



Causeway International Opportunities Fund

Institutional Class (CIOIX)

Investor Class (CIOVX)

Summary Prospectus

January 27, 2022

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's 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 www.causewayfunds.com/ documents. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-947-7000 or by sending an e-mail request to causewayfunds@seic.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated January 27, 2022, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

The following table shows the fees and expenses that you pay if you buy, hold and 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 tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Transaction Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

None

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

	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Management Fees	0.80%	0.80%
Other Expenses	0.19%	0.19%
Shareholder Service Fees	None	0.25%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%	1.24%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement	0.95%	1.20%

(1) Under the terms of an expense limit agreement, the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive all or a portion of its advisory fee and, if necessary, reimburse expenses to keep the Fund's "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (excluding brokerage fees and commissions, shareholder service fees, interest, taxes, fees and expenses of other funds in which the Fund invests, and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.95% of the average daily net assets of each of the Institutional Class and Investor Class shares. The expense limit agreement will remain in effect until January 31, 2023 and may only be terminated earlier by the Fund's Board or upon termination of the Fund's investment advisory agreement.

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 redeem 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. The example reflects the effect of the expense limit agreement through January 31, 2023 only, and assumes no expense limit after that time. 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
Institutional Class	\$ 97	\$311	\$543	\$1,209
Investor Class	\$122	\$389	\$677	\$1,496

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 45% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies and Risks

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests primarily in companies both in developed markets — excluding the United States (the "international value portfolio") — and in emerging markets (the "emerging markets portfolio"). The Investment Adviser allocates substantially all of the Fund's assets between the international value portfolio and the emerging markets portfolio using a proprietary asset allocation model. Normally, the Fund will invest in companies in at least ten foreign countries.

International Value Portfolio: The international value portfolio consists primarily of common stocks of companies in developed countries outside the U.S. Normally, the majority of this portfolio invests in companies that pay dividends or repurchase their shares. The international value portfolio may also invest in companies in emerging (less developed) markets.

When investing the international value portfolio, the Investment Adviser follows a value style, performing fundamental research supplemented by quantitative analysis. Beginning with a universe of all publicly listed companies throughout the non-U.S. developed and emerging markets, the Investment Adviser applies market capitalization and liquidity thresholds to reduce investment candidates to approximately 2,000 equity securities. The Investment Adviser uses quantitative valuation screens to further narrow the potential investment candidates.

The Investment Adviser then performs fundamental research, which generally includes company-specific research, company visits, and interviews of suppliers, customers, competitors, industry analysts, and experts. The Investment Adviser also applies a proprietary quantitative risk model to adjust return forecasts based on risk assessments. This process results in risk-adjusted return forecasts for a closely followed group of potential investment candidates. Using a value style means that the Investment Adviser buys stocks that it believes have lower prices than their true worth. For example, stocks may be "undervalued" because the issuing companies are in industries that are currently out of favor with investors. However, even in those industries, certain companies may have high rates of growth of earnings and be financially sound.

The Investment Adviser considers whether a company has each of the following value characteristics in purchasing or selling securities for the international value portfolio:

- Low price-to-earnings ratio (stock price divided by earnings per share) relative to the sector
- High yield (percentage rate of return paid on a stock in dividends and share repurchases) relative to the market
- Low price-to-book value ratio (stock price divided by book value per share) relative to the market
- Low price-to-cash flow ratio (stock price divided by net income plus non-cash charges per share) relative to the market
- Financial strength

Generally, price-to-earnings ratio and yield are the most important factors.

The international value portfolio may invest in companies of any market capitalization, and is not required to invest a minimum amount and is not limited to investing a maximum amount in companies in any particular country.

Emerging Markets Portfolio: The emerging markets portfolio is normally invested in equity securities of companies in emerging (less developed) markets and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets. Generally, these investments include common stock, preferred and preference stock, depositary receipts, and exchange-traded funds that invest in emerging markets.

The Investment Adviser uses a quantitative investment approach to purchase and sell investments for the emerging markets portfolio. To select securities, the Investment Adviser's proprietary computer model analyzes "stock-specific" factors relating to valuation, growth, technical indicators, and competitive strength, and "top-down" factors relating to macroeconomics, currency, country and sector. Currently, the valuation factor category receives the highest overall weight in the model and stock-specific factors comprise approximately 75% of the score for a company. For each stock, the relative

weight assigned to each stock-specific factor differs depending on its classification (for example, value, growth, momentum, capitalization or other classifications). The relative weights of these stock-specific factors are sometimes referred to as “contextual weights.” Factors and their weightings may change over time as the model is revised and updated, or if the classification of a stock changes. In addition to its quantitative research, the Investment Adviser’s fundamental research analysts review the quantitative outputs to attempt to identify and address special issues, such as significant corporate actions or management changes, which are difficult to detect quantitatively.

If the emerging markets portfolio invests in a country, the percentage of the emerging markets portfolio’s total assets attributable to that country is not expected to be greater than the weight of that country in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Gross) (the “EM Index”) plus 5 percentage points, or less than the weight of that country in the EM Index minus 5 percentage points. In addition, at the discretion of the Investment Adviser, up to 10% of the emerging markets portfolio may be invested in companies in less developed emerging markets not included in the EM Index, such as countries included in the MSCI Frontier Markets Index and countries with similar economic characteristics. The emerging markets portfolio generally invests in companies with market capitalizations of US \$500 million or greater at the time of investment and may invest in a wide range of industries.

Asset Allocation Methodology: The Investment Adviser uses quantitative signals from systems developed and managed by its quantitative portfolio managers and qualitative input from its fundamental portfolio managers to determine the allocation of assets between the international value portfolio and the emerging markets portfolio. Quantitative signals are generated by a proprietary asset allocation model designed by the quantitative portfolio managers to indicate when allocations to emerging markets should increase or decrease relative to the Fund’s benchmark, the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Gross) (“ACWI ex USA Index”). The model currently analyzes factors in five categories: valuation, earnings growth, financial strength, macroeconomics, and risk aversion. The Investment Adviser’s fundamental portfolio managers evaluate these quantitative signals in light of fundamental analysis and the portfolio managers, as a team, determine the allocation between the international value portfolio and the emerging markets portfolio. The allocation is reassessed by the quantitative model daily and adjusted periodically when deemed appropriate by the investment team.

The Fund considers a country to be an emerging market if the country is included in the EM Index. The percentage of the Fund’s total assets in emerging markets investments is not expected to be greater than the weight of emerging markets in the ACWI ex USA Index multiplied by two, and can be as low as zero. As of December 31, 2021, the emerging markets portion of the ACWI ex USA Index was 28.8%.

What are the main risks of investing in the Fund?

Market and Selection Risk. As with any mutual fund, the Fund’s value, and therefore the value of your Fund shares, may go down. This may occur because the value of a particular stock or stock market in which the Fund invests is falling. Also, the Investment Adviser may select securities that underperform the stock market or other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. If the value of the Fund’s investments goes down, you may lose money. We cannot guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Global financial markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant volatility resulting from the spread of COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, labor restrictions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The effects of COVID-19, including new variants, have and may continue to adversely affect the global economy, the economies of certain nations and individual issuers, all of which may negatively impact the Fund. Similar consequences could arise as a result of the spread of other infectious diseases.

Allocation Risk. The Investment Adviser uses a proprietary, quantitative, asset allocation model to determine allocations between developed and emerging markets. This subjects the Fund to the risk of relative underperformance if emerging markets exposure is relatively high when emerging markets underperform developed markets or if emerging markets exposure is relatively low when emerging markets outperform developed markets. No assurance can be given that the Investment Adviser’s asset allocation decisions will avoid underperformance or losses.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk. In addition, because the Fund invests most of its assets in foreign securities, including common stock, preferred and preference stocks, depositary receipts, and exchange-traded funds that invest in foreign securities, the Fund is subject to further risks. For example, the value of the Fund may be affected by social, political and economic developments and U.S. and foreign laws relating to foreign investment. Further, because the Fund invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Fund’s shares may go down in value depending on foreign exchange rates. Other risks include trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; withholding or other taxes; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign securities less liquid, more volatile and harder to value than U.S. securities. These risks are higher for emerging markets investments, as the extent of economic development, political stability, market depth, infrastructure, capitalization and regulatory oversight in emerging markets can be less than in more developed foreign markets. These risks are further heightened for investments in frontier markets.

Value Stock Risk. Value stocks are subject to the risks that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market and that their

prices may go down. The value discipline used for the international value portfolio sometimes prevents or limits investments in stocks that are in the MSCI EAFE Index, the benchmark for this portfolio of the Fund. Accordingly, the return of the Fund's investment in the international value portfolio will not necessarily be similar to the return of the MSCI EAFE Index.

Dividend-Paying Stock Risk. Dividend-paying stocks may underperform non-dividend paying stocks (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time. The prices of dividend-paying stocks may decline as interest rates increase. In addition, issuers of dividend-paying stocks typically have discretion to defer or stop paying dividends. If the dividend-paying stocks held by the Fund reduce or stop paying dividends, the Fund's ability to generate income may be adversely affected.

Quantitative Analysis Risk. Data for emerging markets companies may be less available, less accurate and/or less current than data for developed markets companies. The Investment Adviser will use quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and its analysis and stock selection can be adversely affected if it relies on erroneous or outdated data. Any errors in the Investment Adviser's quantitative methods may adversely affect the Fund's performance. In addition, securities selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole as a result of the factors used in the analysis, the weight assigned to a stock-specific factor for a stock or the weight placed on each factor, and changes in the factor's historical trends. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight assigned to a stock-specific factor for a stock or the weight placed on each factor may not predict a security's value, and the effectiveness of the factors can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the current quantitative model.

Small and Medium Cap Risk. Some of the Fund's investments may be in smaller and medium capitalization companies. The values of securities of smaller and medium capitalization companies, which may be less well-known companies, can be more sensitive to, and react differently to, company, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of securities. Smaller and medium capitalization companies can have more limited product lines, markets, growth prospects, depth of management, and financial resources, and these companies may have shorter operating histories and less access to financing, adding additional risk. Smaller and medium capitalization companies in countries with less-liquid currencies may have additional difficulties in financing and conducting their businesses. Further, smaller and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans that are floating rate. Because of these and other risks, securities of smaller and medium capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. During some periods, securities of smaller and medium capitalization companies, as asset classes, have underperformed the securities of larger capitalization companies.

See "Investment Risks" in the prospectus for more information about the risks associated with the Fund.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

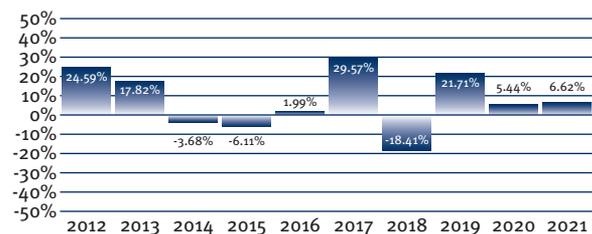
The Fund may be an appropriate investment if you:

- Are seeking long-term growth of capital and can withstand the share price volatility of equity investing.
- Are seeking to diversify a portfolio of equity securities to include foreign securities, including emerging markets.
- Can tolerate the increased volatility and currency fluctuations associated with investments in foreign securities, including emerging markets.
- Are willing to accept the risk that the value of your investment may decline in order to seek long-term growth of capital.

Performance

The bar chart and the performance table that follow provide some indication of the risks and volatility of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year, five and ten years, and since inception, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. For current performance information, please visit www.causewayfunds.com.

Institutional Class:



During the period shown in the bar chart, the best quarter was 23.32% (12/31/2020) and the worst quarter was -30.74% (3/31/2020).

Average Annual Total Returns

After-tax returns are shown for the Institutional Class only; after-tax returns for the Investor Class will differ. 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).

For the periods ended December 31, 2021:



Institutional Class	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (December 31, 2009)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	6.62%	7.66%	6.95%	5.84%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	6.37%	7.31%	6.51%	5.40%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.36%	6.12%	5.66%	4.75%
Investor Class				
Fund Returns Before Taxes	6.35%	7.42%	6.69%	5.58%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Gross) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.29%	10.12%	7.78%	6.14%

Portfolio Management

Investment Adviser

Causeway Capital Management LLC

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by the following team of portfolio managers:

Brian Cho, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2021.

Jonathan Eng, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2009.

Joe Gubler, CFA, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2014.

Harry Hartford, president and co-founder of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2009.

Arjun Jayaraman, PhD, CFA, head of the quantitative research group at the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2009.

Sarah Ketterer, chief executive officer and co-founder of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2009.

MacDuff Kuhnert, CFA, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2009.

Ellen Lee, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2015.

Conor Muldoon, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2010.

Ryan Myers, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2021.

Steven Nguyen, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2019.

Alessandro Valentini, a director of the Investment Adviser, has served on the Fund's portfolio management team since 2013.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: You may purchase, sell (redeem), or exchange shares of the Fund on any business day through your broker, by writing to the Fund at P.O. Box 219085, Kansas City, MO 64121-7159, telephoning the Fund at 1-866-947-7000 or visiting the Fund's website at www.causewayfunds.com. Shares may be purchased by check or by wire, or through the automated clearing house. You may receive redemption proceeds by wire or by check.

Investor Class shares require a \$5,000 minimum initial investment. Institutional Class shares require a \$1 million minimum initial investment. There are no minimum amounts required for subsequent investments.

Tax Information: Distributions from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as an IRA or 401(k) plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker or financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. For more information, ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website.