

Subject to Completion
Preliminary Pricing Supplement dated February 8, 2005

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

(To prospectus supplement and prospectus dated November 26, 2003)

Pricing Supplement Number:



1,000,000 Units
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Medium-Term Notes, Series C
Accelerated Return Notes
Linked to the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM
due August , 2006
(the “Notes”)
\$10 original public offering price per unit

The Notes:

- The Notes are designed for investors who are willing to forego interest payments on the Notes and willing to accept a return that will not exceed the limit described in this pricing supplement in exchange for the ability to participate in changes in the level of the Dow Jones Industrial Average (index symbol “INDU”) over the term of the Notes.
- There will be no payments prior to the maturity date and we cannot redeem the Notes prior to the maturity date.
- Senior unsecured debt securities of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., part of a series entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series C”.
- The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.
- Expected closing date: February , 2005.
- CUSIP No.:

Payment on the maturity date:

- The amount you receive on the maturity date will be based upon the percentage change in the level of the Dow Jones Industrial Average. If the level of the Dow Jones Industrial Average has increased over the term of the Notes, on the maturity date you will receive a payment per unit equal to \$10 plus triple the percentage increase of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, up to a maximum payment expected to be between \$11.20 and \$11.50 per unit, as described in this pricing supplement. If the level of the Dow Jones Industrial Average has decreased over the term of the Notes, on the maturity date you will receive a payment per unit based upon that percentage decrease. As a result, you may receive less, and possibly significantly less, than the \$10 original public offering price per unit.

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

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

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.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price(1)	\$10.00	\$
Underwriting discount	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.	\$	\$
(1) The public offering price and the underwriting discount for any single transaction to purchase units or more will be \$ per unit and \$ per unit, respectively.		

Merrill Lynch & Co.

The date of this pricing supplement is February , 2005.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION—Q&A

This summary includes questions and answers that highlight selected information from this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to help you understand the Accelerated Return Notes Linked to the Dow Jones Industrial Average due August , 2006 (the “Notes”). You should carefully read this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to fully understand the terms of the Notes, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the “**Index**”) and the tax and other considerations that are important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in the Notes. You should carefully review the “Risk Factors” section in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, which highlights certain risks associated with an investment in the Notes, to determine whether an investment in the Notes is appropriate for you.

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

What are the Notes?

The Notes will be part of a series of senior debt securities issued by ML&Co. entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series C” and will not be secured by collateral. The Notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. The Notes will mature on August , 2006. We cannot redeem the Notes at an earlier date. We will not make any payments on the Notes until the maturity date.

Each unit will represent a single Note with a \$10 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 risks, including the risk of loss. Please refer to the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Who publishes the Index and what does the Index measure?

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted index published by Dow Jones & Company, Inc., which means a component stock’s weight in the Index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer of that component stock. The Index is designed to provide an indication of the composite price performance of 30 common stocks of corporations representing a broad cross-section of U.S. industry. The component stocks of the Index are selected by the editors of *The Wall Street Journal* (the “WSJ”). The corporations represented in the Index tend to be market leaders in their respective industries and their stocks are typically widely held by individuals and institutional investors. The corporations currently represented in the Index are incorporated in the U.S. and its territories and their stocks are traded on the New York Stock Exchange and The Nasdaq National Market. As of February 3, 2005, the market capitalization of the stocks in the Index ranged from approximately \$21.1 billion to \$381.3 billion, with the average market capitalization being approximately \$124.1 billion.

The level of the Index is the sum of the primary exchange prices of each of the 30 common stocks included in the Index, divided by a divisor that is designed to provide a meaningful continuity in the level of the Index. Because the Index is price-weighted, stock splits or changes in the component stocks could result in distortions in the Index level. In order to prevent these distortions related to extrinsic factors, the divisor may be changed in accordance with a mathematical formula that reflects adjusted proportions within the Index. The current divisor of the Index is published daily in the WSJ and other

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publications. In addition, other statistics based on the Index may be found in a variety of publicly available sources. For more information on the Index, please see the section entitled “The Index” in this pricing supplement.

The Notes are debt obligations of ML&Co. An investment in the Notes does not entitle you to any ownership interest in the stocks of the companies included in the Index or the value of any dividends paid on those stocks.

How has the Index performed historically?

We have included a graph showing the year-end closing levels of the Index for each year from 1946 to 2004 and a graph and table showing the month-end closing level of the Index from January 2000 to January 2005, in the section entitled “The Index—Historical data on the Index” in this pricing supplement. We have provided this historical information to help you evaluate the behavior of the Index in various economic environments; however, past performance of the Index is not necessarily indicative of how the Index 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 level of the Index over the term of the Notes and will equal:

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

$$\$10 + \left(\$30 \times \left(\frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right);$$

provided, however, the Redemption Amount will not exceed an amount expected to be between \$11.20 and \$11.50 per unit (the “**Capped Value**”). The actual Capped Value will be determined on the date the Notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the “**Pricing Date**”) and will be disclosed in the final pricing supplement delivered in connection with sales of the Notes.

(ii) If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value:

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

The “**Starting Value**” will equal the closing level of the Index on the Pricing Date. We will disclose the Starting Value to you in the final pricing supplement delivered in connection with sales of the Notes.

The “**Ending Value**” means the average of the levels of the Index 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 level 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 the Index or certain futures or options contracts relating to the Index.

The opportunity to participate in the possible increases in the level of the Index through an investment in the Notes is limited because the amount that you receive on the maturity date will never exceed the Capped Value, which is expected to represent an appreciation of 12% to 15% over the \$10 original public offering price per unit of the Notes. However, in the event that the level of the Index declines over the term of the Notes, the amount you receive on the maturity date will be proportionately less than the \$10 original public offering price of the Notes. As a result, you may receive less, and possibly significantly less, than the \$10 original public offering price per unit.

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, assuming a Capped Value of \$11.35, the midpoint of the expected range of \$11.20 and \$11.50:

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

Hypothetical Starting Value: 10,593.10
Hypothetical Ending Value: 5,296.55

$$\text{Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 \times \left(\frac{5,296.55}{10,593.10} \right) = \$5.00$$

Example 2—The hypothetical Ending Value is equal to 103% of the hypothetical Starting Value:

Hypothetical Starting Value: 10,593.10
Hypothetical Ending Value: 10,910.89

$$\text{Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 + \left(\$30 \times \left(\frac{10,910.89 - 10,593.10}{10,593.10} \right) \right) = \$10.90$$

Example 3—The hypothetical Ending Value is equal to 150% of the hypothetical Starting Value:

Hypothetical Starting Value: 10,593.10
Hypothetical Ending Value: 15,889.65

$$\text{Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 + \left(\$30 \times \left(\frac{15,889.65 - 10,593.10}{10,593.10} \right) \right) = \$11.35$$

(Redemption Amount cannot be greater than the Capped Value)

Will I receive interest payments on the Notes?

You will not receive any interest payments on the Notes, but you will receive the Redemption Amount on the maturity date. We have designed the Notes for investors who are willing to forego interest payments on the Notes, such as fixed or floating interest rates paid on traditional interest bearing debt securities, and willing to accept a return that will not exceed the Capped Value in exchange for the ability to participate in changes in the level of the Index 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 or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize a Note for all tax purposes as a pre-paid cash-settled forward contract linked to the level of the Index. 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?

The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange and we do not expect a trading market for the Notes to develop, which may affect the price that you receive for your Notes upon any sale prior to the maturity date. You should review the section entitled “Risk Factors—A trading market for the Notes is not expected to develop” in this pricing supplement.

What is the role of MLPF&S?

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

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MLPF&S will also be our agent for purposes of calculating, among other things, the Ending Value and the Redemption Amount. Under certain circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between MLPF&S as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as calculation agent.

What is ML&Co.?

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

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

RISK FACTORS

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

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 Redemption Amount will depend on the change in the level of the Index. Because the level of the Index is subject to market fluctuations, the Redemption Amount 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 Starting Value, the Redemption Amount will be less than the \$10 original public offering price per unit of the Notes. As a result, you may receive less, and possibly significantly less, than the \$10 original public offering price per unit. Additionally, although any positive return on the Notes is based on triple the amount of the percentage increase in the Index, in no event will the Redemption Amount be greater than the Capped Value.

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 is limited and will not reflect the return of owning the stocks included in the Index

The opportunity to participate in the possible increases in the level of the Index through an investment in the Notes is limited because the Redemption Amount will never exceed the Capped Value, which is expected to represent an appreciation of 12% to 15% over the \$10 original public offering price per unit of the Notes. However, in the event that the level of the Index declines over the term of the Notes, you will realize the entire decline. As a result, you may receive less, and possibly significantly less, than the \$10 original public offering price per unit.

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

A trading market for the Notes is not expected to develop

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

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

The trading value of the Notes will be affected by factors that interrelate in complex ways. The effect of one factor may offset the increase in the trading value of the Notes caused by another factor and that the effect of

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one factor may exacerbate the decrease in the trading value of the Notes caused by another factor. For example, an increase in United States interest rates may offset some or all of any increase in the trading value of the Notes attributable to another factor, such as an increase in the level of the Index. 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 level of the Index is expected to affect the trading value of the Notes. We expect that the trading value of the Notes will depend substantially on the amount, if any, by which the level of the Index exceeds or does not exceed the Starting Value. If you choose to sell your Notes when the level of the Index exceeds the Starting Value, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable on the maturity date based on this level because of the expectation that the Index will continue to fluctuate until the Ending Value is determined. In addition, because the payment on the maturity date on the Notes will not exceed the Capped Value, we do not expect that the Notes will trade in the secondary market above the Capped Value.

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 to decrease and, conversely, if United States interest rates decrease, we expect the trading value of the Notes to increase. Rising United States interest rates may lower the level of the Index and, thus, may lower the value of the Notes. Falling United States interest rates may increase the level of the Index and, thus, may increase the value of the Notes.

Changes in the volatility of the Index are expected to affect the trading value of the Notes. Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of price and/or market fluctuations. If the volatility of the Index increases or decreases, the trading value of the Notes may be adversely affected.

Changes in dividend yields on the stocks included in the Index are expected to affect the trading value of the Notes. In general, if dividend yields on the stocks included in the Index 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 level of the Index. This difference will reflect a "time premium" due to expectations concerning the level of the Index 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 in the level of the Index over the term of the Notes, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the Notes.

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

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 included in the Index or futures or options contracts on those stocks for our own accounts for business reasons and expect to enter into these

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transactions in connection with hedging our obligations under the Notes. These transactions could affect the price of those stocks and, in turn, the level of the Index in a manner that would be adverse to your investment in the Notes. Any purchases by us, our affiliates or others on our behalf on or before the Pricing Date may temporarily increase the prices of those stocks. Temporary increases in the market prices of those stocks may also occur as a result of the purchasing activities of other market participants. Consequently, the prices of those stocks may decline subsequent to the Pricing Date reducing the level of the Index and therefore the trading value of the Notes.

Potential conflicts of interest could arise

Our subsidiary MLPF&S is our agent for the purposes of calculating the Ending Value and Redemption Amount. Under certain circumstances, MLPF&S as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as calculation agent for the Notes could give rise to conflicts of interest. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with its determination as to whether the level of the Index can be calculated on a particular trading day, or in connection with judgments that it would be required to make in the event of a discontinuance or unavailability of the Index. See the sections entitled “Description of the Notes—Adjustments to the Index; Market Disruption Events” and “—Discontinuance of the Index” in this pricing supplement. MLPF&S is required to carry out its duties as calculation agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, because we control MLPF&S, potential conflicts of interest could arise.

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

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 Index including extending loans to, or making equity investments in, the companies included in the Index or providing advisory services to the companies included in the Index, including merger and acquisition advisory services. In the course of business, ML&Co. or its affiliates may acquire non-public information relating to the companies included in the Index and, in addition, one or more affiliates of ML&Co. may publish research reports about the companies included in the Index. ML&Co. does not make any representation to any purchasers of the Notes regarding any matters whatsoever relating to the companies included in the Index. Any prospective purchaser of the Notes should undertake an independent investigation of the companies included in the Index as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision regarding an investment in the Notes. The composition of the companies included in the Index 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 August , 2006. Information included in this pricing supplement supercedes information in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information. The CUSIP number for the Notes is .

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” in this pricing supplement.

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

ML&Co. will issue the Notes in denominations of whole units each with a \$10 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 provide below.

Determination of the Redemption Amount

The “Redemption Amount” per unit will be determined by the calculation agent and will equal:

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

$$\$10 + \left(\$30 \times \left(\frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right);$$

provided, however, the Redemption Amount will not exceed an amount expected to be between \$11.20 and \$11.50 per unit (the “Capped Value”). The actual Capped Value will be determined on the date the Notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the “Pricing Date”) and will be disclosed in the final pricing supplement delivered in connection with sales of the Notes.

(ii) If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value:

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

The “Starting Value” will equal the closing level of the Index on the Pricing Date. We will disclose the Starting Value to you in the final pricing supplement delivered in connection with sales of the Notes.

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The “Ending Value” will be determined by the calculation agent and will equal the average of the closing levels of the Index 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 levels of the Index on those Calculation Days. If there is only one Calculation Day during the Calculation Period, then the Ending Value will equal the closing level of the Index on that Calculation Day. If no Calculation Days occur during the Calculation Period, then the Ending Value will equal the closing level of the Index determined on the last scheduled Index Business Day in the Calculation Period, regardless of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event (as described below under “—Adjustments to the Index; Market Disruption Events”) on that scheduled Index Business Day.

The “**Calculation Period**” means the period from and including the seventh scheduled Index Business Day before the maturity date to and including the second scheduled Index Business Day before the maturity date.

A “**Calculation Day**” means any Index Business Day during the Calculation Period on which a Market Disruption Event has not occurred.

An “**Index Business Day**” means any day on which the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), the American Stock Exchange (the “AMEX”) and The Nasdaq Stock Market (the “Nasdaq”) are open for trading and the Index or any successor index is calculated and published.

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

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Hypothetical Returns

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

- the percentage change from the hypothetical Starting Value to the hypothetical Ending Value;
- the total amount payable on the maturity date per unit;
- the total rate of return to holders of the Notes;
- the pretax annualized rate of return to holders of the Notes; and
- the pretax annualized rate of return of an investment in the stocks included in the Index, which includes an assumed aggregate dividend yield of 2.28% per annum, as more fully described below.

For purposes of this table, we have assumed a Capped Value of \$11.35, the midpoint of the expected range of \$11.20 and \$11.50.

Hypothetical Ending Value	Percentage change from the hypothetical Starting Value to the hypothetical Ending Value	Total amount payable on the maturity date per unit	Total rate of return on the Notes	Pretax annualized rate of return on the Notes(1)	Pretax annualized rate of return of stocks included in the Index(1)(2)
5,296.55	-50%	\$ 5.00	-50.00%	-41.36%	-38.50%
6,355.86	-40%	\$ 6.00	-40.00%	-31.39%	-28.72%
7,415.17	-30%	\$ 7.00	-30.00%	-22.48%	-19.94%
8,474.48	-20%	\$ 8.00	-20.00%	-14.37%	-11.95%
9,533.79	-10%	\$ 9.00	-10.00%	-6.92%	-4.57%
9,745.65	-8%	\$ 9.20	-8.00%	-5.50%	-3.16%
9,957.51	-6%	\$ 9.40	-6.00%	-4.09%	-1.77%
10,169.38	-4%	\$ 9.60	-4.00%	-2.71%	-0.40%
10,381.24	-2%	\$ 9.80	-2.00%	-1.35%	0.95%
10,593.10(3)	0%	\$10.00	0.00%	0.00%	2.29%
10,804.96	2%	\$10.60	6.00%	3.93%	3.60%
11,016.82	4%	\$11.20	12.00%	7.72%	4.90%
11,228.69	6%	\$11.35(4)	13.50%	8.65%	6.19%
11,440.55	8%	\$11.35	13.50%	8.65%	7.46%
11,652.41	10%	\$11.35	13.50%	8.65%	8.71%
12,711.72	20%	\$11.35	13.50%	8.65%	14.76%
13,771.03	30%	\$11.35	13.50%	8.65%	20.49%

- (1) The annualized rates of return specified in this column are calculated on a semiannual bond equivalent basis and assume an investment term from February 4, 2005 to August 4, 2006, 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 the Index that equals the percentage change in the Index from the hypothetical Starting Value to the relevant hypothetical Ending Value;
 - (b) a constant dividend yield of 2.28% per annum, paid quarterly from the date of initial delivery of the Notes, applied to the level of the Index at the end of each quarter assuming this level increases or decreases linearly from the hypothetical Starting Value to the applicable hypothetical Ending Value; and
 - (c) no transaction fees or expenses.
- (3) This is the hypothetical Starting Value. The actual Starting Value will be determined on the Pricing Date and will be disclosed in the final pricing supplement delivered in connection with sales of the Notes.
- (4) The total amount payable on the maturity date per unit of the Notes cannot exceed the Capped Value.

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

Adjustments to the Index; Market Disruption Events

If at any time Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (“Dow Jones”) makes a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating the Index or in any other way materially modifies the Index so that the Index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the 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 level of the Index 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 the Index as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing level with reference to the Index, as so adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Index is modified so that the level of the 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 Index in order to arrive at a level of the 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 the 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 applicable exchange or otherwise, in options contracts or futures contracts related to the Index, or any successor index, which are traded on any major United States exchange.

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

- (1) a limitation on the hours in a trading day and/or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the applicable exchange;
- (2) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the 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 or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts related to that index;
- (3) a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the applicable exchange will not include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances; and
- (4) for the purpose of clause (a) above, any limitations on trading during significant market fluctuations under NYSE Rule 80A, or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the NYSE or any other self regulatory organization or the Securities and Exchange Commission of similar scope as determined by the calculation agent, will be considered “material”.

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As a result of terrorist attacks, the financial markets were closed from September 11, 2001 through September 14, 2001, and levels of the Index are not available for those dates. Those market closures would have constituted Market Disruption Events. The occurrence of a Market Disruption Event could effect 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 Index

If Dow Jones discontinues publication of the Index and Dow Jones or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the 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 Dow Jones or any other entity for the 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 Dow Jones discontinues publication of the Index and:

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

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

If Dow Jones discontinues publication of the 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:

- the determination of the Ending Value; or
- 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 on which the NYSE, the Nasdaq and the AMEX are open for trading.

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

Events of Default and Acceleration

In case an Event of Default with respect to any Notes has occurred and is continuing, the amount payable to a holder of a Note upon any acceleration permitted by the Notes, with respect to each \$10 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. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of ML&Co., the claim of the holder of a Note may be limited, under Section 502(b)(2) of Title 11 of the

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United States Code, to the \$10 original public offering price per unit plus an additional amount of contingent interest calculated as though the date of the commencement of the proceeding were the stated maturity date of the Notes.

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

THE INDEX

Unless otherwise stated, all information herein on the Index is derived from Dow Jones or other publicly available sources. This information reflects the policies of Dow Jones as stated in the publicly available sources and the policies are subject to change by Dow Jones. Dow Jones is under no obligation to continue to publish the Index and may discontinue publication of the Index at any time.

The Index is a price-weighted index, *i.e.*, the weight of a component stock in the Index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer of the component stock, comprised of 30 common stocks chosen by the editors of the WSJ as representative of the broad market of U.S. industry. The corporations represented in the Index tend to be leaders within their respective industries and their stocks are typically widely held by individuals and institutional investors. Changes in the composition of the Index are made entirely by the editors of the WSJ without consultation with the corporations represented in the Index, any stock exchange, any official agency or ML&Co. Changes to the common stocks included in the Index tend to be made infrequently. Historically, most substitutions have been the result of mergers, but, from time to time, changes may be made to achieve what the editors of the WSJ deem to be a more accurate representation of the broad market of U.S. industry. In choosing a new corporation for the Index, the editors of the WSJ look for leading industrial companies with a successful history of growth and wide interest among investors. The component stocks of the Index may be changed at any time for any reason. Dow Jones, publisher of the WSJ, is not affiliated with ML&Co. and has not participated in any way in the creation of the Notes.

The Index initially consisted of 12 common stocks and was first published in the WSJ in 1896. The Index was increased to include 20 common stocks in 1916 and to 30 common stocks in 1928. The number of common stocks in the Index has remained at 30 since 1928, and, in an effort to maintain continuity, the constituent corporations represented in the Index have been changed on a relatively infrequent basis.

The level of the Index is the sum of the primary exchange prices of each of the 30 common stocks included in the Index, divided by a divisor that is designed to provide a meaningful continuity in the level of the Index. Because the Index is price-weighted, stock splits or changes in the component stocks could result in distortions in the Index level. In order to prevent these distortions related to extrinsic factors, the divisor is changed in accordance with a mathematical formula that reflects adjusted proportions within the Index. The current divisor of the Index is published daily in the WSJ and other publications. In addition, other statistics based on the Index may be found in a variety of publicly available sources.

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The following table presents the listing symbol, industry group, price per share and market capitalization for each of the component stocks in the Index based on publicly available information as of February 3, 2005.

Issuer of Component Stock	Symbol	Industry	Price Per Share(1)	Total Shares Outstanding(1)	Market Capitalization(1)
Alcoa Inc.	AA	Basic Resources	29.14	870,478,700	\$ 25,365,750,000
Altria Group Inc.	MO	Noncyclical Goods & Services	63.74	2,052,579,459	\$ 130,831,400,000
American Express Company	AXP	Financial Services	55.41	2,604,570,819	\$ 172,631,000,000
American International Group Inc.	AIG	Insurance	66.28	1,249,000,000	\$ 69,207,090,000
The Boeing Company	BA	Industrial Goods & Services	52.00	839,596,603	\$ 43,659,020,000
Caterpillar Inc.	CAT	Industrial Goods & Services	91.80	341,235,956	\$ 31,325,460,000
Citigroup Inc.	C	Financial Services	49.15	5,194,600,000	\$ 255,314,600,000
The Coca-Cola Company	KO	Food & Beverage	41.74	2,419,436,000	\$ 100,987,300,000
E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company	DD	Chemicals	48.10	993,193,323	\$ 47,772,600,000
Exxon Mobil Corporation	XOM	Energy	54.52	6,451,295,611	\$ 351,724,600,000
General Electric Company	GE	Industrial Goods & Services	36.07	10,572,133,000	\$ 381,336,800,000
General Motors Corporation	GM	Automobiles	37.31	564,825,923	\$ 21,073,660,000
Hewlett-Packard Company	HPQ	Technology	19.90	2,910,039,823	\$ 57,909,790,000
The Home Depot, Inc.	HD	Retail	41.57	2,195,954,729	\$ 91,285,840,000
Honeywell International Inc.	HON	Industrial Goods & Services	37.48	860,167,821	\$ 32,239,090,000
Intel Corporation	INTC	Technology	22.38	6,323,000,000	\$ 141,508,700,000
International Business Machines Corp.	IBM	Technology	93.54	1,664,697,252	\$ 155,715,800,000
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.	JPM	Banks	37.39	3,556,200,000	\$ 132,966,299,990
Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	Healthcare	65.65	2,967,726,000	\$ 194,831,200,000
McDonald's Corporation	MCD	Cyclical Goods & Services	32.06	1,257,205,376	\$ 40,306,010,000
Merck & Co., Inc.	MRK	Healthcare	28.41	2,217,584,609	\$ 63,001,580,000
Microsoft Corporation	MSFT	Technology	26.17	10,880,222,153	\$ 284,735,400,000
3M Company	MMM	Industrial Goods & Services	83.34	778,533,778	\$ 64,883,000,000
Pfizer Inc.	PFE	Pharmaceuticals	23.91	7,530,995,423	\$ 180,066,100,000
The Procter & Gamble Company	PG	Noncyclical Goods & Services	53.24	2,522,583,573	\$ 134,302,400,000
SBC Communications Inc.	SBC	Telecommunications	24.62	3,315,413,909	\$ 81,625,490,000
United Technologies Corporation	UTX	Industrial Goods & Services	100.50	511,043,200	\$ 51,359,840,000
Verizon Communications Inc.	VZ	Telecommunications	35.90	2,768,958,346	\$ 99,405,610,000
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	WMT	Retail	53.42	4,234,867,066	\$ 226,226,600,000
The Walt Disney Company	DIS	Media	28.80	2,043,283,262	\$ 58,846,550,000
				Total Market Capitalization:	\$ 3,722,444,579,990
				Average Market Capitalization:	\$ 124,081,486,000

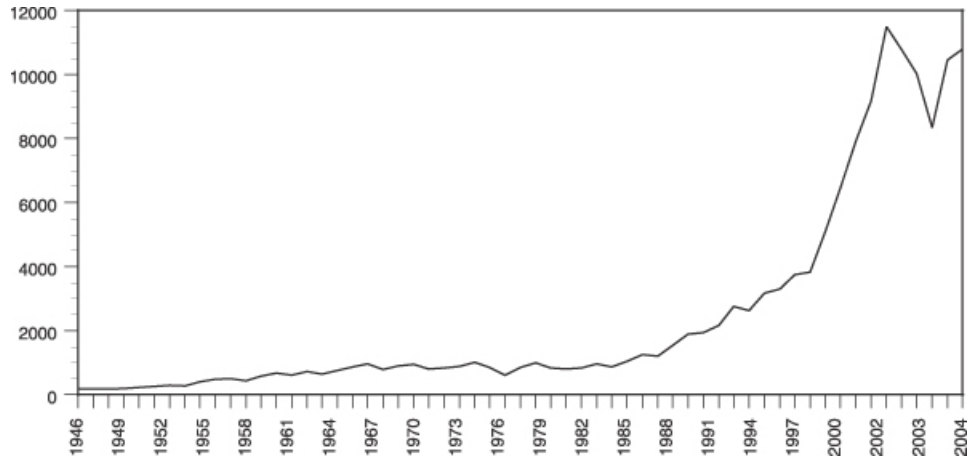
(1) Information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets as of February 3, 2005.

The inclusion of a component stock in the Index should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell that stock, and neither ML&Co. nor any of its affiliates make any representation to any purchaser of the Notes as to the performance of the Index or any component stock. Holders of the Notes will not have any right to the component stocks or any dividends paid on the component stocks.

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Historical Data on the Index

The following graph sets forth the closing levels of the Index on the last business day of each year from 1946 through 2004, as published by Dow Jones. The historical experience of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given that the level of the Index will not decline and thereby reduce the Redemption Amount which may be payable to you at maturity.



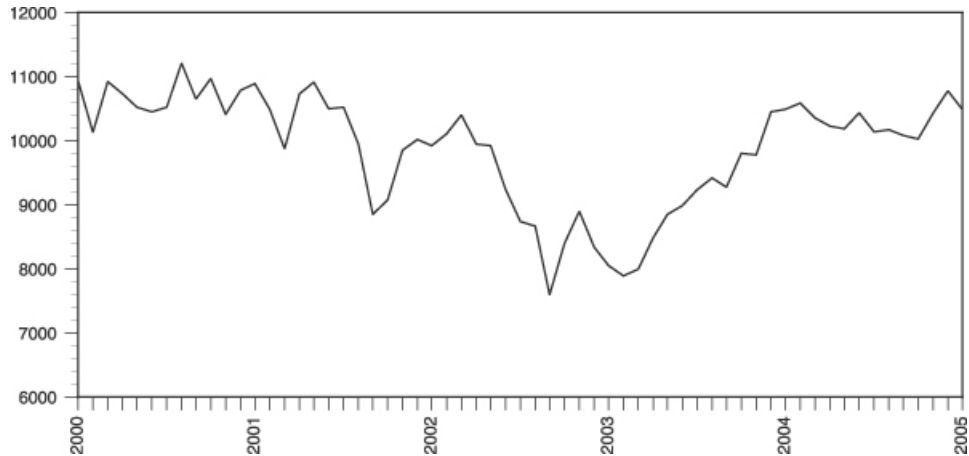
Month-End Closing Levels of the Index

The following table sets forth the closing level of the Index at the end of each month in the period from January 2000 through January 2005. This historical data on the Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Index or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Index during any period set forth below is not any indication that the Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Notes.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	10,940.53	10,887.36	9,920.00	8,053.81	10,488.07	10,489.94
February	10,128.31	10,495.28	10,106.13	7,891.08	10,583.92	
March	10,921.92	9,878.78	10,403.94	7,992.13	10,357.70	
April	10,733.91	10,734.97	9,946.22	8,480.09	10,225.57	
May	10,522.33	10,911.94	9,925.25	8,850.26	10,188.45	
June	10,447.89	10,502.40	9,243.26	8,985.44	10,435.48	
July	10,521.98	10,522.81	8,736.59	9,233.80	10,139.71	
August	11,215.10	9,949.75	8,663.50	9,415.82	10,173.92	
September	10,650.92	8,847.56	7,591.93	9,275.06	10,080.27	
October	10,971.14	9,075.14	8,397.03	9,801.12	10,027.47	
November	10,414.49	9,851.56	8,896.09	9,782.46	10,428.02	
December	10,786.85	10,021.50	8,341.63	10,453.92	10,783.01	

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The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Index presented in the preceding table. Past movements of the Index are not necessarily indicative of future levels of the Index. On February 3, 2005, the closing level of the Index was 10,593.10.



License Agreement

“Dow Jones”, “Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM” and “DJIASM” are service marks of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Dow Jones has no relationship to MLPF&S or ML&Co., other than the licensing of the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM and its service marks for use in connection with the Notes.

Dow Jones does not:

- Sponsor, endorse, sell or promote the Notes.
- Recommend that any person invest in the Notes or any other securities.
- Have any responsibility or liability for or make any decisions about the timing, amount or pricing of Notes.
- Have any responsibility or liability for the administration, management or marketing of the Notes.
- Consider the needs of the Notes or the owners of the Notes in determining, composing or calculating the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM or have any obligation to do so.

Dow Jones will not have any liability in connection with the Notes. Specifically,

- Dow Jones does not make any warranty, express or implied, and Dow Jones disclaims any warranty about:
 - The results to be obtained by the Notes, the beneficial owner of the Notes or any other person in connection with the use of the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM and the data included in the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM;
 - The accuracy or completeness of the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM and its data; and
 - The merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM and its data;

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- Dow Jones will have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM or its data; and
- Under no circumstances will Dow Jones be liable for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special or consequential damages or losses, even if Dow Jones knows that they might occur.

The licensing agreement between MLPF&S and Dow Jones is solely for their benefit and not for the benefit of the owners of the Notes or any other third parties.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

Set forth in full below is the opinion of Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, counsel to ML&Co. (“Tax Counsel”). As the law applicable to the U.S. 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 supercedes that discussion to the extent that it contains information that is inconsistent with that 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 (except to the extent specifically discussed below), dealers in securities or currencies, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, persons holding Notes as a hedge against currency risks, as a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “hedging”, “conversion” or “integrated” transaction for tax purposes, or persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar. It also does not deal with holders other than original purchasers (except where otherwise specifically noted). If a partnership holds the Notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Thus, persons who are partners in a partnership holding the Notes should consult their own tax advisors. Moreover, all persons considering the purchase of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of 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 whose income 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 or judicial ruling to the contrary) to characterize a Note for all tax purposes as a pre-paid cash-settled forward contract linked to the level of the Index. 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.

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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.

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 will recognize gain or loss. The amount of that gain or loss 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 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 or judicial ruling), where required, ML&Co. intends to report any 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 gain or loss is treated as capital gain or loss, then that gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss, as the case may be, 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 equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Note so sold or exchanged. 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

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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 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 level of the Index, 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.

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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.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

The net proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used as described under “Use of Proceeds” in the accompanying prospectus and to hedge market risks of ML&Co. associated with its 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 prices set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement. After the initial public offering, the public offering prices may be changed. The obligations of MLPF&S are subject to certain conditions and it is committed to take and pay for all of the Notes if any are taken.

EXPERTS

The restated consolidated financial statements and the related restated financial statement schedule incorporated in this pricing supplement by reference from the Current Report on Form 8-K of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. and subsidiaries dated May 4, 2004 for the year ended December 26, 2003 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports dated March 1, 2004 (May 4, 2004 as to Note 2) (which express unqualified opinions, and which report on the consolidated financial statements includes explanatory paragraphs for the change in accounting method in 2002 for goodwill amortization to conform to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and for the change in accounting method in 2004 for stock-based compensation to conform to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure*, by retroactively restating its 2003, 2002 and 2001 consolidated financial statements), which are incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

With respect to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the periods ended March 26, 2004 and March 28, 2003, June 25, 2004 and June 27, 2003 and September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003, which are incorporated herein by reference, Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, have applied limited procedures in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) for a review of such information. However, as stated in their report included in Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. and subsidiaries’ Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 26, 2004, June 25, 2004 and September 24, 2004 and incorporated by reference herein, they did not audit and they do not express opinions on those unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their reports on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. Deloitte & Touche LLP are not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their reports on the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements because those reports are not “reports” or a “part” of the registration statement prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Act.

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1,000,000 Units

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

Medium-Term Notes, Series C

**Accelerated Return Notes
Linked to the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM
due August , 2006
(the "Notes")
\$10 original public offering price per unit**

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Merrill Lynch & Co.

February , 2005
