

GMO TRUST
GMO U.S. Small Cap Value Fund

**Supplement dated January 22, 2024 to the
Summary Prospectus, dated June 30, 2023**

Effective March 31, 2024, the section appearing on page 4 of the Summary Prospectus captioned “Management of the Fund” is replaced in its entirety with the following:

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser: Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC

Investment Team and Senior Members of GMO primarily responsible for portfolio management of the Fund:

| Investment Team | Senior Member (Length of Service with Fund) | Title |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Systematic Equity | Simon Harris (since the Fund’s inception in 2019) | Head, Systematic Equity Team, GMO. |
| Systematic Equity | George Sakoulis (since March 2024) | Portfolio Manager, Systematic Equity Team, GMO. |
| Systematic Equity | Warren Chiang (since March 2024) | Portfolio Manager, Systematic Equity Team, GMO. |

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities. A higher portfolio turnover rate may result in higher transaction costs and, for holders of Fund shares subject to U.S. taxes, higher income taxes. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During its fiscal year ended February 28, 2023, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate (excluding short-term investments) was 69% of the average value of its portfolio securities. That portfolio turnover rate includes investments in U.S. Treasury Fund, which the Fund uses as a short-term investment vehicle for cash management. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate during its fiscal year ended February 28, 2023, excluding transactions in U.S. Treasury Fund and other short-term investments, was 60% of the average value of its portfolio securities.

Principal investment strategies

GMO seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by investing primarily in equities of U.S. small-cap companies. GMO selects the securities the Fund buys and sells based on its evaluation of companies' published financial information, securities' prices, equity and other markets (e.g., bond and currency), the overall global economy, and governmental policies.

In selecting securities for the Fund, GMO's quantitative investment process uses a combination of investment methods to identify securities GMO believes have positive return potential relative to other securities tied economically to U.S. equity markets. Some of these methods evaluate individual companies or groups of companies based on the ratio of their security price to historical financial information and forecasted financial information, such as return on invested capital, profitability, cash flow and earnings, and a comparison of these ratios to current and historical industry, market or company averages. Other methods focus on patterns of information, such as price movement or volatility of an asset class, security, or market. In constructing the Fund's portfolio, GMO considers a number of factors, including position size, sector and industry exposure, market capitalization, liquidity, and transaction costs. GMO also may consider ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria. Among other ESG criteria, GMO generally avoids investing the Fund's assets in companies engaged in the manufacture, supply, or distribution of cluster munitions, as well as companies primarily involved in the mining and production of coal and coal-related products used in the generation of energy. At times, the Fund may have substantial exposure to a single asset class, industry, sector or companies with similar market capitalizations. The Fund may invest in securities of companies of any market capitalization. The factors GMO considers and investment methods GMO uses can change over time.

As an alternative to investing directly in equities, the Fund may invest in exchange-traded and over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives and exchange-traded funds (ETFs). The Fund also may invest in derivatives and ETFs in an attempt to obtain or adjust elements of its long or short investment exposure. Derivatives used may include futures, options, and swap contracts. In addition, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests directly and indirectly at least 80% of its assets in equities of small-cap companies (see "Name Policies"). The term "small-cap companies" means companies whose market capitalization at the time of investment is less than that of the companies in the bottom decile of market capitalization of the MSCI US IMI Index or that are included in the S&P 600 Index. As of May 31, 2023, the market capitalization of companies comprising the bottom decile of the MSCI US IMI Index by market capitalization ranged from approximately \$7.3 million to \$8.7 billion. As of May 31, 2023, the market capitalization for the companies comprising the S&P 600 Index ranged from approximately \$93.2 million to \$6.9 billion.

The Fund also may invest in U.S. Treasury Fund, in money market funds unaffiliated with GMO, and directly in the types of investments typically held by money market funds.

Principal risks of investing in the Fund

The value of the Fund's shares changes with the value of the Fund's investments. Many factors can affect this value, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. For a more complete discussion of these risks, see "Additional Information about the Funds' Investment Strategies, Risks, and Expenses" and "Description of Principal Risks."

- *Market Risk – Equities* – The market price of an equity in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to factors affecting the issuer or its industry or the economy and equity markets generally. If the Fund purchases an equity for less than its fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value as assessed by GMO and GMO's assessment proves to be incorrect, the Fund runs the risk that the market price of the equity will not appreciate or will decline. The Fund also may purchase equities that typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than other securities, and the market prices of these equities often are more sensitive to changes in future earnings expectations and interest rates than the market prices of equities trading at lower multiples. Declines in stock market prices generally are likely to reduce the net asset value of the Fund's shares.
- *Management and Operational Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that GMO's investment techniques will fail to produce intended results. GMO uses quantitative models as part of its investment process. GMO's models may not accurately predict future market movements. In addition, GMO's models rely on assumptions and data that are subject to limitations (e.g., inaccuracies, staleness)

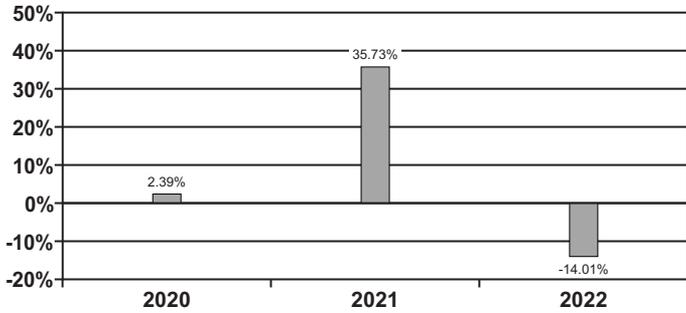
that could adversely affect their predictive value. The Fund also runs the risk that GMO's assessment of an investment (including a security's fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value) is wrong or that deficiencies in GMO's or another service provider's internal systems or controls will cause losses for the Fund or impair Fund operations.

- *Smaller Company Risk* – Small-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, lack the competitive strength of larger companies, have less experienced managers or depend on a few key employees. The securities of small-cap companies often are less widely held and trade less frequently and in lesser quantities, and their market prices often fluctuate more, than the securities of companies with larger market capitalizations.
- *Focused Investment Risk* – Investments focused in countries, regions, asset classes, sectors, industries, currencies, or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risk factors and investments whose market prices are closely correlated are subject to higher overall risk than investments that are more diversified or whose market prices are not as closely correlated.
- *Illiquidity Risk* – Low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size, or legal restrictions increase the risk that the Fund or an underlying fund is limited or prevented from selling particular securities or closing derivative positions at desirable prices.
- *Derivatives and Short Sales Risk* – The use of derivatives involves the risk that their value may not change as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying assets, pools of assets, rates, currencies or indices. Derivatives also present other risks, including market risk, illiquidity risk, currency risk, credit risk, leveraging risk, commodities risk and counterparty risk. The market price of an option is affected by many factors, including changes in the market prices or dividend rates of underlying securities (or in the case of indices, the securities in such indices); the time remaining before expiration; changes in interest rates or exchange rates; and changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the relevant index or underlying securities. The Fund typically creates short investment exposure by selling securities short or by taking a derivative position in which the value of the derivative moves in the opposite direction from the price of an underlying asset, pool of assets, rate, currency or index. Specifically, the net asset value of the Fund's shares will be adversely affected if the equities or other assets that are the subject of the Fund's short exposures appreciate in value. The risk of loss associated with derivatives that provide short investment exposure and short sales of securities is theoretically unlimited.
- *Counterparty Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives contract, a clearing member used by the Fund to hold a cleared derivatives contract, or a borrower of the Fund's securities is unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund's collateral or otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Leveraging Risk* – The use of derivatives, short sales and securities lending can create leverage. Leverage increases the Fund's losses when the value of its investments (including derivatives) declines. In addition, the Fund's portfolio will be leveraged if it exercises its right to delay payment on a redemption, and losses will result if the value of the Fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is deemed to be received by the Fund and the time the Fund liquidates assets to meet that request.
- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk* – Geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars, pandemics, sanctions, terrorism) often disrupt securities markets and adversely affect the general economy or particular economies and markets. Those events, as well as other changes in non-U.S. and U.S. economic and political conditions, could exacerbate other risks or otherwise reduce the value of the Fund's investments.
- *Large Shareholder Risk* – To the extent that a large number of shares of the Fund is held by a single shareholder (e.g., an institutional investor or another GMO Fund) or a group of shareholders with a common investment strategy (e.g., GMO asset allocation accounts), the Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by that shareholder or group will require the Fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices, disrupt the Fund's operations, or force the Fund's liquidation.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's annual total returns from year to year for the periods indicated and by comparing the Fund's average annual total returns for different calendar periods with those of the S&P SmallCap 600 Value Index. Share classes not shown would have substantially similar annual returns to those below because all share classes invest in the same portfolio of securities. Annual returns vary among share classes to the extent that they bear different expenses. Share classes that bear higher expenses than the share classes shown below would have lower returns. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant if you are tax-exempt or if you hold your Fund shares through tax-advantaged arrangements (such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account). After-tax returns are shown for Class VI shares only; after-tax returns for other classes will vary. Updated performance information for the Fund is available at www.gmo.com. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Annual Total Returns/Class VI Shares
Years Ending December 31



Highest Quarter: 27.43% 4Q 2020
 Lowest Quarter: -38.07% 1Q 2020
 Year-to-Date: 4.04% As of 3/31/2023

Average Annual Total Returns
Periods Ending December 31, 2022

| | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years | Incept. |
|--|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Class VI | | | | 7/2/2019 |
| Return Before Taxes | -14.01% | N/A | N/A | 7.73% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | -16.75% | N/A | N/A | 3.20% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | -7.43% | N/A | N/A | 4.91% |
| S&P SmallCap 600 Value Index (Fund benchmark) (returns reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) | -11.04% | N/A | N/A | 8.14% |

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Investment Adviser: Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC

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| Systematic Equity | Simon Harris (since the Fund's inception in 2019) | Head, Systematic Equity Team, GMO. |

Purchase and sale of Fund shares

Under ordinary circumstances, you may purchase the Fund's shares on days when the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. Purchase orders should be submitted directly to GMO Trust (the "Trust") or through a broker or agent authorized to accept purchase and redemption orders on the Funds' behalf. Investors who have entered into agreements with the Trust may purchase shares of the Fund through the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC").

Class R6 shares and Class I shares are available for purchase by (i) eligible retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit-sharing and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans and non-qualified deferred compensation plans), (ii) section 529 plans, and (iii) other investors whose accounts are maintained by the Fund through third-party platforms or intermediaries. Purchases of Class R6 shares or Class I shares are not subject to any minimum dollar amount.

Fund shares are redeemable. Under ordinary circumstances, you may redeem the Fund's shares on days when the NYSE is open for business. Redemption orders should be submitted directly to the Trust unless the Fund shares to be redeemed were purchased through a broker or agent, in which case the redemption order should be submitted to that broker or agent. Investors who have entered into agreements with the Trust may redeem shares of the Fund through the NSCC. For instructions on redeeming shares directly, call the Trust at 1-617-346-7646 or send an email to SHS@GMO.com.

U.S. tax information

The Fund has elected to be treated, and intends to qualify and be treated each year, as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for U.S. federal income tax purposes and to distribute net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders. These distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gain to U.S. shareholders that are not exempt from U.S. income tax or that are not investing through a tax-advantaged account. U.S. shareholders who are investing through a tax-advantaged account may be taxed upon withdrawals from that account.

Financial intermediary compensation

The Fund makes payments out of the net assets attributable to Class I shares for sub-transfer agency, recordkeeping and other administrative services provided by financial intermediaries for the benefit of Class I shareholders. In addition, GMO pays brokers, agents, or other financial intermediaries for transfer agency and related services. These payments create a conflict of interest by creating a financial incentive for the broker, agent or other financial intermediary and salesperson to recommend the purchase of Fund shares over another investment. GMO also makes payments to financial intermediaries for the purchase of Fund shares, which creates a similar conflict of interest. Ask your salesperson or consult your financial intermediary's website for more information.