

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



ROTHKO

MONDRIAN INVESTMENT PARTNERS LIMITED

Rothko Emerging Markets Equity Fund

Ticker Symbol: RKEMX

Summary Prospectus March 1, 2019

Investment Adviser:

Rothko Investment Strategies, a division of Mondrian Investment Partners Limited

Beginning on March 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting your financial intermediary or, if you are a direct investor, by calling 833-810-7344.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can follow the instructions included with this disclosure, if applicable, or you can contact your financial intermediary to inform it that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Fund, you can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 833-810-7344. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary if you invest through a financial intermediary or all funds in the Gallery Trust if you invest directly with the Fund.

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://rothko.com/mutualfunds/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 833-810-7344, by sending an e-mail request to Rothko@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, 2019, 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.

Rothko Emerging Markets Equity Fund is a series of Gallery Trust.

Rothko Emerging Markets Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Rothko Emerging Markets 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.

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses ¹	2.54%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.29%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	(2.37)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.92%

¹ Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² Rothko Investment Strategies, a division of Mondrian Investment Partners Limited (the “Adviser”) 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 non-routine expenses) from exceeding 0.92% of the Fund’s average daily net assets until February 28, 2021. 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, 2021.

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, 2021, 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
\$94	\$542

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. Because the Fund was not in operation as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, it does not have portfolio turnover information to report.

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 of emerging market companies. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the Fund’s 80% investment policy, equity securities do not include convertible securities that are not immediately convertible into equity securities.

Equity securities include, but are not limited to, common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, private placements, rights and warrants, master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and American, European or Global depository receipts, 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, or other securities representing underlying shares of non-U.S. issuers. Equity securities also include derivatives and other investment companies (including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)) with economic characteristics similar to equity securities. 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.

The Fund may invest in securities issued in any currency and 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.

The Fund considers a company to be an emerging market company if: (1) the company’s principal securities trading market is in an emerging market country; (2) while traded in any market, alone or on a consolidated basis, the company derives 50% or more of its annual revenues or annual profits from either goods produced, sales made or

services performed in emerging market countries; (3) the company has 50% or more of its assets located in an emerging market country; or (4) the company is organized under the laws of, and has a principal office in, an emerging market country. The Fund considers an “emerging market country” to be any country except the United States, Canada, and those in the MSCI EAFE Index. From time to time, the Fund may focus its investments in a particular country or geographic region.

Under normal circumstances, no more than 10% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in debt securities issued by governments or by their agencies, instrumentalities or political sub-divisions, or by corporate entities, all of which may be high-yield, high-risk fixed income securities rated lower than BBB by S&P and Baa by Moody’s or, if unrated, considered to be of equivalent quality by the Adviser.

The Adviser’s approach in selecting investments for the Fund is primarily oriented to individual stock selection and is value driven. The systematic stock selection methodology is based on fundamental rules designed to isolate securities with desirable qualities that have potential for long-term capital appreciation. The process is driven by a bottom-up stock selection and is intended to be consistent over time. Size of individual holdings is limited and country/sector weights are controlled with a bias towards historically defensive sectors. The Adviser’s general management strategy for the Fund emphasizes long-term holding of securities, although securities may be sold in the Adviser’s discretion without regard to the length of time that they have been held.

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.

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.

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.

Preferred Stock Risk – Preferred stocks in which the Fund may invest 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.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized 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-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

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.

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.

Private Placements Risk – Investment in privately placed securities may be less liquid than in publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded.

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. 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.

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.

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.

Depository Receipts Risk – Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depository receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depository receipt and the underlying security. Holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depository receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based. Certain of the depository receipts in which the Fund invests may be unsponsored depository receipts. Unsponsored depository receipts may not provide as much information about the underlying issuer and may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depository receipts. Unsponsored depository receipts are issued by one or more depositories in response to market demand, but without a formal agreement with the company that issues the underlying securities.

Geographic Focus Risk – To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, the Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies – To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as open-end funds, closed-end funds and ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

Because ETFs and certain closed-end funds are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in ETFs and certain closed-end funds are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of ETF and certain closed-end fund shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

REITs Risk – REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

MLPs Risk – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. Additional risks of investing in an MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, such as limited control of management, limited voting rights and tax risks. MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors. The Fund's investment in MLPs may result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the MLPs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. MLP operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund's use of forward contracts is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk, liquidity risk, hedging risk, credit risk and valuation risk. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. 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. 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. Liquidity risk is described below. 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. 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. 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. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise the federal funds rate.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

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.

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.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield, or “junk,” bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade. High yield bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Liquidity Risk – Certain investments and types of investments are subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. In addition, at times all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market due to adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions, including investors trying to sell large quantities of a particular investment or type of investment, or lack of market makers or other buyers for a particular investment or type of investment. At times, all or a significant portion of a market may not have an active trading market. Without an active trading market where frequent and large purchase and sale transactions of a security occur without significantly affecting the price of that security, it may be difficult to value and impossible to sell these investments, and the Fund may have to sell such an investment at a price or time that is not advantageous in order to meet redemptions or other

cash needs. The price of illiquid securities may be more volatile than more liquid investments.

Systematic Methodology Risk – The Adviser utilizes a systematic methodology to select securities for the Fund. The systematic methodology is generally backward-looking using historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which may not be predictive of a security's value. In addition, characteristics that affect a security's value can change over time, and these changes may not be reflected in the systematic methodology. The systematic methodology includes the judgement and discretion of the Adviser who may incorporate other issues and criteria to select securities for the Fund. There is no guarantee that the Adviser's use of the systematic methodology, or incorporation of other issues or criteria, will result in effective investment decisions for the Fund.

The Adviser regularly evaluates, adjusts and adapts the systematic methodology while seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, including, without limitation, to enhance or improve the data analysis, incorporate ongoing research and account for changes to securities, markets or economic conditions. There is no guarantee that the Adviser's evaluation, adjustments, adaptations, enhancements or improvements will be successfully implemented or have the desired effect.

The systematic methodology can be impacted by a variety of technical issues, both intentional and unintentional, such as the quality of data utilized, data being current, use of internet, technology and information networks and systems, cybersecurity breaches, strength of password and access codes, data corruption, physical damage to hardware, software or hardware bugs/malware, coding issues and contamination. There is no guarantee that the systematic methodology will be able to avert technical issues and, if impacted, be able to recover from the technical issues.

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.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative

tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Performance Information

The Fund commenced operations on December 18, 2018, and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. 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. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.rothko.com/mutualfunds or by calling toll-free to 833-810-7344.

Investment Adviser

Rothko Investment Strategies, a division of Mondrian Investment Partners Limited, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Daniel G. Philips, CFA, Head of Rothko Investment Strategies, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2018.

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 own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Fund directly by mail at: Rothko Emerging Markets Equity Fund, P.O. Box 588, Portland, ME 04112 (Express Mail Address: Rothko Emerging Markets Equity Fund, c/o Atlantic Shareholder Services, Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor, Portland, ME 04101) or telephone at 833-810-7344.

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 individual retirement account (“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.

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