

**The 2023 ETF Series Trust II**

Prospectus | August 20, 2025

**GMO Horizons ETF** (Ticker Symbol: GMOH)  
**GMO Dynamic Allocation ETF** (Ticker Symbol: GMOD)  
**GMO Domestic Resilience ETF** (Ticker Symbol: DRES)  
**GMO Ultra-Short Income ETF** (Ticker Symbol: GMOC)

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: **NYSE Arca, Inc.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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## Fund Summary – GMO Horizons ETF

### Investment Objective

The GMO Horizons ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return.

### Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

#### Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fee	0.25%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.25%

<sup>1</sup> Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

### Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year		3 Years
\$	26	\$	80

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund is new and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in global equity markets, both developed and emerging. The Fund’s strategy is a reflection of Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC’s, (“GMO” or the “Adviser”) view that the world economy is transitioning to a lower carbon future, a transition GMO believes will create secular growth opportunities. The Fund seeks to capture these opportunities and mitigate related risks through significant exposure to investments providing impactful climate solutions and a lower total carbon footprint (direct and indirect) than the MSCI ACWI ex-Fossil Fuels Index, while maintaining diversification and controlling for exposure to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks.

In selecting securities for purchase and sale by the Fund, GMO uses a combination of systematic investment methods and datasets, as well as other publicly available financial information. In constructing the Fund’s portfolio, GMO considers total emissions, company-level revenues associated with environmentally positive business activities (e.g., water management, treatment and delivery, waste and pollution management, efficient transportation), position size, sector and industry exposure, country and region exposure, currencies, market capitalization, liquidity, and transaction costs. At times, the Fund may have substantial exposure to a single asset class, industry, sector, country, region, issuer, or currency and 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.

The Fund also may invest in the GMO U.S. Treasury Fund, a mutual fund advised by GMO, or 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 your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. Many factors can affect this value, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund or your investment in the Fund could underperform other investments. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below and are all considered a “principal risk of investing in the Fund regardless of the order in which it appears. For a more complete discussion of these risks, see “Additional Principal Risk Information.”

- *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. 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. If the Fund purchases an equity for less than its fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value as assessed by GMO, the Fund runs the risk that the market price of the equity will not appreciate or will decline (for example, if GMO’s assessment proves to be incorrect or the market fails to recognize the equity’s intrinsic value). 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 value of an investment in the Fund.
- *Management and Operational Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that GMO’s investment techniques will fail to produce intended results. 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.
- *Non-U.S. Investment Risk* – The market prices of many non-U.S. securities fluctuate more than those of U.S. securities. Many non-U.S. securities markets are less stable, smaller, less liquid, and less regulated than U.S. securities markets, and the cost of trading in those markets often is higher than in U.S. securities markets. In addition, non-U.S. securities issuers often are not subject to as much regulation as U.S. issuers, and the reporting, recordkeeping, accounting, custody, and auditing standards to which those issuers are subject often are not as rigorous as U.S. standards. In addition, the Fund is subject to taxation by countries other than the United States, including potentially on a retroactive basis, on (i) capital gains it realizes or dividends, interest, or other amounts it realizes or accrues in respect of non-U.S. investments; (ii) transactions in those investments; and (iii) repatriation of proceeds generated from the sale or other disposition of those investments. Also, the Fund needs a license to invest directly in securities traded in many non-U.S. securities markets, and the Fund is subject to the risk that its license is terminated or suspended. In some non-U.S. securities markets, prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (e.g., the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) expose the Fund to credit and other risks. Further, adverse changes in investment regulations, capital requirements or exchange controls could adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investments. The risks above (such as substantial price fluctuations and market instability, illiquidity and lack of regulation) and other risks (e.g., nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation of assets of non-U.S. issuers, difficulties enforcing legal judgments or contractual rights and geopolitical risks) tend to be higher for investments in the securities of issuers tied economically to emerging countries. The economies of emerging countries often depend predominantly on only a few industries or commodities and often are more volatile than the economies of developed countries.

- *Focused Investment Risk* – Because the Fund’s strategy seeks to obtain significant exposure to investments providing impactful climate solutions and lower total carbon footprint (direct and indirect) than the MSCI ACWI ex-Fossil Fuels Index, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting these companies, and the market prices of its portfolio securities may be more volatile than those of funds that are more diversified. The Fund is particularly exposed to such developments as changes in global and regional climates, environmental protection regulatory actions, changes in government standards and subsidy levels, changes in taxation and other domestic and international political, regulatory and economic developments (such as potential cutbacks on funding for the Environmental Protection Agency). Companies involved in alternative fuels also may be adversely affected by the increased use of, or decreases in prices for, oil or other fossil fuels. In addition, scientific developments, such as breakthroughs in the remediation of global warming, and changes in governmental policies relating to the effects of pollution may affect investments in pollution control, which could in turn affect these companies. Such companies also may be significantly affected by technological changes in industries focusing on energy, pollution control and mitigation of global warming. Because society’s focus on climate change issues is relatively new, the emphasis and direction of governmental policies is subject to significant change, and rapid technological change could render even new approaches and products obsolete. Some companies involved in climate change-related initiatives have more limited operating histories and smaller market capitalizations on average than companies with more developed and established business models. As a result of these and other factors, the market prices of securities of some of the companies in which the Fund may invest tend to be considerably more volatile than those of companies in more established sectors and industries.
- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk* – Geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars, pandemics, sanctions, terrorism, diplomatic tensions, dramatic changes in regulatory and/or foreign policy, cyberattacks, and rapid technological developments such as artificial intelligence) 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.
- *Currency Risk* – Fluctuations in exchange rates can adversely affect the market value of the Fund’s foreign currency holdings and investments denominated in foreign currencies.
- *ETF Risks* – The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and the variance in bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk.* Because the Fund is an ETF, typically only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. Retail investors cannot transact directly with the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace to transact in Fund shares, there may be demand for Fund shares thereby increasing the market price above NAV, or lack of demand, which may decrease the market price below NAV, or in stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. As a result of these considerations, Fund shares may trade at a material premium or discount to net asset value (“NAV”) or these factors may, in turn, lead to wider spreads between the bid and ask price of Fund shares. In addition, the Fund may face possible delisting if: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Trading Risk.* Shares of the Fund may trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which may increase the variance between the market price of the Fund shares and the value of its underlying holdings. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund’s NAV. In addition, although the Fund’s shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

- o *Cash Transactions Risk.* The Fund may effect some of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. In effecting creations and redemptions in exchange for cash, the Fund may incur certain costs, including brokerage costs in connection with investing cash received and may recognize capital gains in connection with cash redemptions, unlike an ETF that effects creations and redemptions only in-kind. In addition, costs could be imposed on the Fund which would have the effect of decreasing the Fund's NAV to the extent the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant.
- o *National Closed Market Trading Risk.* To the extent that the underlying securities or other instruments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). The impact of a closed foreign market on the Fund is likely to be greater where a large portion of the Fund's underlying securities or other instruments trade on that closed foreign market or when the foreign market is closed for unscheduled reasons. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.
- *Smaller Company Risk* – Smaller 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 companies with smaller market capitalizations 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.
- *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 at desirable prices at a particular time or at all.
- *New/Smaller Fund Risk* – A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate.

#### **Performance Information**

The Fund is new and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. When available, updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs>. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

**Investment Adviser**

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

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

<b>Investment Team</b>	<b>Senior Member (Length of Service with Fund)</b>	<b>Title</b>
Systematic Equity	George Sakoulis (since inception in 2025)	Head, Systematic Equity Team, GMO
Systematic Equity	Warren Chiang (since inception in 2025)	Portfolio Manager, Systematic Equity Team, GMO

*For important information about the purchase and sale of shares of the Fund, taxes, and financial intermediary compensation please turn to “Summary Information About Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 20 of the Prospectus.*

## Fund Summary – GMO Dynamic Allocation ETF

### Investment Objective

The GMO Dynamic Allocation ETF (the “Fund”) seeks positive total return.

### Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

#### Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fee	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Acquired fund fees and expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.23%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.73%
Fee Waiver <sup>2</sup>	(0.23)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.50%

<sup>1</sup> Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> GMO has contractually agreed to waive or reduce its management fee, through at least November 2, 2026, to the extent necessary to offset the management fees that are borne by the Fund as a result of the Fund’s investment in Underlying Funds (defined below).

### Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year		3 Years
\$	51	\$	210

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund is new and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective by owning a balanced portfolio of equity investments, fixed-income investments, and liquid alternative strategies. Initially, the Fund will most likely operate as a fund of funds investing primarily in shares of other investment companies managed by GMO (including other series of the Trust) and third parties (collectively, “Underlying Funds”) but is also permitted to invest directly in securities and other investments in lieu of, or in addition to, investing in Underlying Funds.



GMO uses its quantitative multi-year forecasts of returns among asset classes, together with its assessment of the relative risks of asset classes and other factors, to determine the asset classes in which the Fund invests and how much the Fund invests in each asset class. An important component of those forecasts is GMO's expectation that valuations ultimately revert to their fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value over a complete market cycle. GMO changes the Fund's asset class exposures in response to changes in GMO's investment outlook and its assessment of market valuations. Under normal circumstances, GMO intends to invest between 40% and 80% of the Fund's net assets in equity investments, including Underlying Funds that invest primarily in equities. The factors GMO considers and investment methods GMO uses can change over time.

The Fund is permitted to invest in any asset class (e.g., U.S., non-U.S., and emerging market equity; U.S., non-U.S., and emerging market fixed income (including asset-backed securities and municipal bonds); and commodities), strategy (e.g., long/short and event-driven strategies), sector, country, or region and at times may have substantial exposure to a single asset class, industry, sector, country, region, issuer, or currency and companies with similar market capitalizations. In addition, the Fund is not restricted in its exposure to any particular market and may invest in securities of companies of any market capitalization and, in the case of debt instruments, of any credit quality (including below investment grade securities, commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk bonds"), maturity and duration. In addition, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities.

In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, GMO may invest a significant portion of the Fund's net assets in cash and cash equivalents.

The Fund also may invest in the GMO U.S. Treasury Fund, a mutual fund advised by GMO, or 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 your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. Many factors can affect this value, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund or your investment in the Fund could underperform other investments. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. References to investments include those held directly by the Fund and indirectly through the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. Some of the Underlying Funds are non-diversified investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and therefore a decline in the market price of a particular security held by those funds may affect their performance more than if they were diversified investment companies. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below and are all considered a "principal risk of investing in the Fund regardless of the order in which it appears. For a more complete discussion of these risks, see "Additional Principal Risk Information."

- *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.
- *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, the Fund runs the risk that the market price of the equity will not appreciate or will decline (for example, if GMO's assessment proves to be incorrect or the market fails to recognize the equity's intrinsic value). 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. When the Fund writes put options on a stock index, the value of those options will decline when the value of that index declines. The value of an index depends on the value of the equity securities in the index. Also, the Fund's investment strategy of writing put options on stock indices can be expected to cause that strategy to underperform relative to those indices when the value of those indices rises sharply.

- *Non-U.S. Investment Risk* – The market prices of many non-U.S. securities fluctuate more than those of U.S. securities. Many non-U.S. securities markets are less stable, smaller, less liquid, and less regulated than U.S. securities markets, and the cost of trading in those markets often is higher than in U.S. securities markets. In addition, non-U.S. securities issuers often are not subject to as much regulation as U.S. issuers, and the reporting, recordkeeping, accounting, custody, and auditing standards to which those issuers are subject often are not as rigorous as U.S. standards. In addition, the Fund is subject to taxation by countries other than the United States, including potentially on a retroactive basis, on (i) capital gains it realizes or dividends, interest, or other amounts it realizes or accrues in respect of non-U.S. investments; (ii) transactions in those investments; and (iii) repatriation of proceeds generated from the sale or other disposition of those investments. Also, the Fund needs a license to invest directly in securities traded in many non-U.S. securities markets, and the Fund is subject to the risk that its license is terminated or suspended. In some non-U.S. securities markets, prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (e.g., the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) expose the Fund to credit and other risks. Further, adverse changes in investment regulations, capital requirements or exchange controls could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. The risks above (such as substantial price fluctuations and market instability, illiquidity and lack of regulation) and other risks (e.g., nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation of assets of non-U.S. issuers, difficulties enforcing legal judgments or contractual rights and geopolitical risks) tend to be higher for investments in the securities of issuers tied economically to emerging countries. The economies of emerging countries often depend predominantly on only a few industries or commodities and often are more volatile than the economies of developed countries.
- *Market Risk - Fixed Income* – The market price of a fixed income investment can decline due to market-related factors, including rising interest or inflation rates and widening credit spreads, or decreased liquidity due, for example, to market uncertainty about the value of a fixed income investment (or class of fixed income investments).
- *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.
- *Futures Contracts Risk* – The loss to the Fund resulting from its use of futures contracts is potentially unlimited. Futures markets are highly volatile, and the use of futures contracts increases the volatility of the Fund's net asset value. A liquid market may not exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time, and the Fund may be unable when it wishes to terminate its exposure under that contract. When the Fund uses futures contracts for hedging purposes, it runs the risk that changes in the prices of the contracts will not correlate perfectly with changes in the securities, index, or other asset underlying the contracts or movements in the prices of the Fund's investments that are subject to the hedge. In addition, the Fund may be unable to recover or may be delayed in recovering margin or other amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant or futures clearinghouse. Foreign futures contracts are often less liquid and more volatile than U.S. futures contracts.
- *Credit Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income investment (including a sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt issuer) or the obligor of an obligation underlying an asset-backed security will be unable or unwilling to satisfy its obligation to pay principal and interest or otherwise to honor its obligations in a timely manner or at all. The market price of a fixed income investment will normally decline as a result of the failure of an issuer, guarantor, or obligor to meet its payment obligations or in anticipation of such a failure. Below investment grade investments have speculative characteristics, and negative changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to impair the ability of issuers of those investments to make principal and interest payments than issuers of investment grade investments. In addition, investments in emerging country sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt are subject to a heightened risk that the issuer responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due, and the Fund may lack recourse against the issuer in the event of a default. Investments in quasi-sovereign debt also are subject to the risk that the issuer will default independently of its sovereign.

- *Fund of Funds Risk* – The Fund is indirectly exposed to all of the risks of an investment in the Underlying Funds in which it invests, including the risk that those Underlying Funds will not perform as expected. By investing in the Fund, shareholders indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the Underlying Funds in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. Thus, the fees and expenses associated with an investment in the Fund are less predictable than those associated with an investment in funds that charge a fixed management fee.
- *Currency Risk* – Fluctuations in exchange rates can adversely affect the market value of the Fund’s foreign currency holdings and investments denominated in foreign currencies.
- *ETF Risks* – The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and the variance in bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk.* Because the Fund is an ETF, typically only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. Retail investors cannot transact directly with the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace to transact in Fund shares, there may be demand for Fund shares thereby increasing the market price above NAV, or lack of demand, which may decrease the market price below NAV, or in stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. As a result of these considerations, Fund shares may trade at a material premium or discount to net asset value (“NAV”) or these factors may, in turn, lead to wider spreads between the bid and ask price of Fund shares. In addition, the Fund may face possible delisting if: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Trading Risk.* Shares of the Fund may trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which may increase the variance between the market price of the Fund shares and the value of its underlying holdings. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund’s NAV. In addition, although the Fund’s shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

- o *Cash Transactions Risk.* The Fund may effect some of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. In effecting creations and redemptions in exchange for cash, the Fund may incur certain costs, including brokerage costs in connection with investing cash received and may recognize capital gains in connection with cash redemptions, unlike an ETF that effects creations and redemptions only in-kind. In addition, costs could be imposed on the Fund which would have the effect of decreasing the Fund's NAV to the extent the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant.
- o *National Closed Market Trading Risk.* To the extent that the underlying securities or other instruments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). The impact of a closed foreign market on the Fund is likely to be greater where a large portion of the Fund's underlying securities or other instruments trade on that closed foreign market or when the foreign market is closed for unscheduled reasons. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.
- *Commodities Risk* – Commodity prices can be extremely volatile, and exposure to commodities can cause the net asset value of the Fund's shares to decline or fluctuate significantly in a rapid and unpredictable manner.
- *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 at a particular time or at all.
- *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 the value of the Fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is treated as being received by the Fund and the time the Fund liquidates assets to fund that redemption.
- *Counterparty Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives contract or a clearing member used by the Fund to hold a cleared derivatives contract is unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund's collateral or otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Smaller Company Risk* – Smaller 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 companies with smaller market capitalizations 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.
- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk* – Geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars, pandemics, sanctions, terrorism, diplomatic tensions, dramatic changes in regulatory and/or foreign policy, cyberattacks, and rapid technological developments such as artificial intelligence) 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.

- *Market Risk – Asset-Backed Securities* – The market price of asset-backed securities, like that of other fixed income investments, can decline for a variety of reasons, including increases in interest rates. In addition, the market price can decrease due to a reduction in or decrease in the reliability of their payment streams. Payment streams associated with asset-backed securities held by the Fund depend on many factors (e.g., the cash flow generated by the assets backing the securities, deal structure, and creditworthiness of any credit-support provider), and a problem in any of these factors can lead to a reduction in the payment stream GMO expected the Fund to receive when the Fund purchased the asset-backed security. The liquidity of asset-backed securities (particularly below investment grade asset-backed securities) may change over time. During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions, or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, for asset-backed securities whose underlying assets consist of loans, sales contracts, receivables and other obligations.
- *Focused Investment Risk* – Investments 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.
- *Value Investing Risk* – Issuers whose securities GMO believes are undervalued may not realize their business potential, may never be recognized by the market as being undervalued and/or may be appropriately priced notwithstanding GMO’s assessment. These and other factors may cause the price of value stocks to decline, resulting in losses to the Fund.
- *New/Smaller Fund Risk* – A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate.

## Performance Information

The Fund is new and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund’s returns and comparing the Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance. When available, updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs>. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

## Investment Adviser

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

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

Investment Team	Senior Member (Length of Service with Fund)	Title
Asset Allocation	Ben Inker (since inception in 2025)	Co-Head, Asset Allocation Team, GMO
Asset Allocation	John Thorndike (since inception in 2025)	Co-Head, Asset Allocation Team, GMO

*For important information about the purchase and sale of shares of the Fund, taxes, and financial intermediary compensation please turn to “Summary Information About Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 20 of the Prospectus.*

## Fund Summary – GMO Domestic Resilience ETF

### Investment Objective

The GMO Domestic Resilience ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return.

### Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

#### Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fee	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.50%

<sup>1</sup> Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

### Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year		3 Years
\$	51	\$	160

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund is new and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing the Fund’s assets primarily in equities of U.S. companies that GMO believes will benefit from the shift away from globalization and the anticipated acceleration of onshoring vital technologies and industries.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests directly and indirectly (e.g., through underlying funds or derivatives) at least 80% of its assets in companies tied economically to the United States (see “Name Policies”).

In selecting securities for the Fund, GMO uses a combination of investment methods, typically considering both (1) systematic factors, based on profitability, profit stability, leverage, and other publicly available financial information, and (2) judgmental factors, based on GMO’s assessment of future profitability, capital allocation, growth opportunities, and sustainability against competitive forces. GMO also may rely on valuation methodologies, such as discounted cash flow analysis and multiples of price to earnings, revenues, book values or other fundamental metrics. At times, the Fund may have substantial exposure to a single asset class, industry, sector and 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.

The Fund also may invest in the GMO U.S. Treasury Fund, a mutual fund advised by GMO, 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 your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. Many factors can affect this value, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund or your investment in the Fund could underperform other investments. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below and are all considered a “principal risk of investing in the Fund regardless of the order in which it appears. For a more complete discussion of these risks, see “Additional Principal Risk Information.”

- *Focused Investment Risk* – Investments 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.
- *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, the Fund runs the risk that the market price of the equity will not appreciate or will decline, (for example, if GMO’s assessment proves to be incorrect or the market fails to recognize the equity’s intrinsic value). 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. 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.
- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk* – Geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars, pandemics, sanctions, terrorism, diplomatic tensions, dramatic changes in regulatory and/or foreign policy, cyberattacks, and rapid technological developments such as artificial intelligence) 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.
- *ETF Risks* – The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and the variance in bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk.* Because the Fund is an ETF, typically only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. Retail investors cannot transact directly with the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace to transact in Fund shares, there may be demand for Fund shares thereby increasing the market price above NAV, or lack of demand, which may decrease the market price below NAV, or in stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. As a result of these considerations, Fund shares may trade at a material premium or discount to net asset value (“NAV”) or these factors may, in turn, lead to wider spreads between the bid and ask price of Fund shares. In addition, the Fund may face possible delisting if: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- o *Trading Risk.* Shares of the Fund may trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which may increase the variance between the market price of the Fund shares and the value of its underlying holdings. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund’s NAV. In addition, although the Fund’s shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.
- o *Cash Transactions Risk.* The Fund may effect some of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund’s shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV. In effecting creations and redemptions in exchange for cash, the Fund may incur certain costs, including brokerage costs in connection with investing cash received and may recognize capital gains in connection with cash redemptions, unlike an ETF that effects creations and redemptions only in-kind. In addition, costs could be imposed on the Fund which would have the effect of decreasing the Fund’s NAV to the extent the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant.
- *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 at a particular time or at all.
- *Smaller Company Risk* – Smaller 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 companies with smaller market capitalizations 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.
- *New/Smaller Fund Risk* – A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate.

## Performance Information

The Fund is new and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund’s returns and comparing the Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance. When available, updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs>. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.



**Investment Adviser**

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

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

Investment Team	Senior Member (Length of Service with Fund)	Title
Focused Equity	Sam Klar (since inception in 2025)	Portfolio Manager, Focused Equity Team, GMO
Focused Equity	Thomas Hancock (since inception in 2025)	Head, Focused Equity Team, GMO

*For important information about the purchase and sale of shares of the Fund, taxes, and financial intermediary compensation please turn to “Summary Information About Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 20 of the Prospectus.*

## Fund Summary – GMO Ultra-Short Income ETF

### Investment Objective

The GMO Ultra-Short Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks current income consistent with preservation of capital.

### Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

#### Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fee	0.20%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.20%

<sup>1</sup> Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

### Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year		3 Years
\$	20	\$	64

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund is new and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in low-duration, high-quality fixed income securities, including collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), U.S. Treasury securities, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other investment grade instruments (collectively, “Fixed Income Securities”). The Fund may also invest in other fixed income securities that are backed (implicitly or explicitly) by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or the governments of other developed countries, as well as other cash management investment techniques that may involve the use of derivatives for hedging purposes. Through dynamic allocation, the Fund seeks to deliver consistent income with low volatility while maintaining a focus on capital preservation. GMO normally seeks to maintain an estimated interest rate duration of one year or less for the Fund’s portfolio, though individual securities in the portfolio may have a maturity date greater than one year.

Under the repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund, the Fund purchases a security backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government from a seller who simultaneously commits to repurchase, on an agreed date, the security from the Fund at the original purchase price plus an agreed upon amount representing interest. Under reverse repurchase agreements, the Fund sells a security backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government to a buyer and simultaneously commits to repurchase, on an agreed date, the security from the buyer at the original purchase price plus an agreed upon amount representing interest.

In selecting securities for the Fund's portfolio, GMO focuses primarily on the relative attractiveness of different obligations (such as bonds, notes or bills), which can vary depending on the general level of interest rates as well as supply and demand imbalances and other market conditions. The factors GMO considers and investment methods GMO uses can change over time.

The Fund also may invest in the GMO U.S. Treasury Fund, a mutual fund advised by GMO, 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 your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. The Fund is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and therefore a decline in the market price of a particular security held by the Fund may affect the Fund's performance more than if the Fund were a diversified investment company. Many factors can affect this value, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund or your investment in the Fund could underperform other investments. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below and all are considered a "principal risk of investing in the Fund regardless of the order in which it appears. For a more complete discussion of these risks, see "Additional Principal Risk Information."

- *Market Risk – Fixed Income* – The market price of a fixed income investment can decline due to market-related factors, including rising interest or inflation rates and widening credit spreads, or decreased liquidity due, for example, to market uncertainty about the value of a fixed income investment (or class of fixed income investments).
- *Market Risk – Asset-Backed Securities* – The market price of asset-backed securities, like that of other fixed income investments, can decline for a variety of reasons, including increases in interest rates. In addition, the market price can decrease due to a reduction in or decrease in the reliability of their payment streams. Payment streams associated with asset-backed securities held by the Fund depend on many factors (e.g., the cash flow generated by the assets backing the securities, deal structure, and creditworthiness of any credit-support provider), and a problem in any of these factors can lead to a reduction in the payment stream GMO expected the Fund to receive when the Fund purchased the asset-backed security. The liquidity of asset-backed securities (particularly below investment grade asset-backed securities) may change over time. During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions, or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, for asset-backed securities whose underlying assets consist of loans, sales contracts, receivables and other obligations.
- *Credit Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income investment (including a sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt issuer) or the obligor of an obligation underlying an asset-backed security will be unable or unwilling to satisfy its obligation to pay principal and interest or otherwise to honor its obligations in a timely manner or at all. The market price of a fixed income investment will normally decline as a result of the failure of an issuer, guarantor, or obligor to meet its payment obligations or in anticipation of such a failure.

Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury historically have presented minimal credit risk. However, events in 2011 led to a downgrade in the long-term credit rating of U.S. bonds by several major rating agencies and introduced greater uncertainty about the repayment by the United States of its obligations. A further credit rating downgrade could decrease, and a U.S. credit default would decrease, the value of the Fund's investments and increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

- *Management and Operational Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that GMO’s investment techniques will fail to produce intended results. 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.
- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk* – Geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars, pandemics, sanctions, terrorism, diplomatic tensions, dramatic changes in regulatory and/or foreign policy, cyberattacks, and rapid technological developments such as artificial intelligence) 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.
- *Counterparty Risk* – The Fund runs the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives contract, such as repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, or a clearing member used by the Fund to hold a cleared derivatives contract is unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund’s collateral or otherwise honor its obligations.
- *ETF Risks* – The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and the variance in bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk.* Because the Fund is an ETF, typically only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. Retail investors cannot transact directly with the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace to transact in Fund shares, there may be demand for Fund shares thereby increasing the market price above NAV, or lack of demand, which may decrease the market price below NAV, or in stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings. As a result of these considerations, Fund shares may trade at a material premium or discount to net asset value (“NAV”) or these factors may, in turn, lead to wider spreads between the bid and ask price of Fund shares. In addition, the Fund may face possible delisting if: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Trading Risk.* Shares of the Fund may trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which may increase the variance between the market price of the Fund shares and the value of its underlying holdings. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund’s NAV. In addition, although the Fund’s shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.
  - *Cash Transactions Risk.* The Fund may effect some of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund’s shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV. In effecting creations and redemptions in exchange for cash, the Fund may incur certain costs, including brokerage costs in connection with investing cash received and may recognize capital gains in connection with cash redemptions, unlike an ETF that effects creations and redemptions only in-kind. In addition, costs could be imposed on the Fund which would have the effect of decreasing the Fund’s NAV to the extent the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant.

- *New/Smaller Fund Risk* – A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate.

**Performance Information**

The Fund is new and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund’s returns and comparing the Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance. When available, updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs>. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

**Investment Adviser**

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

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

Investment Team	Senior Member (Length of Service with Fund)	Title
Short Duration Strategies	Tracey Keenan (since inception in 2025)	Portfolio Manager, Short Duration Strategies Team, GMO
Short Duration Strategies	Joe Auth (since inception in 2025)	Head, Developed Fixed Income Team, GMO.

*For important information about the purchase and sale of shares of the Fund, taxes, and financial intermediary compensation please turn to “Summary Information About Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 20 of the Prospectus.*

**Summary Information About Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes  
and Financial Intermediary Compensation**

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

The Funds issue shares to, and redeems shares from, certain institutional investors known as “Authorized Participants” (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of Fund shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are generally conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the Funds, cash or a combination of securities and cash.

Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Fund shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). When available, recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads will be available at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs>.

**U.S. Tax Information**

Each Fund intends to elect 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.

Distributions made by each Fund may be taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income (if applicable), or long-term capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. In that case, you may be taxed when you take a distribution from such account, depending on the type of account, the circumstances of your distribution, and other factors.

**Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), GMO or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

**Additional Information about the Funds’ Investment Strategies**

**Fund Summary.** The preceding section summarizes the investment objective, fees and expenses, principal investment strategies, principal risks, performance, management, and other important information for the Funds. The summary is not all-inclusive, and a Fund may make investments, employ strategies, and be exposed to risks that are not described in its summary. More information about the Funds’ investments and strategies is contained in the Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”). See the back cover of this Prospectus for information about how to receive the SAI.

**Investment Objectives/Policies.** Each Fund is an actively managed ETF and uses an active investment strategy in seeking to achieve its investment objective. GMO, subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The 2023 ETF Series Trust II (the “Trust”), has discretion on a daily basis to manage each Funds’ portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and investment policies. The Board of the Trust may change the Funds’ investment objective or policies without shareholder approval or prior notice, provided that an investment policy identified in the SAI as fundamental may not be changed without shareholder approval. Neither the Funds nor GMO guarantees that the Funds will be able to achieve their investment objectives.

**Name Policies.** To comply with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the rule regarding the use of descriptive words in a fund's name, the GMO Domestic Resilience ETF has adopted a policy (which applies at the time of the Fund's investment, unless stated otherwise) of investing at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus the amount of any borrowings made for investment purposes in specific types of investments, industries, countries, or geographic regions (the "Name Policy"). The Name Policy is described in the "Principal investment strategies" section of the Fund's summary.

The Fund will not change its Name Policy without providing its shareholders at least 60 days' prior written notice. When used in connection with the Fund's Name Policy, "assets" include the Fund's net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes. In addition, the Name Policy calling for the Fund to invest in a particular country or geographic region requires that the Fund's investments be "tied economically" to that country or region. For purposes of this Prospectus, an investment is "tied economically" to a particular country or region if, at the time of purchase, it is (i) in an issuer that is organized under the laws of that country or of a country within that region or in an issuer that maintains its principal place of business in that country or region; (ii) traded principally in that country or region; or (iii) in an issuer that derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in that country or region, or has at least 50% of its assets in that country or region. The Fund may invest directly in securities of companies in a particular industry, country, or geographic region or indirectly, for example, by purchasing securities of another fund or investing in derivatives or synthetic instruments with underlying assets that have economic characteristics similar to investments tied economically to a particular industry, country, or geographic region. GMO relies on publicly available information and third-party data to monitor compliance with the Name Policy. If that information is inaccurate or incomplete, GMO's ability to monitor compliance with the Fund's Name Policy would be impaired.

**Definitions.** When used in this Prospectus, the term "invest" includes direct and indirect investing and long and short investing and the term "investments" includes direct and indirect investments and long and short investments. For example, a Fund may invest indirectly in a given asset or asset class by investing in derivatives and synthetic instruments, and the resulting exposure to the asset or asset class may be long or short. When used in this Prospectus, (i) the terms "bonds," "debt investments," "fixed income investments," and "fixed income securities" include (a) obligations of an issuer to make payments on future dates of principal, interest (whether fixed or variable) or both and (b) synthetic debt instruments created by GMO by investing in derivatives (e.g., a futures contract, swap contract, forward currency contract or option); (ii) each of the terms "emerging markets" and "emerging countries" means the world's less developed countries; (iii) the term "equities" refers to common and preferred stocks and other stock-related securities, such as convertible securities, depositary receipts, and equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) and income trusts; (iv) the term "sovereign debt" refers to a fixed income security issued by a government or a derivative providing exposure to sovereign debt; (v) the term "quasi-sovereign debt" refers to debt issued by a governmental agency, political subdivision or other instrumentality or an issuer that is majority owned, directly or indirectly, or whose obligations are guaranteed, by a government or a derivative providing exposure to quasi-sovereign debt; (vi) the term "Underlying GMO Funds" refers to other series of The ETF Series Trust II and GMO-managed mutual funds; (vii) the term "Underlying Funds" refers to Underlying GMO Funds and ETFs managed by third parties; and (ix) the term "total return" includes capital appreciation and income.

**Tax Consequences.** GMO is not obligated to, and generally will not consider, tax consequences when seeking to achieve a Fund's investment objective (e.g., a Fund may engage in transactions or make investments in a manner that is not tax efficient for U.S. federal, state or local and/or non-U.S. tax purposes).

In addition, a Fund's investment through underlying funds could affect the amount, timing and character of its distributions and could cause a Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by that investment, requiring a Fund in turn to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times to generate cash needed to make required distributions. See "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes" in the SAI for more information.

**ESG Considerations.** As described in the Fund summaries, GMO incorporates ESG (environmental, social, and governance) criteria in its investment process for some of the Funds in an effort to maximize risk-adjusted returns, a reflection of GMO's belief that ESG factors can have a meaningful impact on the long-term performance of companies and countries in which those Funds may invest. For those Funds, GMO's investment process generally seeks to identify material ESG-related risks of Fund investments, with some exceptions (such as cash, cash-like and certain derivatives investments). For example, in considering an investment in the equity of a particular company, GMO may consider: (1) environmental factors such as the company's carbon emissions and waste; (2) social factors such as the company's labor standards; and (3) governance factors such as the dilution of minority shareholders. The foregoing examples are provided solely to illustrate the types of ESG criteria GMO may consider in evaluating an investment. ESG criteria are some of the many factors that GMO considers in making investment decisions. Evaluation of ESG criteria with respect to a company, country or Fund may include criteria from a number of sources, including but not limited to third-party and proprietary ESG data/ratings, a company's public SEC filings, news and articles in the press, litigation-related information, statements from company executives and GMO estimates. The weight that ESG criteria are given, overall or individually, for a particular investment decision depends on GMO's assessment of their materiality and relevance to that investment decision. The consideration of ESG criteria as part of a Fund's investment process does not mean that the Fund pursues a specific "ESG" investment strategy (in fact, none of the Funds has an express ESG mandate or ESG investment objective), and GMO routinely makes investment decisions that are based in large part on non-ESG considerations. GMO's incorporation of ESG criteria in its investment process for a particular Fund does not mean that every investment or potential investment undergoes an ESG review, and GMO may not consider ESG criteria for every investment a Fund makes (such as, for example, in cases where ESG-related data for a company is unavailable).

**Securities Lending.** As described in the Fund summaries and the SAI, some Funds may seek to earn additional income by lending their portfolio securities. Securities loans are subject to termination by the Fund at any time and are required to be secured at all times by collateral in an amount at least equal in value to the market value of the securities loaned. Daily market fluctuations could cause the value of loaned securities to be more or less than the value of the collateral received. When this occurs, the collateral is adjusted and settled on the following business day. Voting rights or rights to consent with respect to loaned securities pass to the borrower. A Fund has the right to call a loan at any time on reasonable notice to exercise voting rights associated with the loaned security and expects to do so if both: (i) GMO receives adequate notice of a proposal on which shareholders are being asked to vote and (ii) GMO believes that the benefits to the Fund of voting on that proposal outweigh the benefits to the Fund of having the security remain out on loan.

**Credit Quality.** In this Prospectus, the term “investment grade” refers to a rating of Baa3/P-3 or better by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or BBB-/A-3 or better by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) and the term “below investment grade” refers to any rating by Moody’s or S&P below those ratings. Fixed income securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as high yield or “junk” bonds. In addition, in this Prospectus, securities and commercial paper that are rated Aa/P-1 or better by Moody’s or AA/A-1 or better by S&P are commonly referred to as “high quality.” Securities referred to in this Prospectus as investment grade, below investment grade, or high quality include securities rated by Moody’s, S&P or both and other securities (including securities that are unrated or rated by ratings organizations other than Moody’s and S&P) that GMO determines have comparable credit qualities.

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Funds are not subject to any limit on the frequency with which portfolio securities may be purchased or sold, and GMO makes investment decisions for the Funds without regard to portfolio turnover rates. High turnover rates may create additional taxable income for shareholders. If portfolio turnover results in the recognition of short-term capital gains, those gains, when distributed, typically are taxed to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates. See “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes” below for more information.

**Investments in Underlying GMO Funds.** As described in the Fund summary and the SAI, GMO Dynamic Allocation ETF invests in Underlying Funds, including Underlying GMO Funds. Underlying GMO Funds include, but are not limited to, GMO U.S. Quality ETF, GMO U.S. Value ETF, GMO International Quality ETF, and GMO International Value ETF, each a series of the Trust, and GMO Alternative Allocation Fund, a mutual fund managed by GMO.

**Investments in U.S. Treasury Fund and Unaffiliated Money Market Funds.** The Funds may invest in GMO U.S. Treasury Fund (a mutual fund advised by GMO that is not offered by this prospectus), money market funds unaffiliated with GMO and directly in the types of investments typically held by money market funds.

**Benchmarks.** Fund benchmarks (if any) are described under “Fund Benchmarks and Comparative Indices.” In some cases, a Fund’s summary states that a Fund seeks total return greater than that of its benchmark. Neither the Funds nor GMO can provide any assurance as to how a Fund will perform on an absolute basis or relative to its benchmark. A Fund’s benchmark is stated as of the date of this Prospectus and may be changed without prior notice to shareholders.



This Prospectus does not offer shares of the Fund in any state where they may not lawfully be offered.

### **Additional Principal Risk Information**

The following chart identifies the Principal Risks associated with each Fund. Risks not marked for a particular Fund may, however, still apply to some extent to that Fund at various times.

	GMO Horizons ETF	GMO Dynamic Allocation ETF	GMO Domestic Resilience ETF	GMO Ultra-Short Income ETF
Commodities Risk		•		
Counterparty Risk		•		•
Credit Risk		•		•
Currency Risk	•	•		
Derivatives and Short Sales Risk		•		
ETF Risks	•	•	•	•
Focused Investment Risk	•	•	•	
Fund of Funds Risk		•		
Futures Contracts Risk		•		
Illiquidity Risk	•	•	•	
Leveraging Risk		•		
Management and Operational Risk	•	•	•	•
Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk	•	•	•	•
Market Risk – Asset-Backed Securities		•		•
Market Risk – Equities	•	•	•	
Market Risk – Fixed Income		•		•
New/Smaller Fund Risk	•	•	•	•
Non-Diversified Fund				•
Non-U.S. Investment Risk	•	•		
Smaller Company Risk	•	•	•	
Value Investing Risk		•		

Investing in an ETF involves many risks. Factors that may affect the Fund’s portfolio as a whole, called “principal risks,” are discussed in “Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” above and in additional detail in this section. The risks of investing in the Funds depend on the types of investments in its portfolio and the investment strategies GMO employs on its behalf. This section describes the principal risks but does not describe every potential risk of investing in the Funds. The Funds could be subject to additional risks because of the types of investments it makes and market conditions, which may change over time. The SAI includes more information about the Funds, their investments, and the related risks.

Funds that invest in Underlying Funds (as indicated under “Principal Investment Strategies” in those Funds’ summaries and further described in “Additional Information about the Funds’ Investment Strategies”) are exposed to the risks to which the Underlying Funds are exposed, as well as the risk that the Underlying Funds will not perform as expected. Therefore, unless otherwise noted, the principal risks summarized below include both direct and indirect risks, and as indicated in the “Additional Information about the Funds’ Investment Strategies” section of this Prospectus, references in this section to investments made by a Fund include those made both directly and indirectly by the Fund.

An investment in the Funds, by itself, generally does not provide a complete investment program but rather is intended to serve as part of an investor’s overall investment program. An investment in the Funds is not a bank deposit and, therefore, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks of the Funds.

- *Commodities Risk* – Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and are affected by many factors. Exposure to commodities can cause the net asset value of a Fund's shares to decline or fluctuate significantly in a rapid and unpredictable manner. In addition, the value of commodity-related derivatives or indirect investments in commodities may fluctuate more than the commodities or commodity indices to which they relate. See "Derivatives and Short Sales Risk" for a discussion of specific risks of a Fund's derivatives investments, including commodity-related derivatives.
- *Counterparty Risk* – Funds that enter into contracts with counterparties, such as repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements or OTC derivatives contracts, or that lend their securities run the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, goes bankrupt, or otherwise experiences a business interruption, the Fund could miss investment opportunities or otherwise be forced to hold investments it would prefer to sell, resulting in losses for the Fund. In addition, a Fund may suffer losses if a counterparty fails to comply with applicable laws, regulations or other requirements. The Funds are not subject to any limit on their exposure to any one counterparty nor to a requirement that counterparties with whom they enter into contracts maintain a specific rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. Counterparty risk is pronounced during unusually adverse market conditions and is particularly acute in environments in which financial services firms are exposed to systemic risks.

Participants in OTC derivatives markets typically are not subject to the same level of credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of exchange-based markets; therefore, OTC derivatives generally expose a Fund to higher counterparty risk than exchange-traded derivatives. A Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will not settle an OTC derivative in accordance with its terms because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem. In such case, GMO may decide that a Fund should not pursue a claim against the counterparty to avoid the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings or for similar reasons. A Fund, therefore, runs the risk of not obtaining payments owed to it under an OTC derivatives contract or of those payments being delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred litigation costs.

If a counterparty's obligation to a Fund is not collateralized, then the Fund is essentially an unsecured creditor of the counterparty. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund will have contractual remedies (whether or not the obligation is collateralized), but the Fund may be unable to enforce them, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. Counterparty risk still exists even if a counterparty's obligations are secured by collateral if the Fund's interest in the collateral is not perfected or additional collateral is not posted promptly as required. Counterparty risk also will be higher if a counterparty's obligations exceed the value of the collateral held by the Fund (if any).

Counterparty risk is higher for derivatives with longer maturities (such as some types of swap contracts) because of the longer time during which events may occur that prevent settlement. Counterparty risk also is higher when a Fund has entered into OTC derivatives contracts with a single or small group of counterparties. The creditworthiness of a counterparty can be expected to be adversely affected by higher than average volatility in the markets, even if the counterparty's net market exposure is small relative to its capital. Although GMO's view with respect to a particular counterparty is subject to change, the fact that GMO's view becomes more negative (whether due to external events or otherwise) does not mean that a Fund's existing derivatives with that counterparty will be terminated or modified. In addition, a Fund may enter into new transactions with a counterparty that GMO no longer views favorably (for example, re-establishing a derivative with a lower notional amount or entering into a countervailing trade with the same counterparty).

Counterparty risk with respect to derivatives has been and will continue to be affected by rules and regulations relating to the derivatives market. As described under "Derivatives and Short Sales Risk," many derivatives transactions are centrally cleared, and a party to a cleared derivatives transaction is subject to the credit risk of the clearing house and the clearing member through which it holds its cleared position.

Credit risk of market participants with respect to derivatives that are centrally cleared is concentrated in a few clearing houses, and it is not clear how an insolvency proceeding of a clearing house would be conducted and what impact an insolvency of a clearing house would have on the derivatives it clears or the financial system generally.

In the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, a Fund's ability to obtain remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations or realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide governmental authorities broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, in the European Union and the United Kingdom, governmental authorities could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity the liabilities to the Funds of a counterparty experiencing financial difficulties (commonly referred to as a "bail in").

The Funds also are subject to counterparty risk because they execute their securities transactions through brokers and dealers. If a broker or dealer fails to meet its contractual obligations, goes bankrupt or otherwise experiences a business interruption, the Funds could miss investment opportunities or be unable to dispose of investments they would prefer to sell, resulting in losses for the Funds.

- *Credit Risk* – This is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income investment will be unable or unwilling to satisfy its obligation to pay principal and interest or otherwise to honor its obligations in a timely manner. The obligations of issuers, guarantors and other obligors also may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. The market price of a fixed income investment will normally decline as a result (and/or in anticipation) of the failure of an issuer, guarantor, or other obligor to meet its payment obligations or a downgrading of the credit rating of the investment. The extent to which the market price of a fixed income investment changes in response to a credit event depends on many factors and can be difficult to predict. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. This risk is particularly acute in environments in which financial services firms are exposed to systemic risks.

All fixed income investments are subject to credit risk. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. The risk varies depending on whether the issuer is a corporation, government or government entity, whether the particular security has priority over other obligations of the issuer in payment of principal and interest and whether the particular security has any collateral backing or credit enhancement. Credit risk may change over the term of a fixed income investment. U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk depending on whether the securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, supported by the ability of the obligor to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or supported only by the credit of the issuing U.S. government agency, instrumentality, or corporation. For example, issuers of many types of U.S. government securities (e.g., the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), and Federal Home Loan Banks), although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by Congressional appropriations and their fixed income securities are neither guaranteed nor insured by the U.S. government. These securities are subject to more credit risk than U.S. government securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States (e.g., U.S. Treasury bonds). Although securities issued by the U.S. government historically have presented minimal credit risk, a credit rating downgrade (such as a downgrade of the long-term credit rating of U.S. bonds in 2011) could decrease, and a default in the payment of principal or interest on U.S. government securities would decrease, the market price of a Fund's investments in U.S. bonds.

A Fund also is exposed to credit risk on a reference security to the extent it writes protection under credit default swaps. See "Derivatives and Short Sales Risk" for more information regarding risks associated with the use of credit default swaps.

The Fund's investments are also subject to the risk of inflation. As inflation increases, the present market value of a fixed income investment held by the Fund typically will decline.

- *Currency Risk* – Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will result in a decline in the market value of a Fund’s investments. Currency risk includes the risk that the currencies in which a Fund’s investments are traded or in which a Fund receives income will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency risk also includes the risk that the currency to which the Fund has obtained exposure through hedging declines in value relative to the currency being hedged, in which event the Fund is likely to realize a loss on both the hedging instrument and the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates can fluctuate significantly for many reasons. See “Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk.”

Some of the Funds may use derivatives to take currency positions that are under- or over-weighted (in some cases significantly) relative to the currency exposure of their portfolios and their benchmarks (if any). If the exchange rates of the currencies involved do not move as expected, a Fund could lose money on both its holdings of a particular currency and the derivative. See also “Non-U.S. Investment Risk.” Derivative transactions in foreign currencies (such as futures, forward contracts, options, and swaps) may involve leveraging risk in addition to currency risk, as described under “Leveraging Risk.” In addition, the obligations of counterparties in currency derivative transactions often are not secured by collateral, which increases counterparty risk (see “Counterparty Risk”).

Some currencies are illiquid (e.g., some emerging country currencies), and a Fund may be unable to convert them into U.S. dollars or may be able to do so only at an unfavorable exchange rate. Exchange rates for many currencies are affected by exchange control regulations.

- *Derivatives and Short Sales Risk* – Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on the value of underlying assets, such as securities, commodities or currencies, reference rates, such as interest rates, currency exchange rates or inflation rates, or indices. The use of derivatives involves the risk that their value may not change as expected relative to changes in the value of the assets, rates, or indices they are designed to track. Derivatives include, but are not limited to, futures contracts, forward contracts, foreign currency contracts, swap contracts, contracts for differences, options on securities and indices, options on futures contracts, options on swap contracts, interest rate caps, floors and collars, reverse repurchase agreements and other over-the-counter (OTC) contracts. The SAI describes the various types of derivatives in which the Funds invest and how they are used in the Funds’ investment strategies.

Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and exposes the Funds to the risk that the valuations generated by GMO’s pricing models are different from the amounts the Funds realize when they close or sell a derivative. Valuation risk is more pronounced when a Fund enters into OTC derivatives with specialized terms because the value of those derivatives in some cases is determined only by reference to similar derivatives with more standardized terms. As a result, the Funds run a risk that inaccurate valuations will result in higher than necessary cash payments to counterparties, under-collateralization and/or errors in the calculation of the Funds’ net asset values.

The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially higher than, the risks of investing directly in securities. In particular, a Fund’s use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. When a counterparty’s obligations are not fully secured by collateral in which the Fund has a perfected security interest or that collateral is not regularly marked-to-market, a Fund runs a higher risk of not being able to recover what it is owed if the counterparty defaults. OTC derivatives are susceptible to documentation risk, which is the risk that ambiguities, inconsistencies or errors in the documentation relating to a derivative transaction will lead to a dispute with the counterparty or unintended investment results. See “Counterparty Risk.”

Transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are centrally cleared. In a transaction involving those swaps (“cleared derivatives”), a Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. In a cleared derivative position, a Fund makes payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through its account at a clearing member. Clearing houses have broad rights to increase the margin required for existing positions or to terminate those positions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivative positions by the clearing member or the clearing house could interfere with the ability of a Fund to pursue its investment strategy, and an increase in margin held by a clearing member could expose a Fund to higher credit risk to its clearing member. Also, a Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that GMO expects to be cleared) and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund’s behalf. In those cases, the position might have to be terminated, and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the position, including loss of an increase in the value of the position or of hedging protection.

Some Funds are permitted to write options. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher risks than simply purchasing and selling publicly-traded securities. The market price of an option is affected by many factors, and the market price of an option is often adversely affected, for example, if the market for the option becomes less liquid or the perceived volatility in the underlying security changes significantly. In addition, since an American-style option allows the holder to exercise the option at any time before the option's expiration, a Fund writing an American-style option has no control over when it will be required to fulfill its obligations as a writer of the option. If a Fund writes a call option and does not hold the underlying security, the Fund runs the risk of a potentially unlimited loss.

Some Funds sell securities or currencies short as part of their investment programs in an attempt to increase their returns or for hedging purposes. Short sales of a security a Fund does not own expose a Fund to the risk that it will be required to acquire that security when it has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. Purchasing a security or currency to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the security or currency to rise, thereby increasing any losses. Some Funds also create short investment exposure 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. Short sales of securities or currencies a Fund does not own and "short" derivative positions create investment leverage, and the Fund runs the risk of a potentially unlimited loss. Because many derivatives have a leverage component (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index could result in a loss substantially higher than the amount invested in the derivative itself. See "Leveraging Risk."

Investing in derivatives can present many other risks due to the nature of a derivative's terms, underlying reference assets and other factors. Please see "Counterparty Risk", "Currency Risk", "Illiquidity Risk", "Leveraging Risk", and "Market Risk," in each case described elsewhere in this section.

- *ETF Risks* – Each Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Investors buying or selling a Fund's shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy a Fund's shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell a Fund's shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask spread varies over time for a Fund's shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and the spread is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling a Fund's shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in the Fund's shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk.* Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. Each Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Particularly in times of market stress, Authorized Participants, market makers, or liquidity providers may exit the business, reduce their business activities, or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and there is a possibility that no other entities will step forward to perform these services. This may result in a significantly diminished trading market for a Fund's shares, differences between the market price of a Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares, and delisting of the shares.
- *Trading Risk.* Although each Fund's shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Secondary market trading in a Fund's shares may be halted by the Exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in a Fund's shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund's shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of a Fund may trade at, above or below its most recent NAV. The per share NAV of a Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of a Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of a Fund's shares may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for a Fund's shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund's NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for a Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares of a Fund can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs), the Adviser does not believe that large discounts or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of time. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that a Fund's shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV.

As with all ETFs, a Fund's shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of a Fund's shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intraday (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of a Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

- *Cash Transactions Risk.* Each Fund may effect some of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to a Fund's NAV. In effecting creations and redemptions in exchange for cash, a Fund may incur certain costs, including brokerage costs in connection with investing cash received and may recognize capital gains in connection with cash redemptions, unlike an ETF that effects creations and redemptions only in-kind. In addition, costs could be imposed on a Fund which would have the effect of decreasing a Fund's NAV to the extent the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant.

- o *National Closed Market Trading Risk.* To the extent that the underlying securities or other instruments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). The impact of a closed foreign market on the Fund is likely to be greater where a large portion of the Fund's underlying securities or other instruments trade on that closed foreign market or when the foreign market is closed for unscheduled reasons. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.
- *Focused Investment Risk* – Funds with investments in a limited number of asset classes, sectors, industries, issuers, currencies, countries or regions that are subject to the same or similar risk factors and Funds with investments whose market prices are closely correlated are subject to higher overall risk than Funds with investments that are more diversified or whose market prices are not as closely correlated.

Funds having a significant portion of their assets in investments tied economically to a particular geographic region, country, or market (e.g., emerging markets) or to sectors within a region, country or market have more exposure to regional and country economic risks than do funds whose investments are more geographically diverse. The political and economic prospects of one country or group of countries within the same geographic region may affect other countries in that region, and a recession, debt crisis or decline in the value of the currency of one country can spread to other countries. Furthermore, companies in a particular geographic region or country are vulnerable to events affecting other companies in that region or country because they often share common characteristics, are exposed to similar business risks and regulatory burdens, and react similarly to specific economic, market, political or other developments. See also "Non-U.S. Investment Risk."

Because GMO Horizons ETF obtains significant exposure to investments providing impactful climate solutions and a lower total carbon footprint (direct and indirect) than the MSCI ACWI ex-Fossil Fuels Index, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting these companies, and the market prices of its portfolio securities may be more volatile than those of funds that are more diversified. The Fund is particularly exposed to such developments as changes in global and regional climates, environmental protection regulatory actions, changes in government standards and subsidy levels, changes in taxation and other domestic and international political, regulatory and economic developments (such as potential cutbacks on funding for the Environmental Protection Agency). Companies involved in alternative fuels also may be adversely affected by the increased use of, or decreases in prices for, oil or other fossil fuels. In addition, scientific developments, such as breakthroughs in the remediation of global warming, and changes in governmental policies relating to the effects of pollution may affect investments in pollution control, which could in turn affect these companies. Such companies also may be significantly affected by technological changes in industries focusing on energy, pollution control and mitigation of global warming. Because society's focus on climate change issues is relatively new, the emphasis and direction of governmental policies is subject to significant change, and rapid technological change could render even new approaches and products obsolete. Some companies involved in climate change-related initiatives have more limited operating histories and smaller market capitalizations on average than companies with more developed and established business models. As a result of these and other factors, the market prices of securities of some of the companies in which the Fund may invest tend to be considerably more volatile than those of companies in more established sectors and industries

- *Fund of Funds Risk* – A Fund that invests in underlying funds (including underlying GMO Funds) or its wholly-owned subsidiary is exposed to the risk that the underlying funds or wholly-owned subsidiary will not perform as expected. A Fund also is indirectly exposed to all of the risks to which the underlying funds or its wholly-owned subsidiary are exposed. In addition, regulatory limits on fund of funds investments may prevent and/or limit a Fund from making additional investments in an underlying fund or limit the extent of such investments, which could adversely affect a Fund's ability to implement its intended strategy and, as a result, Fund performance.

At any particular time, one underlying fund may be purchasing securities of an issuer whose securities are being sold by another underlying fund, creating the risk that a Fund holding each underlying fund incurs indirectly the costs associated with the two transactions even though its exposure to those securities remains unchanged.

ETFs in which the Funds invest are investment companies that typically hold a portfolio of securities designed to track the performance of a particular securities market index (or sector of an index). Funds investing in ETFs run the risk that an ETF's performance will not track the performance of the index it is designed to track. In addition, ETFs often use derivatives to track the performance of an index, and, therefore, Fund investments in those ETFs are subject to the same derivatives risks discussed in "Derivatives and Short Sales Risk."

A Fund's investments in one or more underlying funds or a wholly-owned subsidiary could affect the amount, timing and character of its distributions and could cause the Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by those investments, requiring the Fund in turn to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times to generate cash needed to make required distributions. See "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes" for more information about the tax consequences of a Fund's investments in a wholly-owned subsidiary and "Taxes" in the SAI for more information about the tax consequences of a Fund's investments in underlying funds.

- *Futures Contracts Risk* – The loss to a Fund resulting from its use of futures contracts (or "futures") is potentially unlimited. Futures markets are highly volatile, and the use of futures contracts increases the volatility of a Fund's net asset value. A Fund's ability to establish and close out positions in futures contracts requires a liquid secondary market. A liquid secondary market may not exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time, and as a result a Fund runs the risk that it will be unable when it wishes to terminate its exposure under that contract. If a Fund uses futures contracts for hedging purposes, it runs the risk that changes in the prices of the contracts will not correlate perfectly with changes in the securities, index, or other asset underlying the contracts or movements in the prices of the Fund's investments that are subject to the hedge.

A Fund typically will be required to post margin with its futures commission merchant when purchasing a futures contract. If the Fund has insufficient cash to meet margin requirements, the Fund typically will have to sell other investments and runs the risk of having to do so at a disadvantageous time. A Fund also runs the risk of being unable to recover, or be delayed in recovering, margin or other amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant. For example, should the futures commission merchant become insolvent, a Fund may be unable to recover all (or any) of the margin it has deposited or to realize the value of an increase in the price of its positions.

Futures contracts traded on foreign exchanges and those foreign exchanges typically are not subject to regulation as comprehensive as the regulations adopted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and other U.S. regulators, those Funds are exposed to greater risk than funds investing in futures contracts traded on exchanges subject to more comprehensive regulation. In addition, foreign futures contracts may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. futures contracts.

- *Illiquidity Risk* – Illiquidity risk is the risk that low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size or legal restrictions (including daily price fluctuation limits or "circuit breakers") limit, delay or prevent a Fund from selling particular securities or closing derivative positions at desirable prices at a particular time or at all. In addition to these risks, a Fund is exposed to illiquidity risk when it has an obligation to purchase particular securities (e.g., as a result of entering into reverse repurchase agreements or writing a put or closing a short position). If a Fund is unable to sell a particular investment when it wishes, it could miss other investment opportunities, fail to meet redemption requests, be unable to meet other cash needs or be required to sell other assets it would prefer to hold. A Fund runs the risk that liquid investments become illiquid due to various factors, including financial distress or geopolitical events (such as sanctions, trading halts or wars).



A Fund is particularly subject to illiquidity risk to the extent its investments include asset-backed securities, distressed, defaulted or other low quality debt securities, emerging country debt or equity or other securities or securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations or smaller total float-adjusted market capitalizations. These types of investments can be difficult to value (see “Determination of Net Asset Value”), exposing a Fund to the risk that the price at which it sells an investment will be less than the price at which GMO valued it when it was acquired by the Fund. Illiquidity risk also tends to be higher in times of financial stress, and markets for securities in entire asset classes can become illiquid during times of market turmoil. Less liquid securities are often more susceptible than other securities to price declines when market prices decline generally.

Historically, credit markets have experienced periods of significant illiquidity, and they may experience similar periods in the future. If a Fund is required to sell illiquid investments to satisfy collateral posting requirements or to meet redemptions, it runs the risk that those sales could significantly depress the market price of the securities being sold.

A Fund’s ability to use options in its investment program depends on the liquidity of the options market. A Fund runs the risk, therefore, that a market may not be sufficiently liquid when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Moreover, the hours of trading for options on an exchange may not conform to the hours of trading of the underlying securities, creating a risk of significant changes in the prices of underlying securities that are not immediately reflected in the options markets. If a Fund receives a redemption request and is unable to close out an uncovered option it has sold, the Fund would temporarily be leveraged in relation to its assets.

- *Leveraging Risk* – The use of traditional borrowing (including to meet redemption requests), reverse repurchase agreements and other derivatives, short sales and securities lending can create leverage (i.e., a Fund’s investment exposures exceed its net asset value). Leverage increases a Fund’s losses when the value of its investments (including derivatives) declines. Because many derivatives have a leverage component (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. In the case of swaps, the risk of loss generally is related to a notional principal amount, even if the parties have not made any initial investment. Like short sales, some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss regardless of the size of the initial investment.

A Fund’s portfolio will be leveraged, and the Fund can incur losses, if the value of the Fund’s assets declines between the time a redemption request is treated as being received by a Fund (which in some cases is the business day prior to actual receipt by the Fund of the redemption request) and the time at which the Fund liquidates assets to meet the redemption request. In the case of redemptions representing a significant portion of a Fund’s portfolio, the resulting leverage can be significant and expose a Fund and non-redeeming shareholders to material losses.

A Fund may manage some of its derivative positions by offsetting derivative positions against one another or against other assets. To the extent offsetting positions do not behave in relation to one another as expected, a Fund may perform as if it were leveraged.

Some Funds are permitted to purchase securities on margin or to sell securities short, both of which create leverage. To the extent the market price of securities purchased on margin or sold short increases, a Fund will be required to provide additional collateral. The requirement to post additional collateral may limit a Fund’s ability to make other investments that it would have been able to make had it not been required to post additional collateral.

- *Management and Operational Risk* – The Funds are subject to management risk because, in relying on GMO to achieve their investment objectives, they run the risk that GMO’s investment techniques will fail to produce intended results and cause them to incur significant losses. GMO also may fail to use derivatives effectively, choosing to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times.

As described in the Fund summaries, for some Funds, GMO uses quantitative models as part of its investment process. Those Funds run the risk that GMO’s models do 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, and Funds for which those models are used run the risk that GMO’s assessment of an investment, including a security’s fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value, is wrong. The usefulness of GMO’s models may be reduced by the faulty translation of mathematical models into computer code, by reliance on proprietary and third-party technology that includes errors, omissions, bugs, or viruses, and by the inputting of limited or imperfect data for processing by the model. These risks are more likely to occur when GMO is changing its models. Any of these risks could adversely affect a Fund’s performance.

There is no assurance that key GMO personnel will continue to be employed by GMO. The loss of their services could have an adverse effect on GMO’s ability to achieve the Funds’ investment objectives.

The Funds also are subject to operational risks resulting from other services provided by GMO and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other operational services. Examples of operational risks include the risk of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and system failures by a service provider that result in trading delays or errors that prevent a Fund from realizing investment gains or avoiding losses. In addition, a service provider may be unable to provide a net asset value for a Fund or share class on a timely basis. GMO is not contractually liable to the Funds for losses associated with operational risk absent its willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its contractual obligations to provide services to the Funds. Other Fund service providers also have contractual limitations on their liability to the Funds.

The Funds and their service providers (including GMO), Authorized Participants and market makers are susceptible to cyberattacks and to technological malfunctions that have effects similar to those of a cyberattack. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of a Fund’s service provider (including GMO) to disclose sensitive information to gain access to a Fund’s electronic infrastructure. Cyberattacks include, among others, stealing, corrupting, or preventing access to data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services, releasing confidential information without authorization and disrupting operations. Successful cyberattacks against, or security breakdowns of, a Fund, GMO, an Authorized Participant, a market maker, a custodian, transfer agent, or other service provider may adversely affect the Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyberattacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, affect a Fund’s ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release or misappropriation of confidential shareholder or Fund information, impede trading, interfere with the use of quantitative models, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses and additional compliance costs. The Funds’ service providers regularly experience cyberattacks and expect they will continue to do so. In addition, cyberattacks involving a counterparty to a Fund could affect the counterparty’s ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While GMO has established business continuity plans and systems designed to prevent, detect and respond to cyberattacks, those plans and systems have inherent limitations, and there is no assurance they will be effective.

Issuers of securities in which the Funds invest are subject to cybersecurity risks that could have material adverse consequences for those issuers and result in a decline in the market price of their securities. Furthermore, cyberattacks, technological disruptions, malfunctions or failures could cause an exchange or market to close or suspend trading generally, or in specific securities, thus preventing the Funds from, among other things, buying or selling portfolio securities or accurately pricing those securities. The Funds cannot directly control cybersecurity plans and systems of their service providers, the Funds’ counterparties, issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, or securities markets and exchanges, and the Funds’ service providers and counterparties and issuers may have limited, if any, indemnification obligations to GMO or the Funds.

- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk* – The Funds are subject to the risk that geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars, pandemics, sanctions and terrorism) will disrupt securities markets, adversely affect the general economy or particular economies and markets and exacerbate the effects of other risks to which the Funds are subject, thereby reducing the value of the Funds’ investments. Sudden or significant changes in the supply or prices of commodities or in other economic inputs may have material and unexpected effects on both global securities markets and individual countries, regions, sectors, companies and industries. Terrorism in the United States and around the world has increased geopolitical risk, and terrorist attacks could result in the closure of securities markets or other disruptions. Securities markets are susceptible to market manipulation or other fraudulent trading practices, which could disrupt their orderly functioning or reduce the prices of securities traded on them held by the Funds. Fraud and other deceptive practices committed by an issuer of securities held by a Fund, when discovered, will likely cause a steep decline in the market price of those securities and thus negatively affect the value of the Fund’s investments. In addition, when discovered, financial fraud contributes to overall market volatility, which can adversely affect a Fund’s investment program.

A default by the U.S. government or a shutdown of U.S. government services could adversely affect the U.S. economy, reduce the value of many Fund investments, and disrupt the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. Climate change regulation (such as decarbonization legislation or other mandatory controls to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases) could significantly affect many of the companies in which the Funds invest by, among other things, increasing those companies’ operating costs and capital expenditures. Uncertainty over credit worthiness of the sovereign debt of several European Union countries, as well as uncertainty over the continued existence of the European Union itself, has disrupted and may continue to disrupt markets in the United States and around the world.

War, terrorism, economic uncertainty, and related geopolitical events, such as sanctions, tariffs, the imposition of exchange controls or other cross-border trade barriers, other government restrictions (or the threat of such restrictions) have led, and in the future may lead, to greater short-term market volatility and have had, and in the future may have, adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally or on specific sectors, industries, and countries. Events such as these and their impact on the Funds are impossible to predict.

In addition, other major geopolitical conflicts (and potential conflicts) could severely effect economies, markets and individual securities, causing the value of a Fund’s assets to decline. Examples of such conflicts and potential conflicts include the ongoing unrest in Gaza and Middle East and the potential invasion of Taiwan by China.

Natural disasters, epidemics or pandemics, and systemic market dislocations subject Funds to heightened risk and can adversely affect the market price of the Funds’ investments.

An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities, thereby restricting a Fund’s ability to buy or sell those securities at advantageous times and potentially causing it to incur substantial losses.

- *Market Risk* – The Funds are subject to market risk, which is the risk that the market price of their portfolio securities will decline. Market risks include:

*Asset-Backed Securities.* Investments in asset-backed securities not only are subject to all of the market risks described under “Market Risk — Fixed Income” but to other market risks as well.

Asset-backed securities are exposed to greater risk of severe credit downgrades, illiquidity and defaults than many other types of fixed income investments. These risks become particularly acute during periods of adverse market conditions.

As described under “Market Risk — Fixed Income,” the market price of asset-backed securities, like that of other fixed income investments with complex structures, can decline for a variety of reasons, including investor uncertainty about their credit quality and the reliability of their payment streams. Payment of interest on asset-backed securities and repayment of principal largely depend on the cash flow generated by the assets backing the securities, as well as the deal structure (e.g., the amount of underlying assets or other support available to produce the cash flows necessary to service interest and make principal payments), the quality of the underlying assets, the level of credit support and the credit quality of the credit-support provider, if any. A problem in any of these factors can lead to a reduction in the payment stream GMO expected a Fund to receive when the Fund purchased the asset-backed security. Principal payments of asset-backed securities are subject to the risk that a substantial number of obligors of the underlying obligations default on their payment obligations and the payments made by the obligors plus whatever credit support the securities have are not sufficient to fund the asset-backed securities’ principal payment obligations. This risk tends to be higher for more junior tranches of asset-backed securities, which are typically only entitled to payment after the holders of more senior tranches have received payment. Asset-backed securities backed by sub-prime mortgage loans, in particular, expose a Fund to potentially greater declines in value due to defaults because sub-prime mortgage loans are typically made to less creditworthy borrowers. As of the date of this Prospectus, many asset-backed securities owned by the Funds are rated below investment grade. See “Credit Risk” for more information about credit risk.

The market price of an asset-backed security depends in part on the servicing of its underlying assets and is, therefore, subject to risks associated with the negligence or defalcation of its servicer. The mishandling of documentation for underlying assets also can affect the rights of holders of those underlying assets. The insolvency of a servicer is likely to result in a decline in the market price of the asset-backed securities it is servicing, as well as costs and delays in receiving principal and interest payments. A single financial institution may serve as a servicer for many asset-backed securities. As a result, a disruption in that institution’s business likely will have a material impact on the many asset-backed securities it services. The obligations underlying an asset-backed security, particularly a security backed by a pool of residential and commercial mortgages, also are subject to unscheduled prepayment, and a Fund may be unable to invest prepayments at as high a yield as was provided by the asset-backed security. When interest rates rise, the obligations underlying asset-backed securities may be repaid more slowly than anticipated, and the market price of those securities may decrease.

The existence of insurance on an asset-backed security does not guarantee that the principal and interest will be paid, because the insurer could default on its obligations.

During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, for asset-backed securities whose underlying assets consist of loans, sales contracts, receivables, and other obligations.

*Equities.* Funds that invest in equities run the risk that the market price of the equities in their portfolios will decline. That decline may be attributable to factors affecting the issuer, such as a failure to keep up with technological advances or reduced demand for its goods or services, or to factors affecting a particular industry, such as a decline in demand, labor or raw material shortages or increased production costs. A decline also may be attributable to general market conditions not specifically related to a company or industry, such as existing or anticipated adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, rising inflation (or expectations for rising inflation), or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market prices of equities are volatile and can decline in a rapid or unpredictable manner. The market price of equities that are characterized as relatively cyclical often are especially sensitive to economic cycles, which means that those equities typically underperform non-cyclical equities during economic downturns. Performance of cyclical equities can be significantly affected by, among other factors, cyclical revenue generation, consumer confidence and changing consumer preferences, and the performance of domestic and international economies. If a Fund purchases an equity for what GMO believes is less than its fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value as assessed by GMO, the Fund runs the risk that the market price of the equity will not appreciate or will decline (for example, if GMO’s assessment proves to be incorrect or the market fails to recognize an equity’s intrinsic value). Such equities may decline in value even though they are already undervalued. The market prices of equities trading at high multiples of current earnings often are more sensitive to changes in future earnings expectations and interest rates than the market prices of equities trading at lower multiples.

*Fixed Income.* Funds that invest in fixed income investments (including bonds, notes, bills, synthetic debt instruments and asset-backed securities) are subject to various market risks. The market price of a fixed income investment can decline due to market-related factors, including rising interest rates and widening credit spreads, rising inflation, or decreased liquidity due, for example, to market uncertainty about the value of a fixed income investment (or class of fixed income investments). In addition, the market price of fixed income investments with complex structures, such as asset-backed securities and sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt investments, can decline due to uncertainty about their credit quality and the reliability of their payment streams. Some fixed income investments also are subject to unscheduled prepayment, and a Fund may be unable to invest prepayments at as high a yield as was provided by the fixed income investment. Mortgage- or asset-backed debt obligations are also subject to extension risk, which is the risk that the underlying mortgages or other assets will be paid off by the borrowers more slowly than anticipated, thus increasing the average life of such bonds and the sensitivity of the prices of such bonds to future interest rate changes.

As inflation increases, interest rates typically rise and the market price of a Fund's fixed income investments typically will decline, resulting in potential losses to Fund shareholders. Inflation rates may change frequently and dramatically as a result of various factors, including shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or fiscal policies.

The risk associated with increases in interest rates (also called "interest rate risk") is higher for Funds holding fixed income investments with longer durations. In addition, in managing some Funds, GMO may seek to evaluate potential investments in part by considering the volatility of interest rates. The value of a Fund's fixed income investments would likely be significantly lower if GMO's assessment proves incorrect.

As of the date of this Prospectus, interest rate risk is elevated because of recent monetary policy measures and the current interest rate environment. During periods of economic uncertainty and change, the market price of a Fund's below investment grade fixed income investments (commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk bonds") typically is particularly volatile. Often, the market price of below investment grade fixed income investments is more sensitive to interest rate and economic changes than higher rated investments. Moreover, below investment grade fixed income investments can be difficult to value (see "Determination of Net Asset Value"), exposing a Fund to the risk that the price at which it sells a below investment grade fixed income investment will be less than the price at which that investment was valued when held by the Fund. See "Illiquidity Risk" for more information about these risks.

The market price of inflation-indexed bonds (including Inflation-Protected Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury) typically declines during periods of rising real interest rates (i.e., nominal interest rate minus inflation). In some interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, the market price of inflation-indexed bonds may decline more than the price of non-inflation-indexed (or nominal) fixed income bonds with similar maturities.

Fixed income investments denominated in foreign currencies also are subject to currency risk. See "Currency Risk."

Markets for fixed income investments are subject to periods of high volatility, reduced liquidity or both. During those periods, a Fund could have unusually high shareholder redemptions, subjecting it to the risk of having to generate cash by selling fixed income investments at unfavorable prices. The risks associated with rising interest rates are generally higher during periods when interest rates are at or near their historic lows. A substantial increase in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the market value of fixed income investments and on the performance of the Funds. Actions by central banks or regulators (such as intervention in foreign currency markets or imposition of currency controls) also could have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

- *New/Smaller Fund Risk.* A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate. The Funds may be liquidated by the Board without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of a Fund will receive an amount equal to the Fund's NAV, after deducting the costs of liquidation, including the transaction costs of disposing of the Fund's portfolio investments. Receipt of a liquidation distribution may have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Additionally, during a Fund's liquidation all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in a manner not consistent with its investment objective and investment policies.
- *Non-Diversified Fund* – GMO Ultra-Short Income ETF is not a “diversified” investment company within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). This means that the Fund is allowed to invest in the securities of a relatively small number of issuers. As a result, poor performance by a single investment is likely to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- *Non-U.S. Investment Risk* – Funds that invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to more risks than Funds that invest only in securities of U.S. issuers. Many non-U.S. securities markets (particularly emerging markets) list securities of only a small number of companies in a small number of industries, and the market prices of securities traded on those markets often fluctuate more than those of securities traded on U.S. securities markets. In addition, non-U.S. issuers (particularly those tied economically to emerging countries) often are not subject to as much regulation as U.S. issuers, and the reporting, recordkeeping, accounting, custody and auditing standards to which those issuers are subject often are not as rigorous as U.S. standards. Investors in securities of non-U.S. issuers often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the SEC, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against non-U.S. issuers or non-U.S. persons is limited.

A Fund is subject to taxation by countries other than the United States, including potentially on a retroactive basis, on (i) capital gains it realizes or dividends, interest, or other amounts it realizes or accrues in respect of non-U.S. investments; (ii) transactions in those investments; and (iii) repatriation of proceeds generated from the sale or other disposition of those investments. In addition, the tax laws of some non-U.S. jurisdictions in which a Fund may invest are unclear and interpretations of such laws can change over time, including on a retroactive basis in which case a Fund could potentially incur non-U.S. taxes on a retroactive basis. Similarly, provisions in or official interpretations of the tax treaties with such non-U.S. jurisdictions may change over time, which changes could impact a Fund's eligibility for treaty benefits, if any. As a result, in order to comply with guidance related to the accounting and disclosure of uncertain tax positions under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, a Fund may be required to accrue for book purposes certain non-U.S. taxes in respect of its non-U.S. securities or other non-U.S. investments that it may or may not ultimately pay. Such tax accruals will reduce a Fund's net asset value at the time accrued, even though, in some cases, the Fund ultimately will not pay the related tax liabilities. Conversely, a Fund's net asset value will be increased by any tax accruals that are ultimately reversed.

For information on possible special United Kingdom tax consequences of an investment in a Fund, see “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes.”

Investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers also exposes a Fund to the risk of nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation of assets of those issuers, government involvement in their affairs or industries, adverse changes in investment regulations, capital requirements or exchange controls (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country), and adverse political and diplomatic developments, including the imposition of economic sanctions.

In some non-U.S. securities markets, custody arrangements for securities provide significantly less protection than custody arrangements in U.S. securities markets, and prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (e.g., the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) expose a Fund to credit and other risks it does not have in the United States.

The Funds need a license to invest directly in securities traded in many non-U.S. securities markets. If a license to invest in a particular market is terminated or suspended, to obtain exposure to that market the Fund will be required to purchase American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts, shares of other funds that are licensed to invest directly or derivative instruments. In some circumstances the receipt of a non-U.S. license by one of GMO's clients may prevent a Fund from obtaining a similar license. In addition, the activities of a GMO client could cause the suspension or revocation of a Fund's license.

Funds that invest a significant portion of their assets in securities of companies tied economically to emerging countries (or investments related to emerging markets) are subject to greater non-U.S. investment risk than Funds investing primarily in more developed non-U.S. countries (or markets). The risks of investing in those securities include but are not limited to: fluctuations in currency exchange rates and risk of currency devaluation and hyperinflation; risk of default (by both government and private issuers); social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability (including the risk and consequences of war); risk of nationalization, expropriation, or other confiscation of issuer assets; governmental involvement in the economy or in the affairs of specific companies or industries (including wholly or partially state-owned enterprises); less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets and participants in those markets; risk of market closures; risk of market manipulation or fraudulent trade practices; controls on investment (including restrictions on foreign investment), capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, dividends, interest and other income and on a Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (i.e., a market freeze); lower trading volumes; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; less rigorous accounting, auditing, corporate governance, financial reporting, recordkeeping, and regulatory standards and practices; unavailability of reliable information about issuers; slower clearance and settlement; limitations on, or difficulties enforcing, legal judgments, contractual rights, or other remedies, including those available to a Fund in respect of its portfolio holdings; and significantly smaller market capitalizations of issuers. In addition, the economies of emerging countries often depend predominantly on only a few industries or commodities. The economies of emerging countries often are more volatile than the economies of developed countries.

- *Smaller Company Risk* – Companies with smaller market capitalizations tend to have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, lack the competitive strength of larger companies, have less experienced managers and depend on fewer key employees than larger companies. In addition, their securities 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. Market risk and illiquidity risk are particularly pronounced for the securities of these companies.
- *Value Investing Risk* – Securities that GMO believes are undervalued are subject to the risks that: (1) the issuer's potential business prospects are not realized; (2) their potential values are never recognized by the market; and (3) due to unanticipated or unforeseen problems associated with the issuer or industry, they were appropriately priced when acquired and therefore do not perform as anticipated. Value investing has gone in and out of favor during past market cycles and, when value investing is out of favor, the securities of value companies may significantly decline in price and/or underperform the securities of other companies.

### **Portfolio Holdings**

A description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' SAI. In addition, the identities and quantities of the securities held by each Fund are disclosed on the Funds' website, at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs>.

### **Fund Management**

Founded in 1977, the Adviser is a privately held limited liability company formed under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with its principal office at 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. The Adviser provides various investment advisory services, including to pooled investment vehicles. As of June 30, 2025, the Adviser had approximately \$67.8 billion in assets under management. The Adviser is controlled by the Adviser's active employee-members. The members, analogous to partners in other organizations, include senior employees of the Adviser. No member owns more than 25% of the membership interests in the Adviser.

Under an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Funds. The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds, including, among other things, providing an investment program for the Funds, trading portfolio securities on behalf of the Funds, and selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the oversight of the Board.

For the services it provides to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a fee calculated daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of each Fund's average daily net assets as follows:

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Advisory Fee</b>
GMO Horizons ETF	0.25%
GMO Dynamic Allocation ETF	0.50%
GMO Domestic Resilience ETF	0.50%
GMO Ultra-Short Income ETF	0.20%

Under the investment advisory agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by, and appropriately allocated to, the Funds except for the advisory fee; investment-related costs (such as interest charges on any borrowings, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments); taxes; proxy and shareholder meeting expenses (unless the need for a shareholder meeting is caused by the Adviser, such as a change of control of the Adviser); fees and expenses related to the provision of securities lending services; acquired fund fees and expenses (other than management and shareholder service fees paid to the Adviser attributable to the Funds' investment in such acquired funds); legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation, or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; legal fees incurred at the request or direction of a Fund service provider other than the Adviser; extraordinary (as mutually determined by the Board and the Adviser) or non-recurring expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Funds' business; and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Funds under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

GMO has entered into personnel sharing arrangements with some of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including GMO UK Limited ("GMO UK" and together with other wholly-owned subsidiaries, "GMO Advisory Affiliates"). Pursuant to these arrangements, some employees of GMO Advisory Affiliates may serve as officers and associated persons of GMO and in that capacity may provide investment management and other services to certain Funds. These individuals are identified in GMO's Form ADV, a copy of which is on file with the SEC. For information on possible special United Kingdom tax consequences of an investment in a Fund, see "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes."

Different GMO Investment Teams have primary responsibility for managing the investments of different Funds. Investment Teams may include personnel of both GMO and its affiliates, including GMO Singapore Pte. Limited ("GMOS"), 6 Battery Road, #34-01, Singapore 049909.

GMO and GMOS are each registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. GMO UK is not registered as an investment adviser with the SEC.

### **Portfolio Managers**

The following table identifies the senior member(s) of the Investment Team(s) jointly and primarily responsible for managing the investments of the Funds and their title and business experience during the past five years. Each Fund relies on the respective senior members of GMO to directly manage (or allocate to members of their Team responsibility for managing portions of the portfolio of) a Fund, oversee the implementation of trades, review the overall composition of a Fund's portfolio, including compliance with stated investment objectives and strategies, and monitor cash.



<b>Fund</b>	<b>Senior Member</b>	<b>Title, Business Experience During the Past 5 Years</b>
Horizons ETF	George Sakoulis	Head, Systematic Equity Team and Head of Investment Teams, GMO. Dr. Sakoulis has been the Head of Investment Teams at GMO since 2020. From 2009 to 2014 Dr. Sakoulis led quantitative research for GMO's Emerging Markets Equity team. Prior to rejoining GMO in 2020, Dr. Sakoulis was Managing Director and Head of Global Multi-Asset Solutions for PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (formerly, Quantitative Management Associates LLC).
	Warren Chiang	Portfolio Manager, Systematic Equity Team, GMO. Mr. Chiang has been responsible for overseeing the portfolio management of emerging markets equity portfolios since June 2015 and global equity portfolios since 2022. Previously, Mr. Chiang was Managing Director, Head of Active Equity Strategies at Mellon Capital Management.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Senior Member</b>	<b>Title, Business Experience During the Past 5 Years</b>
Dynamic Allocation ETF	Ben Inker	Co-Head, Asset Allocation Team, GMO. Mr. Inker has been responsible for overseeing the portfolio management of GMO's asset allocation portfolios since 1996.
	John Thorndike	Co-Head, Asset Allocation Team, GMO. Mr. Thorndike has been responsible for overseeing the portfolio management of asset allocation portfolios since 2015.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Senior Member</b>	<b>Title, Business Experience During the Past 5 Years</b>
Domestic Resilience ETF	Sam Klar	Portfolio Manager, Focused Equity Team, GMO. Mr. Klar has been responsible for overseeing the portfolio management of GMO's event-driven strategy since 2014.
	Thomas Hancock	Head, Focused Equity Team, GMO. Dr. Hancock was responsible for overseeing the portfolio management of GMO's international developed market and global equity portfolios beginning in 1998.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Senior Member</b>	<b>Title, Business Experience During the Past 5 Years</b>
Ultra-Short Income ETF	Tracey Keenan	Portfolio Manager, Short Duration Strategies Team and Fixed Income Trading Team Lead, GMO. Ms. Keenan has been responsible for overseeing the portfolio management of GMO's short duration strategies since 2017. Ms. Keenan has been a member of the Fixed Income Trading Team since joining GMO in 2002.
	Joe Auth	Head, Developed Fixed Income, GMO. Mr. Auth has been responsible for providing portfolio management services to GMO's structured credit portfolios since 2014 and high yield credit portfolios since 2017. Previously, Mr. Auth was a portfolio manager at Harvard Management Company.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

### **Buying and Selling Fund Shares**

Shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the Exchange. When you buy or sell a Fund's shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The shares of the Funds will trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of such shares. A business day with respect to the Funds is any day on which the Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

### **Determination of Net Asset Value**

The net asset value or "NAV" per share of a Fund is determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time.

The NAV per share of a Fund is determined by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares. NAV is not determined (and accordingly, transactions in shares of the Funds are not processed) on any day when the NYSE is closed for business. In addition, to the extent a Fund holds portfolio securities listed on exchanges (*e.g.*, non-U.S. exchanges) that are open for trading on days when the Fund's NAV is not determined (*e.g.*, a U.S. holiday on which the NYSE is closed for business), the net value of the Fund's assets may change significantly on days when shares cannot be redeemed.

The value of the Funds' investments is generally determined as set forth below. Investments for which market quotations are not readily available, or for which circumstances make an existing valuation methodology or procedure unreliable, are valued at "fair value" as determined in good faith by GMO, subject to the oversight of the Board (See the discussion in "'Fair Value' pricing" below):

*Exchange-traded securities (other than exchange-traded options) for which market quotations are readily available:*

- Last sale price or official closing price, as applicable, on an exchange or
- Most recent quoted price published by the exchange (if no reported last sale or official closing price) or
- Quoted price provided by a pricing source (in the event GMO deems the private market to be a more reliable indicator of market value than the exchange)

*Exchange-traded options:*

- Last sale price, provided that price is between the closing bid and ask prices. If the last sale price is not within that range, then they will be valued at the closing bid price or the closing ask price depending on the nature of the position.

*Cleared derivatives:*

- Closing price quoted (which may be based on a model) by the relevant clearing house (if an updated quote for a cleared derivative is not available when a Fund calculates its NAV, the derivative will generally be valued using an industry standard model, which may differ from the model used by the relevant clearing house)

*OTC derivatives:*

- Price generally determined by an industry standard model

*Unlisted non-fixed income securities for which market quotations are readily available:*

- Most recent quoted price

*Fixed income securities (includes bonds, loans, loan participations, asset-backed securities, and other structured notes):*

- Most recent price supplied by a pricing source determined by GMO (if a reliable updated price for a fixed income security is not available when a Fund calculates its NAV, the Fund will generally use the most recent reliable price to value that security)

***Note: Reliable prices, including reliable quoted prices, may not always be available. When they are not available, the Funds may use alternative valuation methodologies (e.g., valuing the relevant assets at “fair value” as described below).***

*Shares of open-end registered investment companies:*

- Most recent NAV

“Quoted price” typically means the bid price or ask price, depending on the nature of the position. If a market quotation for a security does not involve a bid or an ask, the “quoted price” may be the price provided by a market participant or other third-party pricing source in accordance with the market practice for that security. If an updated quoted price for a security is not available when a Fund calculates its NAV, the Fund will generally use the last quoted price so long as GMO believes that the quoted price continues to represent that security’s fair value.

In the case of derivatives, prices determined by a model may reflect an estimate of the average of bid and ask prices, regardless of the nature of the position.

The prices of non-U.S. securities quoted in foreign currencies, foreign currency balances, and the value of non-U.S. forward currency contracts are typically translated into U.S. dollars at the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, at then current exchange rates or at such other rates as the Trustees or persons acting at their direction may determine in computing NAV.

GMO evaluates pricing sources on an ongoing basis and may change a pricing source at any time. GMO monitors erratic or unusual movements (including unusual inactivity) in the prices supplied for a security and has discretion to override a price supplied by a source (e.g., by taking a price supplied by another source) when it believes that the price supplied is not reliable. Alternative pricing sources are often but not always available for securities held by a Fund.

*“Fair Value” pricing:*

With respect to the Funds’ use of “fair value” pricing, you should note the following:

- ▶ Under Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, which addresses valuation practices and the role of the board of directors with respect to the fair value of the investments of a registered investment company, an investment company’s board is permitted to designate the fund’s primary investment adviser as “valuation designee” to perform the fund’s fair value determinations, subject to board oversight and reporting and other requirements. As of the date of this Prospectus, GMO serves as the Funds’ valuation designee for purposes of compliance with Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act.
- ▶ In some cases, a significant percentage (or all) of a Fund’s assets may be “fair valued.” Factors that may be considered in determining “fair value” include, among others, the value of other financial instruments traded on other markets, the volume of trading, changes in interest rates, observations from financial institutions, significant events (which may include changes in the value of U.S. securities or securities indices) that occur after the close of the relevant market and before a Fund’s NAV is calculated, other news events, and significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund’s own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments). Because of the uncertainty inherent in fair value pricing, the price determined for a particular security may be materially different from the price received by a Fund upon its sale.
- ▶ The valuation methodologies described above are modified for equities that trade in non-U.S. securities markets that close before the close of the NYSE due to time zone differences, including equities that underlie futures, options and other derivatives (to the extent the market for those derivatives closes before the close of the NYSE). In those cases, prices will generally be adjusted, to the extent practicable and available, based on inputs from an independent pricing service that are intended to reflect changes in valuation through the NYSE close.
- ▶ A Fund’s use of fair value pricing may cause the Fund’s performance to differ from that of its benchmark or other comparative index or indices more than it otherwise would. For example, a Fund may fair value its international equity holdings to reflect significant events that occur after the close of the relevant market and before the time the Fund’s NAV is calculated. In these cases, the benchmark or index may use the local market closing price, while the Fund uses an adjusted “fair value” price.

**Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares**

The Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of a Fund’s investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Funds to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of the Funds are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to Authorized Participants, and that most trading in the Fund occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Fund directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of shares of the Fund by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to ensuring that the market price remains at or close to NAV.

**Plan of Distribution**

Each Fund has adopted a Plan of Distribution in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% of a Fund’s average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of its shares. No payments pursuant to the Plan of Distribution will be made during the twelve (12) month period from the date of this Prospectus. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Because these fees, if imposed, would be paid out of a Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, if payments are made in the future, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

## **Dividends, Distributions and Taxes**

### **Fund Distributions**

GMO Ultra-Short Income ETF pays out dividends from its net investment income, if any, monthly. GMO Domestic Resilience ETF pays out dividends from its net investment income, if any, quarterly. GMO Horizons ETF and GMO Dynamic Allocation ETF pay out dividends from net investment income, if any, at least annually. Dividends from net investment income will fluctuate over time. Each Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to investors at least annually. Each Fund is permitted to declare and pay dividends of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any, more frequently.

### **Dividend Reinvestment Service**

Brokers may make available to their customers who own shares of a Fund the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of a Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require a Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

### **Tax Information**

The following discussion is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in a Fund. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of a Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in a Fund. Further, this summary may not describe or consider in detail the impact of all recently enacted laws (including pursuant to the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" enacted into law in July 2025 (the "OBBBA")), which could change certain of the tax consequences or considerations relating to an investment in a Fund, including certain tax consequences described below. A complete summary of any such recently enacted legislation is beyond the scope of this discussion. An investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult a tax advisor about the applicable federal, state, local, foreign or other tax laws. Investors, including non-U.S. investors, may wish to consult the SAI tax section for additional disclosure.

*Tax Status of each Fund.* Each Fund intends to elect and to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded a RIC under the Code. If a Fund meets certain minimum distribution requirements, as a RIC it is not subject to tax at the Fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements, it would result in Fund-level taxation if certain relief provisions were not available, and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders. Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in a Fund's shares is made through a tax-advantaged arrangement (such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account) retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (Authorized Participants only).

*Taxes on Distributions.* In general, distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether the distributions are taken in cash or reinvested in a Fund. The income dividends and short-term capital gains distributions received from a Fund will be taxed as either ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Distributions from a Fund's short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income. Subject to certain limitations, dividends that are reported by a Fund as qualified dividend income are taxable to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to capital gains, provided certain requirements are met. Any distributions of a Fund's net capital gains are taxable as long-term capital gain regardless of how long Fund shares have been owned by an investor. Long-term capital gains are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to capital gains.

A Fund will carry any net realized capital losses (*i.e.*, realized capital losses in excess of realized capital gains) from any taxable year forward to one or more subsequent taxable years to offset capital gains, if any, realized during such subsequent taxable years. A Fund's net capital loss carryforwards do not expire. A Fund must apply such carryforwards first against gains of the same character. Generally, a Fund may not carry forward any losses other than net capital losses (*i.e.*, ordinary losses). A Fund's ability to utilize these and certain other losses to reduce distributable net realized capital gains in subsequent taxable years may be limited by reason of direct or indirect changes in the actual or constructive ownership of a Fund.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the investor basis in a Fund's shares, and, in general, as capital gain thereafter.

In general, dividends may be reported by a Fund as qualified dividend income if they are attributable to qualified dividend income received by a Fund, which, in general, includes dividend income from taxable U.S. corporations and certain foreign corporations (*i.e.*, certain foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, and certain other foreign corporations if the stock with respect to which the dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States), provided that a Fund satisfies certain holding period requirements in respect of the stock of such corporations and has not hedged its position in the stock in certain ways. A dividend generally will not be treated as qualified dividend income if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held by a Fund for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning at the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. These holding period requirements will also apply to investor ownership of Fund shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. It is expected that dividends received by a Fund from a REIT and distributed from a Fund to a shareholder generally will not be treated as qualified dividend income. Additionally, income derived in connection with a Fund's securities lending activities will not be treated as qualified dividend income.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes taxable interest, dividends and certain capital gains (generally including capital gain distributions and capital gains realized upon the sale of Fund shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Certain of the Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

If an investor lends Fund shares pursuant to securities lending arrangements, the investor may lose the ability to treat Fund dividends (paid while a Fund shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income or as eligible for a dividends-received deduction. Please consult a financial intermediary or tax advisor to discuss the particular circumstances.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, distributions paid in January, but declared by a Fund in October, November or December of the previous year, payable to shareholders of record in such a month, may be taxable to an investor in the calendar year in which they were declared.

A distribution will reduce a Fund's NAV per Fund share and may be taxable to a shareholder as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Your financial intermediary will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, dividends-received deduction, net capital gain distributions and other applicable tax attributes. This annual shareholder tax reporting information will be issued shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Certain of a Fund's investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Code (including provisions relating to wash sales, hedging transactions, straddles, integrated transactions, foreign currency contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, and notional principal contracts) that, among other things, may affect a Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, affect the character of gains and losses realized by a Fund (*e.g.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to a Fund and defer losses.

*Foreign Currency Transactions.* A Fund's transactions in foreign currencies may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned.

*Foreign Income Taxes.* Investment income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries, capital gains and/or other sources of income or proceeds may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source and/or that are self-assessed. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which may entitle a Fund to a reduced rate of such taxes or exemption from taxes on such income. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax for a Fund in advance, since the amount of the assets to be invested within various countries is not known. In some cases, a Fund may seek a refund in respect of taxes paid to a non-U.S. country, but a Fund runs the risk that its efforts will not be successful, resulting in additional expenses with no corresponding benefits. In addition, a Fund runs the risk that its pursuit of a tax refund may subject it to administrative and judicial proceedings in the country where it is seeking the refund. It may be determined that a Fund should not seek a refund, even if a Fund is entitled to one. The process of seeking a refund may take years, and the outcome of efforts to obtain a refund for a Fund is inherently uncertain. Accordingly, a refund (less related estimated or actual tax liabilities, if applicable) is not typically reflected in a Fund's net asset value until the refund is determined to be collectible and free from significant contingencies. In some cases, the amount of such refunds could be material to a Fund's net asset value. If a shareholder redeems shares of a Fund before a refund (as finally determined) is reflected in a Fund's net asset value, the shareholder will not realize the benefit of that refund.

If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund at the close of its taxable year consist of certain foreign stocks or securities, or if, at the close of each quarter of a Fund taxable year, at least 50% of its total assets consists of interests in underlying RICs, a Fund may elect to "pass through" to shareholders certain foreign income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by a Fund and/or underlying RICs that make such an election. If a Fund makes such an election, the shareholder will be considered to have received as an additional dividend the shareholder's share of such foreign taxes, but the shareholder may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating the shareholder's taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating the shareholder's federal income tax. No deduction for such taxes will be permitted to individuals in computing their alternative minimum tax liability. If a Fund does not so elect, a Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by a Fund. Under certain circumstances, if a Fund receives a refund of foreign taxes paid in respect of a prior year, the value of Fund shares could be reduced and/or any foreign tax credits passed through to shareholders in respect of a Fund's foreign taxes for the current year could be reduced by an amount equal to all or a portion of such refund.

*Taxation of REIT Investments.* A Fund may invest in U.S. REITs. "Qualified REIT dividends" (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to Treasury regulations, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by a Fund and which a Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to a Fund until after the time that a Fund issues its annual shareholder tax reporting information. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your annual shareholder tax reporting information. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns shares) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued annual shareholder tax reporting information, in completing your tax returns.

Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in a Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if a Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to a Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will generally be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by a Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by a Fund to shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

A Fund's investment practices, including transacting derivatives and securities lending activities, as well as a Fund's investments, including debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount or a premium, asset backed securities, assets "marked to the market" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, equity in certain non-U.S. corporations, so-called "indexed securities" are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions. A Fund may accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold.

*Taxes on Share Sales.* Each sale of shares of a Fund will generally be a taxable event. Assuming you hold your shares as a capital asset, any gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Fund shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if Fund shares have been held for one year or less, except that any capital loss on the sale of Fund shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Fund shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares of a Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

*Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units.* An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an Authorized Participant who does not mark-to-market its holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Authorized Participants exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.



If the Trust issues Creation Units to a purchaser (or a group of purchasers) who would, upon obtaining a Fund's shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund, the purchaser (or group of purchasers) will not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units. The Trust, on behalf of a Fund, has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining a Fund's shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, a Fund would have a basis in the securities different from the market value of the securities on the date of deposit. The trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. In such case, it is solely incumbent upon the purchaser to provide adequate advance notification to the Trust of its intention to not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

If a Fund redeems Creation Units in cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities, it may bear additional costs and recognize more capital gains than it would if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

*Taxes on Income Sourced from Municipal Securities.* Although the interest on municipal securities is generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax, distributions from a Fund derived from interest on municipal securities (including amounts distributed from underlying RICs) are taxable to shareholders of a Fund when received, unless at least 50% of the value of its total assets consists of obligations of states or political subdivisions thereof at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, or if at the close of each quarter of a Fund taxable year, at least 50% of its total assets consists of interests in underlying RICs. In addition, gains that are distributed by a Fund resulting from the sale or exchange of municipal securities are taxable to shareholders of the Fund.

*Certain Tax-Exempt Investors.* A Fund, if investing in certain limited real estate investments, may be required to pass through certain "excess inclusion income" and other income as "unrelated business taxable income" ("UBTI"). Prior to investing in a Fund, tax-exempt investors sensitive to UBTI should consult their tax advisors regarding this issue and IRS pronouncements addressing the treatment of such income in the hands of such investors. Certain tax-exempt educational institutions will be subject to excise taxes on net investment income. For these purposes, certain dividends and capital gain distributions, and certain gains from the disposition of Fund shares (among other categories of income), are generally taken into account in computing a shareholder's net investment income.

*Investments in Certain Foreign Corporations.* A Fund may invest in foreign entities classified as passive foreign investment companies or "PFICs" or controlled foreign corporations or "CFCs" under the Code. PFIC and CFC investments are subject to complex rules that may under certain circumstances adversely affect a Fund. Accordingly, investors should consult their own tax advisors and carefully consider the tax consequences of PFIC and CFC investments by a Fund before making an investment in a Fund. Fund dividends attributable to dividends received from PFICs generally will not be treated as qualified dividend income. Legislation enacted as part of the OBBBA has changed certain aspects of the rules applicable to CFCs. Additional information pertaining to the potential tax consequences to a Fund, and to the shareholders, from a Fund's potential investment in PFICs and CFCs can be found in the SAI.

*Non-U.S. Investors.* Ordinary income dividends paid by a Fund to shareholders who are non-resident aliens or foreign entities will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax (other than distributions reported by a Fund as interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends), unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. In general, a Fund may report interest-related dividends to the extent of its net income derived from U.S.-source interest, and a Fund may report short-term capital gain dividends to the extent its net short-term capital gain for the taxable year exceeds its net long-term capital loss. Gains on the sale of Fund shares and dividends that are, in each case, effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. will generally be subject to U.S. federal net income taxation at regular income tax rates.

Pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold Fund shares comply with IRS requirements that will generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to distributions payable to such entities. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement. Please consult with your financial intermediary and tax advisor for more information about the importance of maintaining U.S. tax documentation that is in good order.

*Backup Withholding.* A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold (as “backup withholding”) on amounts payable to any shareholder who (1) has provided a Fund either an incorrect tax identification number (including via Form W-9) or no number at all, (2) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, (3) has failed to certify to a Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding, or (4) has not certified that such shareholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The backup withholding rate is currently 24%. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax on shareholders who are neither citizens nor permanent residents of the United States. Please consult with your financial intermediary and tax advisor for more information about the importance of maintaining U.S. tax documentation that is in good order.

*Certain Potential Tax Reporting Requirements.* Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886 (note that other types of shareholders are subject to different thresholds). Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer’s treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

*Other Tax Issues.* A Fund may be subject to tax in certain states where a Fund does business (or is treated as doing business as a result of its investments). Furthermore, in those states which have income tax laws, the tax treatment of a Fund and of Fund shareholders with respect to distributions by a Fund may differ from federal tax treatment.

For example, most states permit investment companies, such as a Fund, to “pass through” to their shareholders the state tax exemption on income earned from investments in some direct U.S. Treasury obligations, as well as some limited types of U.S. government agency securities, so long as a Fund meets all applicable state requirements. The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current federal income tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult a personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in a Fund under all applicable tax laws.

*Certain Non-U.S. Tax Issues Relating to the United Kingdom.* As described under “Fund Management,” GMO has entered into a personnel sharing arrangement with GMO UK for the purpose of providing investment management and other services, particularly with respect to certain Funds. Provided a Fund is not considered to maintain a branch, agency or permanent establishment for United Kingdom taxation purposes, a Fund should not be subject to United Kingdom taxation. GMO believes that a Fund’s activities are conducted in a manner that should not create a branch, agency or permanent establishment for a Fund or shareholders that are not otherwise subject to United Kingdom taxation. Shareholders of a Fund bear the risk that income or gains realized by a Fund will be subject to United Kingdom taxation.

### **Shareholder Rights**

*Derivative Claims of Shareholders.* The Declaration of Trust provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders in the name of the Trust or a Fund in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction and other harm that can be caused to a Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. In addition, the Declaration of Trust provides that actions that are derivative in nature may not be brought directly. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a written demand must first be made on the Trustees by no less than three shareholders who are unaffiliated and unrelated to each other. Further, shareholders who collectively own shares representing 5% or more of all outstanding shares to which the action relates must join in initiating the derivative action. The Declaration of Trust details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgements that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the Trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider the demand. If upon such consideration a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that such a suit should be maintained, then the appropriate officers of the Trust shall either cause the Trust to commence that suit and such suit shall proceed directly rather than derivatively or permit the complaining shareholders to proceed derivatively. If, however, a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of a Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholder may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholder is able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of a Fund.

Only if required by law shall the Trust be responsible for payment of attorneys' fees and legal expenses incurred by a shareholder bringing a derivative or direct action. If a demand is rejected, and a court determines that the derivative action was made without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose, or if a derivative or direct action is dismissed on the basis of a failure to comply with the procedural provisions relating to shareholder actions as set forth in the Declaration of Trust, the shareholder(s) bringing the action will be responsible for a Fund's costs, including attorneys' fees.

No shareholder may bring a direct action unless the shareholder has suffered an injury distinct from that suffered by shareholders of the Trust generally.

Each of the foregoing provisions do not apply to claims under the federal securities laws.

*Waiver of Right to Jury Trial.* Shareholders waive their right to a jury trial for actions commenced by a shareholder (i) directly, against (a) the Trust or a Fund, (b) its Trustees or officers related to, arising out of or concerning the Trust, its business or operations, and/or (c) otherwise related to, arising out of or concerning the Trust, its business or operations or (ii) derivatively in the right or name of, or on behalf of the Trust or a Fund ("Covered Actions").

*Forum for Adjudication of Disputes.* The Declaration of Trust provides that Covered Actions must be brought exclusively in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, or if such action may not be brought in that court, then such action shall be brought in the New York Supreme Court sitting in New York County with assignment to the Commercial Division to the extent such assignment is permitted under the Uniform Civil Rules for the Supreme Court, including § 202.70 thereof (each, a "Designated Court"). The Trust, its Trustees, officers, employees and Shareholders (a) waive any objection to venue in either Designated Court, and (b) waive any objection that either Designated Court is an inconvenient forum. This forum selection provision may limit a shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such shareholder finds favorable or convenient with respect to disputes with Trustees, Officers or other agents of the Trust and its service providers, which may discourage such lawsuits with respect to such claims.

### **Additional Information**

#### **Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies**

For purposes of the 1940 Act, each Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Funds. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits registered investment companies to invest in exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust, including the Funds, beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust. However, if a Fund were to invest in securities of other investment companies beyond the limits for an acquired fund set forth in Rule 12d1-4, other registered investment companies would not be permitted to rely on that rule to invest in the Fund in excess of the Section 12(d)(1)(A) limits.

#### **Continuous Offering**

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by each Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the Prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Funds' distributor, breaks them down into individual shares of a Fund, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares of a Fund. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares of a Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of such shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares of a Fund that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of a Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Funds' Prospectus is available on the SEC's electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

### **Premium/Discount Information**

The Funds are new and therefore do not have any information regarding how often shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) its NAV. This information will be available, however, at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs/> after a Fund's shares have traded on the Exchange for a full calendar quarter.

### **Fund Benchmarks and Comparative Indices**

The following section provides additional information about the Funds' benchmarks (if any) and other comparative indices listed under "Investment Objective" or referenced under "Principal investment strategies" in the Fund summaries.

<b>Benchmark/Comparative Index</b>	<b>Description</b>
MSCI ACWI ex-Fossil Fuels Index	The MSCI ACWI ex Fossil Fuels Index (MSCI Standard Index Series, net of withholding tax) is an independently maintained and widely published index based on the MSCI ACWI Index, its parent index, and includes large and mid-cap stocks across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. The index represents the performance of the broad market while excluding companies that own oil, gas and coal reserves. MSCI data may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose. MSCI provides no warranties, has not prepared or approved this report, and has no liability hereunder.

### **Financial Highlights**

Because the Funds have not commenced operations prior to the date of this prospectus, financial highlights information is not available.

More information on the Funds is available free upon request, including the following:

#### **Annual/Semiannual Report**

The Funds' annual and semiannual reports to shareholders and Form N-CSR will contain additional information about each Fund's investments. The Funds' annual report will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

#### **Statement of Additional Information (SAI)**

The SAI provides more details about each Fund and its policies. The SAI is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

#### **Householding**

Householding is an option available to certain Fund investors. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Please contact your broker-dealer if you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, or if you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status.

#### **How to Request the SAI, the Funds' latest Annual and Semi-Annual Report, the Funds' financial statements, and Other Information about the Funds, and to make Shareholder Inquiries:**

**By telephone.** 1-617-346-7646 (call collect)

**By mail.**

The 2023 ETF Series Trust II

c/o Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC  
53 State Street, Suite 330  
Boston, MA 02019

**On the Internet.** Certain Fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

Free of charge from the Funds' website at <https://www.gmo.com/americas/investment-capabilities/etfs>

Investment Company Act file number: 811-23895