consideration, mergers and conversion of convertible bonds.

Historical Data on the KOSPI 200 Index

The following table sets forth the closing level of the KOSPI 200 Index at the end of each month in the period from January 2000 through February 2006. This historical data on the KOSPI 200 Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the KOSPI 200 Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of

the KOSPI 200 Index during any period set forth below is not any indication that the KOSPI 200 Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
January.....	119.08	77.98	92.99	75.22	110.89	121.06	180.65
February.....	103.17	72.14	102.62	72.85	115.92	130.85	177.45
March.....	108.03	65.16	111.84	68.05	115.98	124.78	
April.....	91.21	72.45	106.39	76.45	112.40	117.58	
May.....	92.74	76.09	100.80	80.53	104.14	124.84	
June.....	104.43	73.20	93.69	85.47	101.85	129.43	
July.....	89.35	66.98	90.16	91.52	95.27	143.32	
August.....	86.54	67.42	92.55	97.59	102.89	140.09	
September.....	76.37	58.91	81.37	89.55	107.69	157.55	
October.....	64.00	66.44	83.10	101.44	107.99	148.84	
November.....	63.48	80.03	92.05	103.61	113.40	165.95	
December.....	63.35	86.97	79.87	105.21	115.25	177.43	

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the KOSPI 200 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. On March 2, 2006, the closing level of the KOSPI 200 Index was 176.85.

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[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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#### The Russian Depositary Index

All the disclosure in this pricing supplement regarding the Russian

Depository Index (the "RDX") is derived from The Rules for the Russian Depository Receipts Index published by the Wiener Borse and other publicly available information. This information reflects the policies of the Wiener Borse, as stated in this publicly available information, and is subject to change by the Wiener Borse at its discretion. None of ML&Co., MLPF&S or MLI accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of the Russian Depository Index or assume any responsibility for the accuracy of such index or information.

The Russian Depository Index (index symbol "RDxEUR", the Russian Depository Index denominated in European Union euro) is calculated, published and disseminated by the Wiener Borse. The Russian Depository Index was set to a base value of 1,000 index points on October 8, 1997. The Russian Depository Index is a capitalization-weighted price index consisting of the most actively traded depository receipts on the blue chip stocks of the Russian stock market traded on the London Stock Exchange and reflects in real-time the movement of the underlying depository receipts, as well as currency updates, which occur every two minutes. As of March 2, 2006, 9 depository receipts were included in the RDX. The RDX is a capitalization weighted price index and is not adjusted for dividend payments on the constituent depository receipts comprising the indices. The RDX incorporates free float factors (the free float of a component stock is defined as the percentage of the shares of the issuing company which are available for trading) which are intended to ensure that the weight of a particular stock in an index roughly corresponds to the fraction of the registered capital that is actually available for public trading on the London Stock Exchange. The indices also incorporate a representation factor to ensure that a component stock of the indices cannot exceed a maximum weighting cap of 25%. The RDX is calculated on every trading day for depository receipts on the London Stock Exchange regardless of whether trading takes place in the underlying stocks at the local exchange.

The selection criteria for depository receipts included in the Russian Depository Index are: liquidity of the depository receipts, market capitalization and significance of the underlying stocks, price availability of the depository receipt, representativeness for the sector, market interest and exchange listing. There is no limit to the maximum number of depository receipts that may be contained in the RDX. Only ordinary depository receipts, not National Privatization Units or investment funds set up as stock corporations, are eligible for inclusion in such country index. The selection of stocks for inclusion in the Russian Depository Index is made on a quarterly basis by the RDX Committee, which consists of representatives of the Wiener Borse, members of Wiener Borse, financial institutions issuing financial products on the RDX, academic circles and market experts.

#### Historical data on the Russian Depository Index

The following table sets forth the closing level of the Russian Depository Index at the end of each month in the period from January 2000 through February 2006. This historical data on the Russian Depository Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Russian Depository Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Russian Depository Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Russian Depository Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
January.....	429.65	382.48	597.05	450.79	742.70	742.30	1676.69
February.....	422.19	358.04	562.32	504.71	827.76	803.58	1860.68
March.....	549.73	356.80	646.15	461.94	958.44	743.72	
April.....	539.46	396.10	686.97	564.04	806.90	746.28	
May.....	457.51	499.52	676.45	602.57	735.08	778.58	
June.....	417.19	502.76	573.46	656.67	727.32	851.08	
July.....	469.65	435.46	510.11	624.15	711.35	928.32	
August.....	566.76	432.15	516.53	718.20	770.96	1066.84	
September.....	476.94	376.46	492.89	741.90	812.62	1318.66	
October.....	497.74	422.30	546.69	694.31	826.15	1212.52	
November.....	353.97	471.48	533.76	688.68	742.33	1366.47	
December.....	324.23	510.34	489.44	682.69	705.85	1409.12	

</TABLE>

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Russian Depository Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the Russian Depository Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Russian Depository Index. On March 2, 2006, the closing level of the Russian Depository Index was 1,908.13.

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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 prospectus supplement and supersedes that discussion to the extent that it contains information that is inconsistent with that which is contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The discussion below deals only with Notes held as capital assets and does not purport to deal with persons in special tax situations, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt entities or persons holding the 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 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 (except where otherwise specifically noted). 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 and treatment, for United States federal income tax purposes, of the Notes or securities with terms substantially the same as the Notes. Accordingly, the proper United States federal income tax characterization and treatment of the Notes is uncertain. Pursuant to the terms of the Notes, ML&Co. and every holder of a Note agree (in the absence of an administrative determination, judicial ruling or other authoritative guidance to the contrary) to characterize a Note for all tax purposes as a pre-paid cash-settled forward contract linked to the value of the Basket. In the opinion of Tax Counsel, this characterization and tax treatment of the Notes, although not the only reasonable characterization and tax treatment, is based on reasonable interpretations of law currently in effect and, even if successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), will not result in the imposition of penalties. The treatment of the Notes described above is not, however, binding on the IRS or the courts. No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of the Notes or instruments similar to the Notes for United States federal income tax purposes, and no ruling is being requested from the IRS with respect to the Notes.

Due to the absence of authorities that directly address instruments that are similar to the Notes, significant aspects of the United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes are not certain, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or the courts will agree with the characterization described above. Accordingly, prospective purchasers are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes (including alternative characterizations of the Notes) and with respect to any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction. Unless otherwise stated, the following discussion is based on the assumption that the treatment described above is accepted for United States federal income tax purposes.

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#### Tax Treatment of the Notes

Assuming the characterization of the Notes as set forth above, Tax Counsel believes that the following United States federal income tax consequences should result.

**Tax Basis.** A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a Note will equal the amount paid by the U.S. Holder to acquire the Note.

**Payment on the Maturity Date.** Upon the receipt of cash on the maturity date of the Notes, a U.S. Holder may recognize gain or loss. The amount of that gain or loss, if any, will be the extent to which the amount of the cash received differs from the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Note. It is uncertain whether any such gain or loss would be treated as ordinary income or loss or capital gain or loss. Absent a future clarification in current law (by an administrative determination, judicial ruling or otherwise), where required, ML&Co. intends to report any such gain or loss to the IRS in a manner consistent with the treatment of that gain or loss as capital gain or loss. If any such gain or loss is treated as capital gain or loss, then that gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder held the Note for more than one year as of the maturity date. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

**Sale or Exchange of the Notes.** Upon a sale or exchange of a Note prior to the maturity date of the Notes, a U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Note so sold or exchanged. Any such capital gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder held the Note for more than one year at the time of disposition. As discussed above, the deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

#### Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Notes

Due to the absence of authorities that directly address the proper characterization of the Notes, no assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the characterization and tax treatment described above. In particular, the IRS could seek to analyze the United States federal income tax consequences of owning the Notes under Treasury regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments (the "CPDI Regulations").

If the IRS were successful in asserting that the CPDI Regulations applied to the Notes, the timing and character of income thereon would be significantly affected. Among other things, a U.S. Holder would be required to accrue original issue discount on the Notes every year at a "comparable yield" for us, determined at the time of issuance of the Notes. Furthermore, any gain realized on the maturity date or upon a sale or other disposition of the Notes would generally be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized on the maturity date or upon a sale or other disposition of the Notes would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder's prior accruals of original issue discount and capital loss thereafter.

Even if the CPDI Regulations do not apply to the Notes, other alternative United States federal income tax characterizations or treatments of the Notes may also be possible, and if applied could also affect the timing and the character of the income or loss with respect to the Notes. Accordingly, prospective purchasers are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes.

#### Constructive Ownership Law

Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), treats a taxpayer owning certain types of derivative positions in property as having "constructive ownership" of that property, with the result that all or a portion of any long-term capital gain recognized by that taxpayer with respect to the derivative position will be recharacterized as ordinary income. In its current form, Section 1260 of the Code does not apply to the Notes. If Section 1260 of the Code were to apply to the Notes in the future, however, the effect on a U.S. Holder of a Note would be to treat all or a portion of any long-term capital gain recognized by the U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or maturity of a Note as ordinary income. In addition, Section 1260 of the Code would impose an interest charge on any gain that was recharacterized. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of Section 1260 of the Code, if any, to the purchase, ownership and disposition of a Note.

#### 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. As discussed above, the U.S. federal income tax characterization of the Notes is uncertain. Nevertheless, in general, if the Notes are held for investment purposes, the amount of income or gain, if any, realized on the maturity date or upon a sale or exchange of a Note prior to the maturity date, or any income that would accrue to a holder of a

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

#### Non-U.S. Holders

Based on the treatment of each Note as a pre-paid cash-settled forward contract linked to the value of the Basket, in the case of a non-U.S. Holder, a payment made with respect to a Note on the maturity date will not be subject to United States withholding tax, provided that the non-U.S. Holder complies with applicable certification requirements and that the payment is not effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the non-U.S.

Holder. Any capital gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of a Note by a non-U.S. Holder will generally not be subject to United States federal income tax if (i) that gain is not effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the non-U.S. Holder and (ii) in the case of an individual non-U.S. Holder, the individual is not present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale or other disposition, or the gain is not attributable to a fixed place of business maintained by the individual in the United States, and the individual does not have a "tax home" (as defined for United States federal income tax purposes) in the United States.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the Notes for United States federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization of the Notes, by reason of a change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments with respect to the Notes to become subject to withholding tax, ML&Co. will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate. Prospective non-U.S. Holders of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

#### Backup Withholding

A beneficial owner of a Note may be subject to backup withholding at the applicable statutory rate of United States federal income tax on certain amounts paid to the beneficial owner unless the beneficial owner provides proof of an applicable exemption or a correct taxpayer identification number, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

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

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#### ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

- (1) PTCE 84-14, an exemption for certain transactions determined or effected by independent qualified professional asset managers;
- (2) PTCE 90-1, an exemption for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts;
- (3) PTCE 91-38, an exemption for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds;

(4) PTCE 95-60, an exemption for transactions involving certain insurance company general accounts; and

(5) PTCE 96-23, an exemption for plan asset transactions managed by in-house asset managers.

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

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.

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#### USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

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

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[LOGO OMITTED]

2,420,795 Units

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

Medium-Term Notes, Series C  
Leveraged Index Return Notes(R)  
Linked to the Emerging Market Equity Basket  
due September 8, 2009  
(the "Notes")  
\$10 original public offering price per unit

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PRICING SUPPLEMENT

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Merrill Lynch & Co.

March 2, 2006

"Leveraged Index Return Notes(R)" is a registered service mark of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

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