

Click here to view the fund's **statutory prospectus** or **statement of additional information**



Mondrian International Value Equity Fund

Ticker Symbol: MPIX

Summary Prospectus

March 1, 2021

Investment Adviser:

Mondrian Investment Partners Limited

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.mondrian.com/mutualfunds/international-value-equity-fund/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 888-832-4386, by sending an e-mail request to Mondrian@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated March 1, 2021, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

Mondrian International Value Equity Fund is a series of Gallery Trust.

Mondrian International Value Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Mondrian International Value Equity Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term total return.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

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

Management Fees ¹	0.65%
Other Expenses	0.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.89%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	(0.15)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.74%

¹ Management Fees have been restated to reflect current fees.

² Mondrian Investment Partners Limited (the “Adviser” or “Mondrian”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and non-routine expenses) from exceeding 0.74% of the Fund’s average daily net assets until February 28, 2023. This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Gallery Trust (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2023.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then either redeem or do not redeem 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 are equal to the total annual fund operating expenses after

fee reductions and/or expense reimbursements shown in the fee table through February 28, 2023, and total annual fund operating expenses thereafter. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$76	\$269	\$478	\$1,082

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 rate 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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. Equity securities include, but are not limited to, common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants, and depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”)), which are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that represent ownership interests in securities of non-U.S. or U.S. companies. Equity securities also include participatory notes, which are derivative instruments with economic characteristics similar to equity securities, designed to replicate equity exposure in certain foreign markets where direct investment is either impossible or difficult due to local investment restrictions. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, and, to the extent that the Fund invests in convertible securities, those securities may have any credit rating.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least three countries, and invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. companies. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company’s assets are located outside of the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company’s revenue or operating income is generated outside of the U.S.; or (iii) the company

is organized or maintains its principal place of business outside of the U.S. The Fund will primarily invest in companies located in developed countries, but may invest up to 10% of its total assets in emerging market securities. The Fund may utilize derivatives, principally forward foreign currency exchange contracts, to seek to hedge (*i.e.* offset) currency risk. In addition, the Fund may, from time to time, hold non-U.S. currencies in order to facilitate or expedite settlement of portfolio transactions, or to minimize the impact of currency value fluctuations.

In selecting investments to buy and sell for the Fund, the Adviser conducts research on a global basis in an effort to identify companies that are undervalued in the market and have the potential for long-term total return. The center of the research effort is a dividend discount methodology, through which the Adviser projects companies' future dividends and discounts them back to their present value. The Adviser then compares the present values to the companies' respective market prices and allocates the Fund's assets to those stocks that the dividend discount methodology suggests are most undervalued. The Adviser, furthermore, uses a purchasing power parity approach to manage the Fund's currency exposure. Purchasing power parity theory states that, in the long-run, the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies should be such that the U.S. dollar buys the same amount of goods and services in the U.S. as it buys in non-U.S. countries. The Adviser may adjust its investments in a particular non-U.S. currency, including securities or derivatives tied thereto, when it believes that the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar indicates that the non-U.S. currency is overvalued or undervalued relative to the U.S. dollar. The Adviser considers material environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") factors as an integrated part of the investment process.

The Fund may make limited use of foreign fixed income securities when, in the Adviser's opinion, they present more attractive investment opportunities than equity securities. The foreign fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest may be U.S. dollar or foreign currency denominated, and may include obligations of foreign governments, foreign government agencies, supranational organizations, or corporations.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices may fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity market has moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the U.S. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and foreign companies are generally not subject to the regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund’s portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund. While depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in depositary receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Investment Style Risk – The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued to the Adviser in light of factors such as the company’s earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. The Adviser’s methodology for analyzing value may differ from other market approaches. If the

Adviser's assessment of market conditions, or a company's value or its prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund's investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

Large Capitalization Company Risk – The large capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk – The Fund's investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

Liquidity Risk – Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund's shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Preferred Stocks Risk – Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company’s assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company’s debt securities.

Convertible Securities Risk – The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

Rights and Warrants Risk – Investments in rights or warrants involve the risk of loss of the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the right’s or warrant’s expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the underlying security may exceed the market price of the underlying security in instances such as those where there is no movement in the price of the underlying security.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The small- and mid-capitalization companies that the Fund invests in may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund’s use of forward contracts and participatory notes is subject to market risk, correlation risk, credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described elsewhere in this section. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly or at all with the underlying asset, rate or index. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivative contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value. Liquidity risk is described elsewhere in this section. The Fund’s use of forwards is also subject to leverage risk and hedging risk. Leverage risk is the risk that the use of leverage may amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and may also cause the Fund to

liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. Hedging risk is the risk that derivatives instruments used for hedging purposes may also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the hedged asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument.

Fixed Income Risk – Fixed income securities are subject to a number of risks, including credit and interest rate risks. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. In general, the longer the maturity of a fixed income security, the more likely its value will decline when interest rates rise.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities Risk – The Fund’s investments in foreign sovereign debt securities are subject to the risks that: (i) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as debt service burden, political constraints, cash flow problems and other national economic factors; (ii) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling or additional lending to defaulting governments; and (iii) there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected in whole or in part.

Foreign Government Agencies Risk – Bonds issued by government agencies, subdivisions or instrumentalities of foreign governments are generally backed only by the general creditworthiness and reputation of the entity issuing the bonds and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the foreign government. Moreover, a foreign government that explicitly provides its full faith and credit to a particular entity may be, due to changed circumstances, unable or unwilling to provide that support. A foreign government agency’s operations and financial condition are influenced by the foreign government’s economic and other policies.

Supranational Entities Risk – Government members, or “stockholders,” usually make initial capital contributions to a supranational entity and in many cases are committed to make additional capital contributions

if the supranational entity is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee, however, that one or more stockholders of the supranational entity will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions. If such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and the Fund may lose money on such investments.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk – Corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Market Risk – The prices of and the income generated by the Fund's securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global instability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

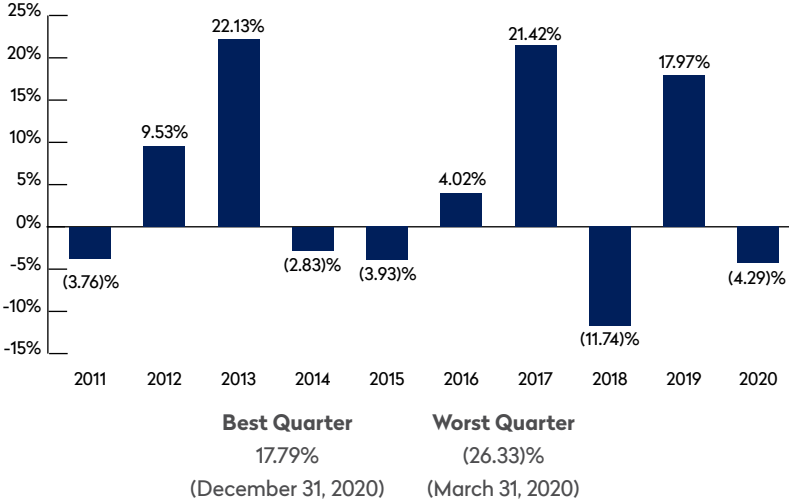
Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.mondrian.com/mutualfunds or by calling toll-free to 888-832-4386.

The Fund acquired the assets and assumed the historical performance of The International Equity Portfolio, a series of Delaware Pooled Trust (the "International Equity Predecessor Fund"), on March 14, 2016 (the "International Equity Reorganization"). Accordingly, the performance shown in the bar chart and performance table for periods prior to the date of the International Equity Reorganization represents the performance of the International Equity Predecessor Fund. The International Equity Predecessor Fund's performance information has not been adjusted

to reflect the Fund’s expenses. If the International Equity Predecessor Fund’s performance information had been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses, the performance may have been higher or lower for a given period depending on the expenses incurred by the International Equity Predecessor Fund for that period.

Annual Total Returns



Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

This table compares the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad based index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes	(4.29)%	4.71%	4.23%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(4.72)%	3.86%	3.04%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(2.07)%	3.75%	3.00%
MSCI EAFE Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes))	7.82%	7.45%	5.51%

Investment Adviser

Mondrian Investment Partners Limited serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Elizabeth A. Desmond, CFA, Director/Chief Investment Officer — International Equities, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016 and managed the International Equity Predecessor Fund since 1999.

Nigel Bliss, Senior Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016 and managed the International Equity Predecessor Fund since 2014.

Zsolt Mester, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may generally purchase or redeem shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business.

To purchase shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$50,000. Subsequent investments must be at least \$100. The Fund may accept investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you received shares of the Fund as a result of its reorganization, you will not be subject to the Fund’s minimum investment requirements.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Fund directly by mail at: Mondrian Funds, P.O. Box 588, Portland, ME 04112 (Express Mail Address: Mondrian Funds, c/o

Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor, Portland, ME 04101) or telephone at 888-832-4386.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other financial intermediary, contact that broker or financial intermediary to redeem your shares. Your broker or financial intermediary may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser, without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for the broker-dealer or other intermediary by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary representative or visit your financial intermediary's web site for more information about your financial intermediary's differing and divergent interests and any compensation it receives for administering your Fund investment.