



PROSPECTUS
May 1, 2021

COLUMBIA WANGER FAMILY OF FUNDS

Managed by Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC

WANGER INTERNATIONAL

TICKER SYMBOL

WSCAX

The Fund offers shares only to separate accounts as underlying investments for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (collectively, Contracts) as well as to qualified pension and retirement plans (collectively, Qualified Plans) and other qualified institutional investors authorized by Columbia Management Investment Distributors, Inc. (the Distributor).

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Not Federally Insured • No Financial Institution Guarantee • May Lose Value

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SUMMARY OF THE FUND

Investment Objective

Wanger International (the Fund) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay as an investor in the Fund. The table does not reflect any fees or expenses imposed by your Contract or Qualified Plan, which are disclosed in your separate Contract prospectus or Qualified Plan disclosure documents. If the additional fees or expenses were reflected, the expenses set forth below would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.97%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses	0.28%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.25%
Less: Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements ^(a)	(0.02%)
Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.23%

(a) Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC (the Investment Manager) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse certain expenses of the Fund, through April 30, 2022, so that ordinary operating expenses (excluding transaction costs and certain other investment-related expenses, interest and fees on borrowings and expenses associated with the Fund's investment in other investment companies, if any) do not exceed the annual rate of 1.23%. This arrangement may only be amended or terminated with approval from the Fund's Board of Trustees and the Investment Manager.

Example

The following 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 illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated, and assumes that:

- you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the periods indicated,
- your investment has a 5% return each year, and
- the Fund's total annual operating expenses remain the same as shown in the *Annual Fund Operating Expenses* table above.

The example does not reflect any fees and expenses that apply to your Contract or Qualified Plan. Inclusion of these charges would increase expenses for all periods shown.

Since the waivers and/or reimbursements shown in the *Annual Fund Operating Expenses* table above expire as indicated in the preceding table, they are only reflected in the 1 year example and the first year of the other examples. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on the assumptions listed above, your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Wanger International (whether or not shares are redeemed)	\$125	\$395	\$684	\$1,510

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may pay 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. 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 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

SUMMARY OF THE FUND *(continued)*

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in foreign companies in developed markets (for example, Japan, Canada and the United Kingdom) and in emerging markets (for example, China, India and Brazil).

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests a majority of its net assets in the common stock of small- and mid-sized companies with market capitalizations generally in the range of market capitalizations in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Growth Index (Net), the Fund's primary benchmark, (the Index) at the time of purchase (between \$63.1 million and \$14.5 billion as of March 31, 2021). The market capitalization range and composition of companies in the Index are subject to change. As such, the size of the companies in which the Fund invests may change. As long as an investment continues to meet the Fund's other investment criteria, the Fund may continue to hold and make new investments in a security even if the company's market capitalization grows beyond the market capitalization of the largest company within the Index or falls below the market capitalization of the smallest company within the Index. The Investment Manager from time to time emphasizes one or more sectors in selecting the Fund's investments.

Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the Investment Manager), believes that stocks of small- and mid-sized companies, which generally are not as well known by financial analysts as larger companies, may offer higher return potential than stocks of larger companies.

The Investment Manager typically seeks companies with:

- A strong business franchise that offers growth potential.
- Products and services in which the company has a competitive advantage.
- A stock price the Investment Manager believes is reasonable relative to the assets and earning power of the company.

The Investment Manager may sell a portfolio holding if the security reaches the Investment Manager's price target, if the company has a deterioration of fundamentals, such as failing to meet key operating benchmarks, or if the Investment Manager believes other securities are more attractive. The Investment Manager also may sell a portfolio holding to fund redemptions.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund involves risks, including those described below, among others. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective and you may lose money.* The value of the Fund's holdings may decline, and the Fund's net asset value (NAV) and share price may go down. 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.

Active Management Risk. The Investment Manager's active management of the Fund could cause the Fund to underperform its benchmark index and/or other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies.

Market Risk. The Fund may incur losses due to declines in the value of one or more securities in which it invests. These declines may be due to factors affecting a particular issuer, or the result of, among other things, political, regulatory, market, economic or social developments affecting the market(s) generally. In addition, turbulence in the financial markets generally and reduced liquidity in the equity, credit and/or fixed income markets more specifically may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the Fund, including by causing difficulty in pricing hard-to-value assets in thinly traded and closed markets, significant redemptions and operational challenges. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region, financial market or industry sector may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, financial market or industry sector. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide. As a result, local, regional or global events such as terrorism, war, natural disasters, disease/virus outbreaks and epidemics or other public health crises, recessions, depressions or other events – or the potential for such events – could have a significant negative impact on global economic and market conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE FUND *(continued)*

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in, and may continue to result in, significant global economic and market volatility arising from disruptions in market access, resource availability, facilities operations, imposition of tariffs, export controls and supply chains, among other factors. These and related societal disruptions have been caused or exacerbated by, and may continue to be caused or exacerbated by, quarantines and travel restrictions, workforce displacement and loss in human and other resources. There is significant uncertainty surrounding the magnitude, duration, reach, costs and other effects of the COVID-19 global pandemic, including actions that have been or could be taken by governmental authorities or other third parties. The impacts, as well as the uncertainty over impacts yet to unfold, of COVID-19 – and any other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics, pandemics or other public health crises that may arise in the future – could negatively affect global economies and markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illness outbreaks, and epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems, governments and financial markets. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The disruptions caused by COVID-19 could prevent the Investment Manager from executing advantageous investment decisions for the Fund in a timely manner and could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund.

Small- and Mid-Cap Company Securities Risk. Investments in small- and mid-cap companies often involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies because small- and mid-cap companies tend to have less predictable earnings and may lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. Securities of small- and mid-cap companies may be less liquid and more volatile than the securities of larger companies.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in or exposure to foreign securities involve certain risks not associated with investments in or exposure to securities of U.S. companies. Foreign securities subject the Fund to the risks associated with investing in the particular country of an issuer, including political, regulatory, economic, social, diplomatic and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism and disease/virus outbreaks and epidemics), occurring in the country or region, as well as risks associated with less developed custody and settlement practices. Foreign securities may be more volatile and less liquid than securities of U.S. companies, and are subject to the risks associated with potential imposition of economic and other sanctions against a particular foreign country, its nationals or industries or businesses within the country. In addition, foreign governments may impose withholding or other taxes on the Fund's income, capital gains or proceeds from the disposition of foreign securities, which could reduce the Fund's return on such securities.

Operational and Settlement Risks of Foreign Securities. The Fund's foreign securities are generally held outside the United States in the primary market for the securities in the custody of foreign sub-custodians. Some countries have limited governmental oversight and regulation, which increases the risk of corruption and fraud and the possibility of losses to the Fund. In particular, under certain circumstances, foreign securities may settle on a delayed delivery basis, meaning that the Fund may be required to make payment for securities before the Fund has actually received delivery of the securities or deliver securities prior to the receipt of payment. As a result, there is a risk that the security will not be delivered to the Fund or that payment will not be received. Losses can also result from lost, stolen or counterfeit securities; defaults by brokers and banks; failures or defects of the settlement system; or poor and improper record keeping by registrars and issuers.

Share Blocking. In certain non-U.S. markets, an issuer's securities are blocked from trading for a specified number of days before and, in certain instances, after a shareholder meeting. The blocking period can last up to several weeks. Share blocking may prevent the Fund from buying or selling securities during this period. As a consequence of these restrictions, the Investment Manager, on behalf of the Fund, may abstain from voting proxies in markets that require share blocking.

Emerging Market Securities Risk. Securities issued by foreign governments or companies in emerging market countries, such as China, Russia and certain countries in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America or Africa, are more likely to have greater exposure to the risks of investing in foreign securities that are described in Foreign Securities Risk. In addition, emerging market countries are more likely to experience instability resulting, for example, from rapid changes or developments in social, political, economic or other conditions. Their economies are

SUMMARY OF THE FUND *(continued)*

usually less mature and their securities markets are typically less developed with more limited trading activity (i.e., lower trading volumes and less liquidity) than more developed countries. Emerging market securities tend to be more volatile than securities in more developed markets. Many emerging market countries are heavily dependent on international trade and have fewer trading partners, which makes them more sensitive to world commodity prices and economic downturns in other countries, and some have a higher risk of currency devaluations. Due to the differences in the nature and quality of financial information of issuers of emerging market securities, including auditing and financial reporting standards, financial information and disclosures about such issuers may be unavailable or, if made available, may be considerably less reliable than publicly available information about other foreign securities.

Operational and Settlement Risks of Securities in Emerging Markets. Foreign sub-custodians in emerging markets may be recently organized, lack extensive operating experience or lack effective government oversight or regulation. In addition, there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of the Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian. There may also be a greater risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Fund may be lost because of failures of or defects in the system, including fraud or corruption. Settlement systems in emerging markets also have a higher risk of failed trades.

Risks Related to Currencies and Corporate Actions in Emerging Markets. Risks related to currencies and corporate actions are also greater in emerging market countries than in developed countries. Emerging market currencies may not have an active trading market and are subject to a higher risk of currency devaluations.

Risks Related to Corporate and Securities Laws in Emerging Markets. Securities laws in emerging markets may be relatively new and unsettled and, consequently, there is a risk of rapid and unpredictable change in laws regarding foreign investment, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights.

Liquidity and Trading Volume Risk. Due to market conditions, including uncertainty regarding the price of a security, it may be difficult for the Fund to buy or sell portfolio securities at a desirable time or price, which could result in investment losses. This risk of portfolio illiquidity is heightened with respect to small- and mid-cap securities, generally, and foreign small- and mid-cap securities in particular. The Fund may have to lower the selling price, liquidate other investments, or forego another, more appealing investment opportunity as a result of illiquidity in the markets. The Fund may also be limited in its ability to execute favorable trades in portfolio securities in response to changes in share prices and fundamentals, and may be forced to dispose of securities under disadvantageous circumstances and at a loss. As the Fund grows in size or, conversely, if it faces significant redemption pressure, these considerations take on increasing significance and may adversely impact performance.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may be particularly susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within the specific geographic regions in which the Fund invests. The Fund's NAV may be more volatile than the NAV of a more geographically diversified fund.

- **Asia Pacific Region.** Many of the countries in the Asia Pacific region are considered underdeveloped or developing, including from a political, economic and/or social perspective, and may have relatively unstable governments and economies based on limited business, industries and/or natural resources or commodities. Events in any one country within the region may impact other countries in the region or the region as a whole. As a result, events in the region will generally have a greater effect on the Fund than if the Fund were more geographically diversified. This could result in increased volatility in the value of the Fund's investments and losses for the Fund. Also, securities of some companies in the region can be less liquid than U.S. or other foreign securities, potentially making it difficult for the Fund to sell such securities at a desirable time and price.
- **Europe.** The Fund is particularly susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries in Europe. In addition, the private and public sectors' debt problems of a single European Union (EU) country can pose significant economic risks to the EU as a whole. As a result, the Fund's NAV may be more volatile than the NAV of a more geographically diversified fund. If securities of issuers in Europe fall out of favor, it may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that do not focus their investments in this region of the world. The UK's departure from the EU single market became effective January 1, 2021 with the end of the Brexit transition period and the post-Brexit trade deal between the UK and EU taking effect on December 31, 2020. The impact of Brexit on the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be

SUMMARY OF THE FUND *(continued)*

significant, resulting in negative impacts on currency and financial markets generally, such as increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth in markets in Europe, which may adversely affect the value of your investment in the Fund.

Sector Risk. At times, the Fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within one or more economic sectors. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector than funds that invest more broadly. Generally, the more the Fund diversifies its investments, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Industrials Sector.** The Fund is more susceptible to the particular risks that may affect companies in the industrials sector than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. Companies in the industrials sector are subject to certain risks, including changes in supply and demand for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general, including decline in demand for such products due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Performance of such companies may be affected by factors including government regulation, world events and economic conditions and risks for environmental damage and product liability claims.
- **Information Technology Sector.** The Fund is more susceptible to the particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. Companies in the information technology sector are subject to certain risks, including the risk that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. Performance of such companies may be affected by factors including obtaining and protecting patents (or the failure to do so) and significant competitive pressures, including aggressive pricing of their products or services, new market entrants, competition for market share and short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments. Such competitive pressures may lead to limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. As a result, the value of their securities may fall or fail to rise. In addition, many information technology sector companies have limited operating histories and prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term. Some companies in the information technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action, which could negatively impact the value of their securities.

Foreign Currency Risk. The performance of the Fund may be materially affected positively or negatively by foreign currency strength or weakness relative to the U.S. dollar, particularly if the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in foreign securities or other assets denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Issuer Risk. An issuer in which the Fund invests may perform poorly, and the value of its securities may therefore decline, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Underperformance of an issuer may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, breakthroughs in technology, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, natural disasters, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus outbreaks and epidemics or other events, conditions and factors.

Growth Securities Risk. Growth securities typically trade at a higher multiple of earnings than other types of equity securities. Accordingly, the market values of growth securities may never reach their expected market value and may decline in price. In addition, growth securities, at times, may not perform as well as value securities or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time.

Performance Information

The following bar chart and table show you how the Fund has performed in the past, and can help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund's performance has varied for each full calendar year shown. The table below the bar chart compares the Fund's returns for the periods shown with those of the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Growth Index (Net), the Fund's primary benchmark, and those of the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Index (Net), the Fund's secondary benchmark. The MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Growth Index (Net) captures small-cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across 22 of 23 developed markets countries (excluding the United States) and 27 emerging markets countries. The MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Index

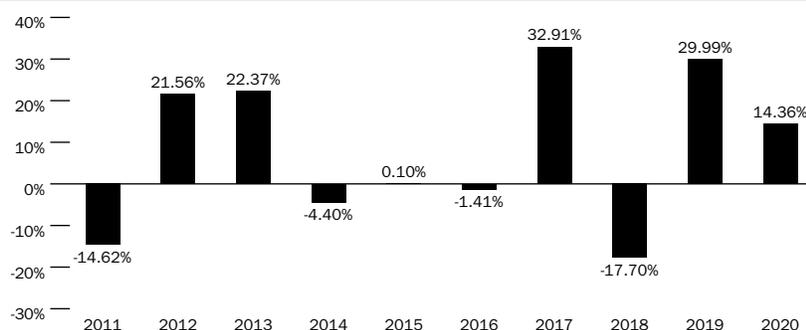
SUMMARY OF THE FUND *(continued)*

(Net) captures small-cap representation across 22 of 23 developed markets countries (excluding the United States) and 27 emerging markets countries. As of March 31, 2021, the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Index (Net) had 4,213 constituents and covered approximately 14% of the global equity opportunity set outside the United States.

The returns shown do not reflect any fees and expenses imposed under your Contract or Qualified Plan and would be lower if they did.

The Fund's past performance is no guarantee of how the Fund will perform in the future. Daily and month-end performance information is available by calling the Investment Manager at 800.345.6611 or visiting columbiathreadneedleus.com.

Year by Year Total Return (%) as of December 31 Each Year



Best and Worst Quarterly Returns During the Period Shown in the Bar Chart

Best	2nd Quarter 2020	26.92%
Worst	1st Quarter 2020	-29.50%

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended December 31, 2020)

	Share Class Inception Date	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Returns before taxes	05/03/1995	14.36%	9.90%	6.90%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Growth Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or other taxes)		23.69%	10.92%	6.97%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or other taxes)		14.24%	9.37%	5.95%

Fund Management

Investment Manager: Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC

Portfolio Manager	Title	Role with Fund	Service with the Fund Since
Tae Han (Simon) Kim, CFA	Director of International Research, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Co-Portfolio Manager since 2017	2011
James Chapman, CFA	Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Co-Portfolio Manager since July 2020	2018
Zoe Tan, CFA	Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Co-Portfolio Manager since July 2020	2018

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is available for purchase only through Contracts offered by participating insurance companies, Qualified Plans and other qualified institutional investors authorized by the Distributor. Shares of the Fund may not be purchased or sold directly by individual Contract owners or Qualified Plan participants. If you are the owner of a Contract or a participant in a Qualified Plan, please refer to the prospectus that describes your Contract or Qualified Plan for information about minimum investment requirements and how to purchase and redeem shares of the Fund.

SUMMARY OF THE FUND *(continued)*

Tax Information

The Fund normally distributes its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, which are generally the participating insurance companies and Qualified Plans investing in the Fund through separate accounts. These distributions may not be taxable to you as the holder of a Contract or a participant in a Qualified Plan. Please consult the prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating insurance company and/or Qualified Plan regarding the U.S. federal income taxation of your contract, policy and/or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), related companies of the Fund - including the Investment Manager, the Distributor and Columbia Management Investment Services Corp. (the Transfer Agent) - may pay the intermediary (such as an insurance company) and its affiliated broker-dealers and service providers 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 (such as an insurance company) and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

Wanger International (the Fund) seeks long-term capital appreciation. The Fund's investment objective is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the Board) without shareholder approval. There is no assurance the Fund's objective will be achieved.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in foreign companies in developed markets (for example, Japan, Canada and the United Kingdom) and in emerging markets (for example, China, India and Brazil).

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests a majority of its net assets in the common stock of small- and mid-sized companies with market capitalizations generally in the range of market capitalizations in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Growth Index (Net), the Fund's primary benchmark, (the Index) at the time of purchase (between \$63.1 million and \$14.5 billion as of March 31, 2021). The market capitalization range and composition of companies in the Index are subject to change. As such, the size of the companies in which the Fund invests may change. As long as an investment continues to meet the Fund's other investment criteria, the Fund may continue to hold and make new investments in a security even if the company's market capitalization grows beyond the market capitalization of the largest company within the Index or falls below the market capitalization of the smallest company within the Index. The Investment Manager from time to time emphasizes one or more sectors in selecting the Fund's investments.

Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the Investment Manager), believes that stocks of small- and mid-sized companies, which generally are not as well known by financial analysts as larger companies, may offer higher return potential than stocks of larger companies.

The Investment Manager typically seeks companies with:

- A strong business franchise that offers growth potential.
- Products and services in which the company has a competitive advantage.
- A stock price the Investment Manager believes is reasonable relative to the assets and earning power of the company.

The Investment Manager may sell a portfolio holding if the security reaches the Investment Manager's price target, if the company has a deterioration of fundamentals, such as failing to meet key operating benchmarks, or if the Investment Manager believes other securities are more attractive. The Investment Manager also may sell a portfolio holding to fund redemptions.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund involves risks, including those described below, among others. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective and you may lose money.* The value of the Fund's holdings may decline, and the Fund's net asset value (NAV) and share price may go down. 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.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and its performance therefore will reflect, in part, the ability of the Investment Manager to select investments and to make investment decisions that will achieve the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager's active management of the Fund could cause the Fund to underperform its benchmark index and/or other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies.

Market Risk. The Fund may incur losses due to declines in the value of one or more securities in which it invests. These declines may be due to factors affecting a particular issuer, or the result of, among other things, political, regulatory, market, economic or social developments affecting the market(s) generally. In addition, turbulence in the financial markets generally and reduced liquidity in the equity, credit and/or fixed income markets more specifically may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the Fund, including by causing difficulty in pricing hard-to-value assets in thinly traded and closed markets, significant redemptions and operational challenges. Global

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region, financial market or industry sector may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, financial market or industry sector. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide. As a result, local, regional or global events such as terrorism, war, natural disasters, disease/virus outbreaks and epidemics or other public health crises, recessions, depressions or other events – or the potential for such events – could have a significant negative impact on global economic and market conditions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in, and may continue to result in, significant global economic and market volatility arising from disruptions in market access, resource availability, facilities operations, imposition of tariffs, export controls and supply chains, among other factors. These and related societal disruptions have been caused or exacerbated by, and may continue to be caused or exacerbated by, quarantines and travel restrictions, workforce displacement and loss in human and other resources. There is significant uncertainty surrounding the magnitude, duration, reach, costs and other effects of the COVID-19 global pandemic, including actions that have been or could be taken by governmental authorities or other third parties. The impacts, as well as the uncertainty over impacts yet to unfold, of COVID-19 – and any other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics, pandemics or other public health crises that may arise in the future – could negatively affect global economies and markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illness outbreaks, and epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems, governments and financial markets. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The disruptions caused by COVID-19 could prevent the Investment Manager from executing advantageous investment decisions for the Fund in a timely manner and could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund.

Small- and Mid-Cap Company Securities Risk. Securities of small- and mid-cap companies can, in certain circumstances, have a higher potential for gains than securities of larger, more established companies but may also have more risk. For example, small- and mid-cap companies may be more vulnerable to market downturns and adverse business or economic events than larger companies because they may have more limited financial resources and business operations. Small- and mid-cap companies are also more likely than larger companies to have more limited product lines and operating histories and to depend on smaller and generally less experienced management teams. Securities of small- and mid-cap companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes and may be less liquid and fluctuate more sharply in value than securities of larger companies. When the Fund takes significant positions in small- and mid-cap companies with limited trading volumes, the liquidation of those positions, particularly in a distressed market, could be prolonged and result in Fund investment losses that would affect the value of your investment in the Fund. In addition, some small- and mid-cap companies may not be widely followed by the investment community, which can lower the demand for their stocks.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in or exposure to foreign securities involve certain risks not associated with investments in or exposure to securities of U.S. companies. For example, foreign markets can be extremely volatile. Foreign securities may also be less liquid, making them more difficult to trade, than securities of U.S. companies so that the Fund may, at times, be unable to sell foreign securities at desirable times or prices. Brokerage commissions, custodial costs and other fees are also generally higher for foreign securities. The Fund may have limited or no legal recourse in the event of default with respect to certain foreign securities, including those issued by foreign governments. In addition, foreign governments may impose withholding or other taxes on the Fund's income, capital gains or proceeds from the disposition of foreign securities, which could reduce the Fund's return on such securities. In some cases, such withholding or other taxes could potentially be confiscatory. Other risks include: possible delays in the settlement of transactions or in the payment of income; generally less publicly available information about foreign companies; the impact of economic, political, social, diplomatic or other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism and disease/virus outbreaks and epidemics), possible seizure, expropriation or nationalization of a company or its assets or the assets of a particular investor or category of investors; accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards that may be less comprehensive and stringent than those applicable to domestic companies; the imposition of economic and other sanctions against a particular foreign

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

country, its nationals or industries or businesses within the country; and the generally less stringent standard of care to which local agents may be held in the local markets. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain reliable information about the securities and business operations of certain foreign issuers. Governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that are not subject to independent evaluation. The less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the level of risks. Economic sanctions may be, and have been, imposed against certain countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals. Economic sanctions and other similar governmental actions could, among other things, effectively restrict or eliminate the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities, and thus may make the Fund's investments in such securities less liquid or more difficult to value. In addition, as a result of economic sanctions, the Fund may be forced to sell or otherwise dispose of investments at inopportune times or prices, which could result in losses to the Fund and increased transaction costs. These conditions may be in place for a substantial period of time and enacted with limited advance notice to the Fund. The risks posed by sanctions against a particular foreign country, its nationals or industries or businesses within the country may be heightened to the extent the Fund invests significantly in the affected country or region or in issuers from the affected country that depend on global markets. Additionally, investments in certain countries may subject the Fund to a number of tax rules, the application of which may be uncertain. Countries may amend or revise their existing tax laws, regulations and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in or uncertainties regarding the laws, regulations or procedures of a country could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies located in such countries in which the Fund invests, or result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund.

Operational and Settlement Risks of Foreign Securities. The Fund's foreign securities are generally held outside the United States in the primary market for the securities in the custody of certain eligible foreign banks and trust companies ("foreign sub-custodians"), as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act). Settlement practices for foreign securities may differ from those in the United States. Some countries have limited governmental oversight and regulation of industry practices, stock exchanges, depositories, registrars, brokers and listed companies, which increases the risk of corruption and fraud and the possibility of losses to the Fund. In particular, under certain circumstances, foreign securities may settle on a delayed delivery basis, meaning that the Fund may be required to make payment for securities before the Fund has actually received delivery of the securities or deliver securities prior to the receipt of payment. Typically, in these cases, the Fund will receive evidence of ownership in accordance with the generally accepted settlement practices in the local market entitling the Fund to delivery or payment at a future date, but there is a risk that the security will not be delivered to the Fund or that payment will not be received, although the Fund and its foreign sub-custodians take reasonable precautions to mitigate this risk. Losses can also result from lost, stolen or counterfeit securities; defaults by brokers and banks; failures or defects of the settlement system; or poor and improper record keeping by registrars and issuers.

Share Blocking. Share blocking refers to a practice in certain foreign markets under which an issuer's securities are blocked from trading at the custodian or sub-custodian level for a specified number of days before and, in certain instances, after a shareholder meeting where a vote of shareholders takes place. The blocking period can last up to several weeks. Share blocking may prevent the Fund from buying or selling securities during this period, because during the time shares are blocked, trades in such securities will not settle. It may be difficult or impossible to lift blocking restrictions, with the particular requirements varying widely by country. As a consequence of these restrictions, the Investment Manager, on behalf of the Fund, may abstain from voting proxies in markets that require share blocking.

Emerging Market Securities Risk. Securities issued by foreign governments or companies in emerging market countries, such as China, Russia and certain countries in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America or Africa, are more likely to have greater exposure to the risks of investing in foreign securities that are described in Foreign Securities Risk. In addition, emerging market countries are more likely to experience instability resulting, for example, from rapid changes or developments in social, political, economic or other conditions. Their economies are usually less mature and their securities markets are typically less developed with more limited trading activity (i.e., lower trading volumes and less liquidity) than more developed countries. Emerging market securities tend to be more volatile than securities in more developed markets. Many emerging market countries are heavily dependent on international trade and have fewer trading partners, which makes them more sensitive to world commodity prices and

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

economic downturns in other countries. Some emerging market countries have a higher risk of currency devaluations, and some of these countries may experience periods of high inflation or rapid changes in inflation rates and may have hostile relations with other countries. Due to the differences in the nature and quality of financial information of issuers of emerging market securities, including auditing and financial reporting standards, financial information and disclosures about such issuers may be unavailable or, if made available, may be considerably less reliable than publicly available information about other foreign securities. Many Chinese companies have used complex organizational structures to address Chinese restrictions on foreign investment whereby foreign persons, through another entity domiciled outside of China (a “non-Chinese affiliate”), have limited contractual rights, including economic benefits, with respect to the Chinese company. Chinese regulators have permitted such arrangements to proliferate even though such arrangements are not formally recognized under Chinese law. If Chinese regulators’ tacit acceptance of these arrangements ceases, the value of such holdings would be negatively impacted. Moreover, since such arrangements are not recognized under Chinese law, remedies available to an investor through a non-Chinese affiliate would be limited.

Operational and Settlement Risks of Securities in Emerging Markets. In addition to having less developed securities markets, banks in emerging markets that are eligible foreign sub-custodians may be recently organized, lack extensive operating experience or lack effective government oversight or regulation. In addition, there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of the Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian. Because settlement systems may be less organized than in developed markets and because delivery versus payment settlement may not be possible or reliable, there may be a greater risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Fund may be lost because of failures of or defects in the system, including fraud or corruption. Settlement systems in emerging markets also have a higher risk of failed trades.

Risks Related to Currencies and Corporate Actions in Emerging Markets. Risks related to currencies and corporate actions are also greater in emerging market countries than in developed countries. For example, some emerging market countries may have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. Further, certain currencies may not have an active trading market internationally, or countries may have varying exchange rates. Some emerging market countries have a higher risk of currency devaluations, and some of these countries may experience sustained periods of high inflation or rapid changes in inflation rates which can have negative effects on a country’s economy and securities markets. Corporate action procedures in emerging market countries may be less reliable and have limited or no involvement by the depositories and central banks. Lack of standard practices and payment systems can lead to significant delays in payment.

Risks Related to Corporate and Securities Laws in Emerging Markets. Securities laws in emerging markets may be relatively new and unsettled and, consequently, there is a risk of rapid and unpredictable change in laws regarding foreign investment, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights. Accordingly, foreign investors may be adversely affected by new or amended laws and regulations. In addition, the systems of corporate governance to which issuers in certain emerging markets are subject may be less advanced than the systems to which issuers located in more developed countries are subject, and therefore, shareholders of such issuers may not receive many of the protections available to shareholders of issuers located in more developed countries. These risks may be heightened in China and Russia.

Liquidity and Trading Volume Risk. Due to market conditions, including uncertainty regarding the price of a security, it may be difficult for the Fund to buy or sell portfolio securities at a desirable time or price, which could result in investment losses. This risk of portfolio illiquidity is heightened with respect to small- and mid-cap securities, generally, and foreign small- and mid-cap securities in particular. The Fund may have to lower the selling price, liquidate other investments, or forego another, more appealing investment opportunity as a result of illiquidity in the markets. The Investment Manager will fair value in good faith any securities it deems to be illiquid under consistently applied procedures established by the Fund’s Board. Market conditions are always changing and vary by country and industry sector, and investing in international markets involves unique risks. Although it is difficult to accurately assess trends in trading volumes in foreign markets, a reduction in trading volumes poses challenges to the Fund. This is particularly so because the Fund focuses on small- and mid-cap companies that usually have lower trading volumes and often takes sizeable positions in portfolio companies. As a result of lower trading volumes, it may take

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

longer to buy or sell securities, which can exacerbate the Fund's exposure to volatile markets. The Fund may also be limited in its ability to execute favorable trades in portfolio securities in response to changes in share prices and fundamentals. If the Fund is forced to sell securities to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or in the case of an event affecting liquidity in a particular market or markets, it may be forced to dispose of those securities under disadvantageous circumstances and at a loss. As the Fund grows in size or, conversely, if it faces significant redemption pressure, these considerations take on increasing significance and may adversely impact performance.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may be particularly susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within the specific geographic regions in which the Fund invests. Currency devaluations could occur in countries that have not yet experienced currency devaluation to date, or could continue to occur in countries that have already experienced such devaluations. As a result, the Fund's NAV may be more volatile than the NAV of a more geographically diversified fund.

- **Asia Pacific Region.** A number of countries in the Asia Pacific region are considered underdeveloped or developing, including from a political, economic and/or social perspective, and may have relatively unstable governments and economies based on limited business, industries and/or natural resources or commodities. Events in any one country within the region may impact that country, other countries in the region or the region as a whole. As a result, events in the region will generally have a greater effect on the Fund than if the Fund were more geographically diversified in a region with more developed countries and economies. This could result in increased volatility in the value of the Fund's investments and losses for the Fund. Continued growth of economies and securities markets in the region will require sustained economic and fiscal discipline, as well as continued commitment to governmental and regulatory reforms. Development also may be influenced by international economic conditions, including those in the United States and Japan, and by world demand for goods or natural resources produced in countries in the Asia Pacific region. Securities markets in the region are generally smaller and have a lower trading volume than those in the United States, which may result in the securities of some companies in the region being less liquid than U.S. or other foreign securities. Some currencies, inflation rates or interest rates in the Asia Pacific region are or can be volatile, and some countries in the region may restrict the flow of money in and out of the country. The risks described under "Emerging Market Securities Risk" and "Foreign Securities Risk" may be more pronounced due to the Fund's focus on investments in the region.
- **Europe.** The Fund is particularly susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries in Europe. In addition, the private and public sectors' debt problems of a single European Union (EU) country can pose significant economic risks to the EU as a whole. As a result, the Fund's NAV may be more volatile than the NAV of a more geographically diversified fund. If securities of issuers in Europe fall out of favor, it may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that do not focus their investments in this region of the world. The UK's departure from the EU single market became effective January 1, 2021 with the end of the Brexit transition period and the post-Brexit trade deal between the UK and EU taking effect on December 31, 2020. The impact of Brexit on the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significant, resulting in negative impacts on currency and financial markets generally, such as increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth in markets in Europe, which may adversely affect the value of your investment in the Fund.

Sector Risk. At times, the Fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within one or more economic sectors. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector than funds that invest more broadly. Generally, the more the Fund diversifies its investments, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Industrials Sector.** The Fund is more susceptible to the particular risks that may affect companies in the industrials sector than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. Companies in the industrials sector are subject to certain risks, including changes in supply and demand for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general, including decline in demand for such products due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Performance of such companies may be affected by factors including government regulation, world events and economic conditions and risks for environmental damage and product liability claims.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

- Information Technology Sector.** The Fund is more susceptible to the particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. Companies in the information technology sector are subject to certain risks, including the risk that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. Performance of such companies may be affected by factors including obtaining and protecting patents (or the failure to do so) and significant competitive pressures, including aggressive pricing of their products or services, new market entrants, competition for market share and short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments. Such competitive pressures may lead to limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. As a result, the value of their securities may fall or fail to rise. In addition, many information technology sector companies have limited operating histories and prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term. Some companies in the information technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action, which could negatively impact the value of their securities.

Foreign Currency Risk. The performance of the Fund may be materially affected positively or negatively by foreign currency strength or weakness relative to the U.S. dollar, particularly if the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in foreign securities or other assets denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short or long periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, imposition of currency controls and economic or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. The Fund may also incur currency conversion costs when converting foreign currencies into U.S. dollars and vice versa. Restrictions on currency trading may be imposed by foreign countries, which may adversely affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Even though the currencies of some countries may be pegged to the U.S. dollar, the conversion rate may be controlled by government regulation or intervention at levels significantly different than what would normally prevail in a free market. Significant revaluations of the U.S. dollar exchange rate of these currencies could cause substantial reductions in the Fund's NAV.

Issuer Risk. An issuer in which the Fund invests may perform poorly, and the value of its securities may therefore decline, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Underperformance of an issuer may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, breakthroughs in technology, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, natural disasters, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus outbreaks and epidemics or other events, conditions and factors.

Growth Securities Risk. Growth securities typically trade at a higher multiple of earnings than other types of equity securities. Accordingly, the market values of growth securities may never reach their expected market value and may decline in price. In addition, growth securities, at times, may not perform as well as value securities or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time.

Additional Investment Strategies and Policies

This section describes certain investment strategies and policies that the Fund may utilize in pursuit of its investment objective and some additional factors and risks involved with investing in the Fund. The Fund and the other mutual funds using the Columbia brand that are managed by the Investment Manager and its affiliate, Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC (Columbia Management), are referred to throughout this prospectus as the "Columbia Funds."

Changing the Fund's Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund's investment objective and non-fundamental investment policies (including its principal and additional investment strategies) can be changed by the Board without shareholder approval, but may require notice to shareholders in certain instances. The Fund's fundamental investment policies, as identified in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI), may be changed only with Board and shareholder approval in accordance with the voting requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act). For additional information about changing the Fund's fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies, see the SAI.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

Investment Guidelines

As a general matter, and except as specifically described in the discussion of the Fund's principal investment strategies in this prospectus, whenever an investment policy or limitation states a percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset or sets forth a policy regarding an investment standard, compliance with that percentage limitation or standard will be determined based on the characteristics of a company at the time of initial purchase, and subsequent changes in a characteristic are not taken into account.

Holding Other Kinds of Investments

The Fund may hold other investments that are not part of its principal investment strategies. These investments and their risks are described below and/or in the SAI. The Fund may choose not to invest in certain securities described in this prospectus and in the SAI, although it has the ability to do so. Information on the Fund's holdings can be found in the Fund's shareholder reports or by visiting columbiathreadneedleus.com.

Transactions in Derivatives

The Fund may enter into derivative transactions or otherwise have exposure to derivative transactions through underlying investments. The Fund expects to enter into such transactions primarily in the form of stock index futures in order to obtain exposure to the overall sector of the market represented by a particular stock index or to invest the Fund's uninvested cash balances in a manner that the Investment Manager believes aligns more closely with the Fund's investment strategy than simply holding short-term fixed income investments or cash equivalents (known as cash equitization). Derivatives are financial contracts whose values are, for example, based on (or "derived" from) traditional securities (such as a stock or bond), assets (such as a commodity like gold or a foreign currency), reference rates (such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (commonly known as SOFR) or the London Interbank Offered Rate (commonly known as LIBOR, and being phased out as described below)) or market indices (such as the Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500[®] Index). The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Derivatives involve special risks and may result in losses or may limit the Fund's potential gain from favorable market movements. Derivative strategies typically expose the Fund to gains and losses in excess of the amount actually invested in the derivative. This characteristic of a derivative (known as "leverage") may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying security or other asset directly. The values of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual (including distressed) market conditions, and may result in increased volatility in the value of the derivative and/or the Fund's shares, among other consequences. Other risks arise from the Fund's potential inability to terminate or to sell derivative positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund's derivative positions at times when the Fund might wish to terminate or to sell such positions. Liquidity in exchange-traded derivatives may decline or change rapidly, if other market participants decide to no longer transact in a particular contract. Any reduced liquidity in a particular exchange-traded derivative could make it difficult or impossible for the Fund to use the affected derivative when it may be otherwise favorable to do so, in addition to frustrating the ability to terminate or sell a derivative that it has previously entered into. Over-the-counter instruments (investments not traded on an exchange) may be illiquid, and transactions in derivatives traded in the over-the-counter market are subject to the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations. The use of derivatives also involves the risks of mispricing or improper valuation and that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security, asset, reference rate or index. The Fund also may not be able to find a suitable derivative transaction counterparty, and thus may be unable to engage in derivative transactions when it is deemed favorable to do so, or at all. Further, the tax treatment of a derivative may be different from the underlying security, asset, reference rate or index and that difference may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Finally, U.S. federal legislation has been enacted that provides for new clearing, margin, reporting and registration requirements for participants in the derivatives market. These changes could restrict and/or impose significant costs or other burdens upon the Fund's participation in derivatives transactions. The U.S. government and the European Union (and some other jurisdictions) have enacted regulations and similar requirements that prescribe clearing, margin, reporting and registration requirements for participants in the derivatives market. These requirements are evolving and their ultimate impact on the Fund remains unclear but such impact could include restricting and/or imposing significant costs or other burdens upon the Fund's participation in

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

derivatives transactions. Additionally, in October 2020, the SEC adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Once effective, Rule 18f-4 will, among other things, require funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and establish a comprehensive derivatives risk management program. A fund that uses derivative instruments in a limited amount will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until August 2022. Rule 18f-4 could have an adverse impact on a Fund's performance and ability to implement its investment strategies as it has historically. For more information on the risks of derivative investments and strategies, see the SAI.

LIBOR Phase-Out Risk. Many derivatives and other financial instruments utilize or are permitted to utilize a floating interest rate based on LIBOR. On July 27, 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced its intention to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. The FCA and the ICE Benchmark Administration have since announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after December 31, 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease publication after June 30, 2023. It is possible that a subset of LIBOR settings will be published after these dates on a "synthetic" basis, but any such publications would be considered non-representative of the underlying market. The interest rate benchmark(s) that will replace LIBOR in the capital markets remains uncertain, and the overall economic impact of the transition away from LIBOR cannot yet be determined. The Investment Manager monitors the Fund's LIBOR exposure risks, including the extent to which any derivative and/or debt investments allow for the utilization of alternative rate(s) to LIBOR.

Investing in Money Market Funds

The Fund may invest cash, including cash collateral received in connection with its securities lending program, in shares of money market funds. These funds are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. The Fund and its shareholders indirectly bear a portion of the expenses of any money market fund or other fund in which the Fund may invest.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries on a fully collateralized basis in order to earn additional income. The Fund may lose money from securities lending if, for example, the borrower does not return a loaned security and the proceeds from sale of the collateral are not sufficient to replace the borrowed security. The Fund invests collateral in a government money market fund.

Investing Defensively

The Fund may from time to time take temporary defensive investment positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, social or other conditions. These investment positions may include, without limitation, investing some or all of its assets in money market instruments or shares of affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds or holding some or all of its assets in cash or cash equivalents. The Fund may take such defensive positions for as long a period as the Investment Manager deems necessary. During these times, the Investment Manager may make frequent portfolio changes, which could result in increased trading expenses and taxes, and decreased Fund performance.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of Fund portfolio securities is available in the SAI. The Fund discloses its portfolio holdings on the Columbia Funds' website, columbiathreadneedleus.com, as described below. Once posted, the portfolio holdings information will remain available on the website until at least the date on which such Fund files a Form N-CSR or publicly available Form N-PORT (forms filed with the SEC that include portfolio holdings information) for the period that includes the date as of which the information is current.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

The Fund considers changes in its portfolio holdings to be confidential information. Consequently, Fund policy generally permits the disclosure of portfolio holdings information only after a certain amount of time has passed. The Fund's complete portfolio holdings are disclosed approximately 30 to 40 days after each month-end. The top 15 holdings may be available sooner, approximately 15 calendar days after each month-end. Purchases and sales of portfolio securities can take place at any time, so the portfolio holdings information available on the website may not always be current.

Cybersecurity

The Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks, including the risk of cyber attacks or failures. As a result, the Fund or its service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, may experience disruptions in business operations that may potentially result in financial losses, the inability of the Fund or Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. See the discussion of Cybersecurity Breaches and Technology and Related Systems Failure Risk in the SAI for further information.

Use of Benchmarks

Benchmarks are indices that provide some comparative guidance in assessing the Fund's performance. The Investment Manager selects the benchmarks it believes provide meaningful comparisons for each Fund. However, there may be different or additional indices that more closely reflect the market sectors in which the Fund invests. The Fund's benchmarks may change from time to time. The benchmarks included in this prospectus are intended only as guideposts for your assessment of the Fund's performance.

FUNDamentals

Portfolio Holdings Versus the Benchmarks

The Fund does not limit its investments to the securities within its benchmarks, and accordingly the Fund's holdings may diverge significantly from those of the benchmarks selected by the Investment Manager. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities outside the industry and geographic sectors represented in its benchmarks. The Fund's weightings in individual securities, and in industry and geographic sectors, may also vary considerably from those of its benchmarks.

Additional Information on Portfolio Turnover

A mutual fund that replaces, or turns over, more than 100% of its investments in a year may be considered to have a high portfolio turnover rate. A high portfolio turnover rate can mean higher brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, which could reduce a fund's returns. In general, the greater the volume of buying and selling by a fund, the greater the impact that brokerage commissions and other transaction costs will have on its returns. The Fund may sell securities regardless of how long they've been held. See *Financial Highlights* for the Fund's portfolio turnover rates for the past five years.

Cash Flows

The timing and magnitude of cash inflows from investors buying Fund shares could prevent the Fund from always being fully invested. Conversely, the timing and magnitude of cash outflows to shareholders redeeming Fund shares could require the Fund to sell portfolio securities at less than opportune times or to hold ready reserves of uninvested cash in amounts larger than might otherwise be the case to meet shareholder redemptions. Either situation could adversely impact the Fund's performance.

Understanding Annual Fund Operating Expenses

The Fund's annual operating expenses, as presented in the *Annual Fund Operating Expenses* table in the *Fees and Expenses of the Fund* section of this prospectus, generally are based on expenses incurred during the Fund's most recently completed fiscal year and are expressed as a percentage (expense ratio) of the Fund's average net assets

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

during that fiscal year. The expense ratio reflects the Fund's fee arrangements as of the date of this prospectus and, unless indicated otherwise, is based on expenses incurred during the Fund's most recent fiscal year. The Fund's assets will fluctuate, but unless indicated otherwise in the *Annual Fund Operating Expenses* table, no adjustments have been or will be made to the expense ratio to reflect any differences in the Fund's average net assets between the most recently completed fiscal year and the date of this prospectus or a later date. In general, the Fund's expense ratios will increase as its net assets decrease, such that the Fund's actual expense ratios may be higher than the expense ratios presented in the *Annual Fund Operating Expenses* table if assets fall. As applicable, any commitment by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates to waive fees and/or cap (reimburse) expenses is expected, in part, to limit the impact of any increase in the Fund's expense ratio that would otherwise result because of a decrease in the Fund's assets in the current fiscal year. The Fund's annual operating expenses are comprised of (i) investment management fees, (ii) distribution and/or service fees (no such fee is currently paid by the Fund), and (iii) other expenses. Please see *Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement Arrangements* below for information about commitments made by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates during the performance period covered by this prospectus.

FUNDamentals

Other Expenses

"Other expenses" consist of the fees the Fund pays to its administrator, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, lawyers and trustees, costs relating to compliance and miscellaneous expenses. These expenses include certain sub-transfer agency and shareholder servicing fees. For more information on these fees, see *About Fund Shares and Transactions — Financial Intermediary Compensation*.

Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement Arrangements

The Investment Manager has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse certain expenses of the Fund, through April 30, 2022, so that ordinary operating expenses (excluding transaction costs and certain other investment-related expenses, interest and fees on borrowings and expenses associated with the Fund's investment in other investment companies, if any) do not exceed the annual rate of 1.23%. This arrangement may only be amended or terminated with approval from the Fund's Board of Trustees and the Investment Manager.

Effect of Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements on Past Performance. The Fund's returns shown in the *Performance Information* section of this prospectus reflect the effect of fee waivers and/or reimbursements of Fund expenses by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates and any predecessor firms that were in place during the performance period shown in the *Performance Information* section of this prospectus. Without such fee waivers/expense reimbursements, the Fund's returns might have been lower.

Board of Trustees

The Fund is governed by the Board. More than 75% of the Fund's Trustees are independent (Independent Trustees), meaning that they are not "interested persons" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. The Independent Trustees bring backgrounds in business and academia to their task of working with the Fund's officers to establish the Fund's policies and oversee its activities. Among the Trustees' responsibilities are: selecting the investment adviser for the Fund; approving the advisory agreement; reviewing other contracts; approving investment policies; monitoring Fund operations, performance, compliance and costs; and nominating or selecting new Trustees.

Each Trustee serves the Fund for an indefinite term until his or her retirement, resignation, death or removal in accordance with the organizational documents of Wanger Advisors Trust (the Trust). The Trust's Bylaws generally require that Trustees retire at the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of 75 years. The last meeting to elect Trustees was held on February 27, 2015. Any Trustee may be removed at a shareholders' meeting by a vote representing two-thirds of the net asset value of all shares of the Columbia Wanger family of funds (Columbia Wanger Funds). The mailing address for the Trustees and officers is 71 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500, Chicago, Illinois 60606. For more detailed information about the Board, please refer to the SAI.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

Primary Service Providers

The Fund enters into contractual arrangements (Service Provider Contracts) with various parties, including, among others, the Investment Manager, the Distributor, the Transfer Agent and the Fund's custodian. The Fund's Service Provider Contracts are solely among the parties thereto. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended to be third-party beneficiaries of, any Service Provider Contracts. Further, this prospectus, the SAI and any Service Provider Contracts are not intended to give rise to any agreement, duty, special relationship or other obligation between the Fund and any investor, or give rise to any contractual, tort or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person, including any right to assert a fiduciary or other duty, enforce the Service Provider Contracts against the parties or to seek any remedy thereunder, either directly or on behalf of the Fund. Nothing in the previous sentence should be read to suggest any waiver of any rights under federal or state securities laws.

The Investment Manager, which also serves as the Fund's administrator (the Administrator), Columbia Management, which serves as the Fund's sub-administrator pursuant to an agreement with the Investment Manager (the Sub-Administrator), the Distributor, and the Transfer Agent are all affiliates of Ameriprise Financial. They and their affiliates currently provide key services, including investment advisory, administration, distribution, shareholder servicing and transfer agency services, to the Fund and various other funds, including the Columbia Funds, and are paid for providing these services. These service relationships are described below.

The Investment Manager

Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC is located at 71 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500, Chicago, Illinois 60606. As of March 31, 2021, the Investment Manager had assets under management of approximately \$11.2 billion. The Investment Manager is a registered investment adviser and wholly-owned subsidiary of Columbia Management, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial. In addition to serving as an investment adviser to mutual funds, the Investment Manager acts as an investment manager for other private funds and institutional accounts.

Subject to oversight by the Board, the Investment Manager manages the day-to-day operations of the Fund, determining what securities and other investments the Fund should buy or sell and executing portfolio transactions. The Investment Manager may use the research and other capabilities of its affiliates and third parties in managing the Fund's investments.

The Fund pays the Investment Manager a fee for its investment advisory services. The fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Fund and is paid monthly. For the Fund's most recent fiscal year, aggregate fees paid to the Investment Manager by the Fund amounted to 0.97% of average daily net assets of the Fund, before any applicable reimbursements.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the renewal of the Fund's investment management services agreement with the Investment Manager is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2020.

Portfolio Managers

Information about the portfolio managers primarily responsible for overseeing the Fund's investments is shown below. The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers, including information relating to compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and ownership by the portfolio managers of Fund shares.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Role with Fund	Service with the Fund Since
Tae Han (Simon) Kim, CFA	Director of International Research, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Co-Portfolio Manager since 2017	2011
James Chapman, CFA	Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Co-Portfolio Manager since July 2020	2018
Zoe Tan, CFA	Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Co-Portfolio Manager since July 2020	2018

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

Mr. Kim has been associated with the Investment Manager as an investment professional since 2011, and has served as a Vice President of the Trust since March 2018. Mr. Kim began his investment career in 2007 and earned a B.A. from Boston College and an M.B.A from the University of Oxford.

Mr. Chapman has been associated with the Investment Manager as an investment professional since 2018, and has served as a Vice President of the Trust since March 2021. Prior to joining the Investment Manager, from 2006 to 2018, Mr. Chapman was a portfolio manager and analyst at other investment firms. Mr. Chapman began his investment career in 2006, and earned a B.A. from the University of East Anglia, Norwich and a Post Graduate Diploma in Law from the University of West of England.

Ms. Tan has been associated with the Investment Manager as an investment professional since 2018, and has served as a Vice President of the Trust since March 2021. Prior to joining the Investment Manager, from 2014 until 2018, Ms. Tan was senior equity analyst at another investment firm. Ms. Tan began her investment career in 2008 and earned a B.A. from the University of Toronto.

The Administrator

Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC is responsible for overseeing the administrative operations of the Fund, including the general supervision of the Fund's operations, coordination of the Fund's service providers, and the provision of office facilities and related clerical and administrative services. The Administrator retains the Sub-Administrator to perform many of these services (including fund accounting), and pays a fee for the services of the Sub-Administrator. The Fund pays the Administrator a fee for its services, plus certain out-of-pocket expenses. The fee is calculated as an annual percentage of the Trust's aggregate average daily net assets and is paid monthly, as follows:

Annual Administration Fee, as a % of Aggregate Daily Net Assets of the Trust:	
Up to \$4 billion	0.05%
\$4 billion to \$6 billion	0.04%
\$6 billion to \$8 billion	0.03%
\$8 billion and over	0.02%

The Distributor

Shares of the Fund are distributed by Columbia Management Investment Distributors, Inc., which is located at 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial. The Distributor and its affiliates may pay commissions, distribution and service fees and/or other compensation to entities, including Ameriprise Financial affiliates, for selling shares and providing services to investors.

The Transfer Agent

Columbia Management Investment Services Corp. is a registered transfer agent and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial. The Transfer Agent is located at 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110, and its responsibilities include processing purchases, redemptions and transfers of Fund shares, calculating and paying distributions, maintaining shareholder records, preparing account statements and providing customer service. The Transfer Agent has engaged DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. to provide various sub-transfer agency services. In addition, Qualified Plans and their sponsors, participating insurance companies offering Contracts, and other qualified institutional investors authorized by the Distributor (together, Participating Organizations) may provide various sub-transfer agency services. The Fund pays the Transfer Agent a Service Fee to compensate it for amounts paid to Participating Organizations for providing services to clients, customers and participants that are invested directly or indirectly in the Fund, subject to certain limits. For additional details about the compensation paid to the Transfer Agent, please refer to the SAI.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

Other Roles and Relationships of Ameriprise Financial and its Affiliates — Certain Conflicts of Interest

This section describes certain actual and potential conflicts of interest that arise from the financial services activities of Ameriprise Financial and its affiliates. Ameriprise Financial is a major financial services company, engaged in a broad range of financial activities beyond the fund-related activities of the Investment Manager, including: insurance, broker-dealer (sales and trading), asset management and financial services. As a consequence of these activities, Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates may have interests arising from their other business lines that conflict with the interests of the Fund. These activities may also, from time to time, place certain investment constraints on the management of the Fund that might not otherwise arise.

As described in *More Information About the Fund - Primary Service Providers*, the Investment Manager, Administrator, Sub-Administrator, Distributor and Transfer Agent are all affiliates of Ameriprise Financial. In addition to the services that they provide to the Fund, they also provide substantially similar services (for which they are compensated) to other clients and customers, including the Columbia Funds. Ameriprise Financial and its other affiliates may also provide services (for which they are compensated) to the Fund, other Columbia Funds or other clients and customers.

Examples of activities that could lead to conflicts of interest and/or impose limitations that could affect the Fund include the following:

- the Investment Manager and other Ameriprise Financial affiliates may receive compensation and other benefits related to the management/administration of the Fund and the other Columbia Funds and the sale of their shares;
- there may be competition for limited investment opportunities that must be allocated among the Fund, the other Columbia Funds and other clients and customers of the Investment Manager (which can include affiliates of the Investment Manager) that may have the same or similar investment objectives as the Fund;
- management of the Fund may diverge from other Columbia Funds or other clients and customers of the Investment Manager or Ameriprise Financial affiliates, for example, advice given to the Fund may differ from, or conflict with, advice given to other funds or accounts;
- there may be regulatory or investment restrictions imposed on the investment activities of the Investment Manager arising from the activities or holdings of other Columbia Funds or other clients or customers of the Investment Manager or Ameriprise Financial and its affiliates, for example, caps on the aggregate amount of certain types of investments or in holdings of particular portfolio companies that may be made by affiliated entities, including the Fund;
- Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates may have potentially conflicting relationships with companies and other entities in which the Fund invests;
- there may be regulatory and other restrictions relating to the sharing of information between Ameriprise Financial and its affiliates, including the Investment Manager, for example, if an affiliated entity were in possession of non-public information, the Investment Manager might be prohibited by law from using that information in connection with the management of the Fund; and
- insurance companies investing in the Fund may be affiliates of Ameriprise Financial, and these affiliated insurance companies, individually and collectively, may hold through separate accounts a significant portion of the Fund's shares and may also invest in separate accounts managed by the Investment Manager that have the same or substantially similar investment objectives and strategies as the Fund.

The Investment Manager and Ameriprise Financial have adopted various policies and procedures that are intended to identify, monitor and address conflicts of interest. However, there is no absolute assurance that these policies, procedures and disclosures will be effective.

Additional information about Ameriprise Financial and the types of conflicts of interest and other matters referenced above is set forth in the *Investment Advisory and Other Services – Other Roles and Relationships of Ameriprise Financial and Affiliates – Certain Conflicts of Interest* section of the SAI. Investors in the Fund should carefully review these disclosures and consult with their financial advisor if they have any questions.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND *(continued)*

Certain Legal Matters

Ameriprise Financial and certain of its affiliates have historically been involved in a number of legal, arbitration and regulatory proceedings, including routine litigation, class actions and governmental actions, concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of their business activities. Ameriprise Financial believes that the Fund is not currently the subject of, and that neither Ameriprise Financial nor any of its affiliates are the subject of, any pending legal, arbitration or regulatory proceedings that are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Fund or the ability of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates to perform under their contracts with the Fund. Information regarding certain pending and settled legal proceedings may be found in the Fund's shareholder reports and in the SAI. Additionally, Ameriprise Financial is required to make quarterly (10-Q), annual (10-K) and, as necessary, 8-K filings with the SEC on legal and regulatory matters that relate to Ameriprise Financial and its affiliates. Copies of these filings may be obtained by accessing the SEC website at sec.gov.

ABOUT FUND SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS

Description of the Share Class

Share Class Features

The following summarizes the primary features of the shares offered by the Fund.

Eligible Investors	The Fund and the other Columbia Wanger Funds are available only to separate accounts of participating insurance companies as underlying investments for variable annuity contracts and/or variable life insurance policies (collectively, Contracts), as well as to qualified retirement or other plans (collectively, Qualified Plans) and other qualified institutional investors authorized by the Distributor.
Investment Limits	none
Conversion Features	none
Front-End Sales Charges	none
Contingent Deferred Sales Charges (CDSCs)	none
Maximum Distribution and/or Service Fees	none

FUNDamentals

Financial Intermediaries

The term “financial intermediary” refers to the insurance company that issued your Contract or your Qualified Plan sponsor. Financial intermediaries also include broker-dealers and financial advisors as well as firms that employ broker-dealers and financial advisors, including, for example, brokerage firms, banks, investment advisers, third party administrators and other firms in the financial services industry, including Ameriprise Financial and its affiliates.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

The Distributor, the Investment Manager and their affiliates make payments, from their own resources, to financial intermediaries, primarily to affiliated and unaffiliated insurance companies, for marketing/sales support services relating to the Fund (Marketing Support Payments). Such payments are generally based upon one or more of the following factors: average net assets of the Columbia Funds sold by the Distributor attributable to that financial intermediary; gross sales of the Columbia Funds distributed by the Distributor attributable to that financial intermediary; or a negotiated lump sum payment. While the financial arrangements may vary for each financial intermediary, the Marketing Support Payments to any one financial intermediary are generally between 0.05% and 0.40% on an annual basis for payments based on average net assets of the Fund attributable to the financial intermediary, and between 0.05% and 0.25% on an annual basis for a financial intermediary receiving a payment based on gross sales of the Columbia Funds attributable to the financial intermediary.

As employee compensation and business unit operating goals at all levels are generally tied to the success of Ameriprise Financial, employees of Ameriprise Financial and its affiliates, including employees of affiliated broker-dealers and insurance companies, are incented to include shares of the Columbia Funds in Contracts offered by affiliated insurance companies. Certain employees, directly or indirectly, receive higher compensation and other benefits as investment in the Columbia Funds increases. In addition, management, sales leaders and other employees may spend more of their time and resources promoting Ameriprise Financial and its subsidiary companies, including the Distributor and the Investment Manager, and the products they offer, including the Fund. This may create a conflict of interest and may incent employees to recommend the Fund over another investment or to include shares of the Columbia Funds in Contracts.

In addition, the Transfer Agent has certain arrangements in place to compensate financial intermediaries, primarily to affiliated and unaffiliated insurance companies, that hold Fund shares through networked and omnibus accounts, including omnibus retirement plans, for services that they provide to beneficial Fund shareholders (Shareholder

ABOUT FUND SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

Services). Shareholder Services and related fees vary by financial intermediary and may include sub-accounting, sub-transfer agency, participant recordkeeping, shareholder or participant reporting, shareholder or participant transaction processing, maintenance of shareholder records, preparation of account statements and provision of customer service, and are not intended to include services that are primarily intended to result in the sale of Fund shares. Payments for Shareholder Services generally are not expected, with certain limited exceptions, to exceed 0.40% of the average aggregate value of the Fund's shares. Each Fund pays the Transfer Agent a Service Fee equal to the payments made by the Transfer Agent to participating insurance companies and other financial intermediaries that provide Shareholder Services up to the lesser of the amount charged by the financial intermediary or a contractual asset-based cap. Payments of amounts that exceed the amount paid by the Fund are borne by the Transfer Agent, the Investment Manager and/or their affiliates. For additional details about the compensation paid to the Transfer Agent, please refer to the Fund's SAI.

In addition to the payments described above, the Distributor, the Investment Manager and their affiliates typically make other payments or allow promotional incentives to certain broker-dealers to the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) rules and by other applicable laws and regulations.

Amounts paid by the Distributor, the Investment Manager and their affiliates are paid out of their own resources and do not increase the amount paid by you or the Fund. You can find further details in the SAI about the payments made by the Distributor, the Investment Manager and their affiliates, as well as a list of the financial intermediaries, including Ameriprise Financial affiliates, to which the Distributor and the Investment Manager have agreed to make Marketing Support Payments and fee payments for Shareholder Services.

Your financial intermediary may charge you fees and commissions in addition to those described in this prospectus. You should consult with your financial intermediary and review carefully any disclosure your financial intermediary provides regarding its services and compensation. Depending on the financial arrangement in place at any particular time, a financial intermediary and its financial advisors may have a conflict of interest or financial incentive with respect to recommendations regarding the Fund or any Contract or Qualified Plan that includes the Fund.

Share Price Determination

The price you pay or receive when you buy, sell or transfer shares is the Fund's next determined net asset value (or NAV) per share. The Fund calculates the NAV per share at the end of each business day, with the value of the Fund's shares based on the total value of all of the securities and other assets that it holds as of a specified time.

FUNDamentals

NAV Calculation

The Fund calculates its NAV per share as follows:

$$\text{NAV per share} = \frac{\text{Value of assets of the share class} - \text{Liabilities of the share class}}{\text{Number of outstanding shares of the class}}$$

ABOUT FUND SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

FUNDamentals

Business Days

A business day is any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open. A business day ends at (i) the scheduled close of the NYSE for such day (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time or such other time as the NYSE may schedule), (ii) the scheduled close of the NYSE (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on any business day on which the NYSE has an unscheduled close or intraday trading halt or other disruption, regardless of the time of such unscheduled close, halt or disruption or whether trading resumes, or (iii) such other time as the Board may from time to time determine. On holidays and other days when the NYSE is closed, the Fund's NAV is not calculated and the Fund does not accept buy or sell orders. However, the value of the Fund's assets may still be affected on such days to the extent that the Fund holds foreign securities that trade on days that foreign securities markets are open.

Equity securities are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations reported on stock exchanges and other securities markets around the world. Certain equity securities, debt securities and other assets are valued differently. For instance, short-term investments maturing in 60 days or less are valued primarily using the amortized cost method and those maturing in excess of 60 days are valued at the readily available market price. Market quotations are obtained from outside pricing services approved and monitored pursuant to a policy approved by the Fund's Board.

If a market price is not readily available or is deemed not to reflect market value, the security will be valued in good faith based on a determination of the security's fair value pursuant to the Portfolio Pricing Policy approved by the Board. The Portfolio Pricing Policy provides that fair value determinations will be made using the methodology set forth in the Policy and deemed most appropriate under the circumstances and considering all available, relevant factors and indications of value. The Portfolio Pricing Policy provides that fair valuation may be used to price securities that trade on a foreign exchange when a significant event has occurred after the foreign exchange closes but before the time at which the Fund's share price is calculated. In addition, a statistical fair valuation process is applied daily to adjust prices of foreign securities traded on foreign exchanges in time zones different from the United States utilizing the services of a designated pricing vendor. Although the use of statistical fair valuation is intended to and may decrease opportunities for time zone arbitrage transactions, there can be no assurance that it will successfully decrease arbitrage opportunities. Please consult the SAI for more information on the factors to be considered in making fair value determinations; the significant events that may necessitate fair valuation of foreign securities; and the Fund's statistical fair valuation methodology.

When fair valuation is used to price securities, the values for those securities may be higher or lower than values used by another fund to price the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Fund's performance to diverge to a greater degree from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare the Fund's performance because benchmarks generally do not use fair valuation techniques. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

Shareholder Information

The Fund and the other Columbia Wanger Funds are available to owners of Contracts issued by participating insurance companies and participants in Qualified Plans, as described below. Please refer to the Contract prospectus that describes your Contract or the documents that describe your Qualified Plan for information about how to buy, sell and transfer your investment among shares of the Columbia Wanger Funds. The Fund and the other Columbia Wanger Funds may also be available to other eligible investors authorized by the Distributor.

Depending on the context, references to "you" or "your" in this prospectus refer either to (i) the owner of a Contract, participant in a Qualified Plan or qualified institutional investor or (ii) the insurance company that issues the Contract or the Qualified Plan itself. Throughout this prospectus, references to a Fund "shareholder" or to "buying," "selling," "holding," "owning," or "transferring" Fund shares refer only to the participating insurance company investing in the Fund through a separate account on behalf of Contracts or to the Qualified Plan itself, and not to an owner of a Contract or participant in a Qualified Plan.

ABOUT FUND SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The Fund is available to the following types of Qualified Plans:

- a plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) that includes a trust exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Code;
- an annuity plan described in section 403(a) of the Code;
- an annuity contract described in section 403(b) of the Code, including a 403(b)(7) custodial account;
- a governmental plan under section 414(d) of the Code or an eligible deferred compensation plan under section 457(b) of the Code; and
- a plan described in section 501(c)(18) of the Code.

A Qualified Plan must be established before shares of the Fund can be purchased by the Qualified Plan. Neither the Fund nor the Investment Manager offers prototypes of such Qualified Plans. The Fund has imposed certain additional restrictions on sales to Qualified Plans to reduce Fund expenses. To be eligible to invest in the Fund, a Qualified Plan must be domiciled in a state in which Fund shares may be sold without payment of a fee to the state. In most states, this policy will require that a Qualified Plan investing in the Fund have at least \$5 million in assets and that its investment decisions be made by the Qualified Plan fiduciary rather than Qualified Plan participants. A Qualified Plan may call the Investment Manager at 800.345.6611 to determine if it is eligible to invest in the Fund.

The Fund, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent may refuse any order to buy or transfer shares. If this happens, the Fund will return any money it received, but no interest will be paid on that money.

Shares of the Fund may not be purchased or sold directly by individual Contract owners or Qualified Plan participants. When you sell your shares through your Contract or Qualified Plan, the Fund is effectively buying them back. This is called a redemption. The right of redemption may be suspended or payment postponed whenever permitted by applicable laws and regulations, as described under *Satisfying Fund Redemption Requests* below.

During any 90-day period, for any one shareholder, the Fund is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's net assets. Redemptions in excess of these limits will normally be paid in cash, but may be paid wholly or partly by an in-kind distribution of securities.

Satisfying Fund Redemption Requests

The Fund typically expects to send the redeeming participating insurance company or Qualified Plan sponsor payment for shares within two business days after your trade date. The Fund can suspend redemptions and/or delay payment of redemption proceeds for up to seven days. The Fund can also suspend redemptions and/or delay payment of redemption proceeds in excess of seven days under certain circumstances, including when the NYSE is closed or trading thereon is restricted or during emergency or other circumstances, including as determined by the SEC.

The Fund typically seeks to satisfy redemption requests from cash or cash equivalents held by the Fund, from the proceeds of orders to purchase Fund shares or from the proceeds of sales of Fund holdings effected in the normal course of managing the Fund. However, the Fund may have to sell Fund holdings, including in down markets, to meet heavier than usual redemption requests. For example, under stressed or abnormal market conditions or circumstances, including circumstances adversely affecting the liquidity of the Fund's investments, the Fund may be more likely to be forced to sell Fund holdings to meet redemptions than under normal market circumstances. In these situations, the Fund's portfolio managers may have to sell Fund holdings that would not otherwise be sold because, among other reasons, the current price to be received is less than the value of the holdings perceived by the Fund's portfolio managers. The Fund may also, under certain circumstances (likely under stressed or abnormal market conditions or circumstances), borrow money under a credit facility to which the Fund and certain other Columbia Funds are parties. The Fund and the other Columbia Funds are limited as to the amount that each may individually and collectively borrow under the credit facility. As a result, borrowings available to the Fund under the credit facility might be insufficient, alone or in combination with the other strategies described herein, to satisfy Fund redemption requests. Please see *About Fund Investments – Borrowings* in the SAI for more information about the credit facility. The Fund is also limited in the total amount it may borrow. Please see *About Fund Investments – Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Policies* in the SAI for more information about borrowing.

ABOUT FUND SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

In addition, the Fund reserves the right to honor redemption orders in whole or in part with in-kind distributions of Fund portfolio securities instead of cash if the Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, determines it to be in the best interest of the remaining shareholders. Such in-kind distributions typically represent a pro-rata portion of Fund portfolio assets subject to adjustments (e.g., for non-transferable securities, round lots and derivatives, if any). In the event the Fund distributes portfolio securities in kind, shareholders may incur brokerage and other transaction costs associated with converting the portfolio securities into cash. Also, the portfolio securities may increase or decrease in value after they are distributed but before they are converted into cash. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, redemptions paid in securities are generally treated the same as redemptions paid in cash. The Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, which means that for each redeeming shareholder, the first \$250,000, or 1% of the Fund's net asset value, whichever is less, will be paid in cash or cash equivalents and the remainder may be paid in kind. Although shares of the Fund may not be purchased or sold by individual owners of Contracts or Qualified Plans, this policy applies indirectly to Contract and Qualified Plan owners.

Potential Conflicts of Interest – Mixed and Shared Funding

The Fund is available for purchase only through Contracts offered by participating insurance companies, Qualified Plans and other qualified institutional investors authorized by the Distributor. Due to differences in tax treatment and other considerations, the interests of various Contract owners, and the interests of Qualified Plan participants, if any, may conflict. The Fund does not foresee any disadvantages to investors arising from these potential conflicts of interest at this time. Nevertheless, the Board of the Fund intends to monitor events to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may arise, and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to any conflicts. If such a conflict were to arise, one or more separate accounts might be required to withdraw its investments in the Fund or shares of another mutual fund may be substituted. This might force the Fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices.

Order Processing

Orders to buy and sell shares of the Fund that are placed by your participating insurance company or Qualified Plan sponsor are processed on business days. Orders received in "good form" by the Transfer Agent or a financial intermediary, including your participating insurance company or Qualified Plan sponsor, before the end of a business day are priced at the NAV per share on that day. Orders received after the end of a business day will receive the next business day's NAV per share. An order is in "good form" if the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary has all of the information and documentation it deems necessary to effect your order. The market value of the Fund's investments may change between the time you submit your order and the time the Fund next calculates its NAV per share. The business day that applies to your order is also called the trade date.

There is no sales charge associated with the purchase of Fund shares, but there may be charges associated with your Contract or Qualified Plan. Any charges that apply to your Contract or Qualified Plan, and any charges that apply to separate accounts of participating insurance companies or Qualified Plans that may own shares directly, are described in your separate Contract prospectus or Qualified Plan disclosure documents.

You may transfer all or part of your investment in the Fund to one or more of the other investment options available under your Contract or Qualified Plan. You may provide instructions to sell any amount allocated to the Fund. Proceeds will be mailed within seven days after your surrender or withdrawal request is received in good form by an authorized agent. The amount you receive may be more or less than the amount you invested.

Please refer to your Contract prospectus or Qualified Plan disclosure documents, as applicable, for more information about transfers as well as surrenders and withdrawals.

Information Sharing Agreements

As required by Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act, the Fund or certain of its service providers will enter into information sharing agreements with financial intermediaries, including participating life insurance companies and financial intermediaries that sponsor or offer Qualified Plans through which shares of the Fund are made available for purchase. Pursuant to Rule 22c-2, financial intermediaries are required, upon request, to: (i) provide shareholder account and transaction information; and (ii) execute instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit further

ABOUT FUND SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

purchases of Fund shares by shareholders who have been identified by the Fund as having engaged in transactions that violate the Fund's excessive trading policies and procedures. For more information, see *Buying, Selling and Transferring Shares - Excessive Trading Practices Policy*.

Excessive Trading Practices Policy

Right to Reject or Restrict Share Transaction Orders— The Fund is intended for investors with long-term investment purposes and is not intended as a vehicle for frequent trading activity (market timing) that is excessive. Investors should transact in Fund shares primarily for investment purposes. The Board has adopted excessive trading policies and procedures that are designed to deter excessive trading by investors (the Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures). **The Fund discourages and does not accommodate excessive trading.**

The Fund reserves the right to reject, without any prior notice, any purchase or transfer order for any reason, and will not be liable for any loss resulting from rejected orders. For example, the Fund may in its sole discretion restrict or reject a purchase or transfer order even if the transaction is not subject to the specific limitation described below if the Fund or its agents determine that accepting the order could interfere with efficient management of the Fund's portfolio or is otherwise contrary to the Fund's best interests. The Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures apply equally to purchase or transfer transactions communicated directly to the Transfer Agent and to those received by financial intermediaries.

Specific Buying and Transferring Limitations — If a Fund detects that an investor has made two “material round trips” in any 28-day period, it will generally reject the investor's future purchase orders, including transfer buy orders, involving any Fund.

For these purposes, a “round trip” is a purchase or transfer into the Fund followed by a sale or transfer out of the Fund, or a sale or transfer out of the Fund followed by a purchase or transfer into the Fund. A “material” round trip is one that is deemed by the Fund to be material in terms of its amount or its potential detrimental impact on the Fund. Independent of this limit, the Fund may, in its sole discretion, reject future purchase orders by any person, group or account that appears to have engaged in any type of excessive trading activity.

These limits generally do not apply to automated transactions or transactions by registered investment companies in a “fund-of-funds” structure. These limits do not apply to payroll deduction contributions by retirement plan participants, transactions initiated by a retirement plan sponsor or certain other retirement plan transactions consisting of rollover transactions, loan repayments and disbursements, and required minimum distribution redemptions. They may be modified or rescinded for accounts held by certain retirement plans to conform to plan limits, for considerations relating to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or regulations of the Department of Labor, and for certain asset allocation or wrap programs. Accounts known to be under common ownership or control generally will be counted together, but accounts maintained or managed by a common intermediary generally will not be considered to be under common ownership or control. The Fund retains the right to modify these restrictions at any time without prior notice to shareholders. In addition, the Fund may, in its sole discretion, reinstate trading privileges that have been revoked under the Fund's Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures.

Limitations on the Ability to Detect and Prevent Excessive Trading Practices — The Fund takes various steps designed to detect and prevent excessive trading, including daily review of available shareholder transaction information. However, the Fund receives buy, sell or transfer orders through financial intermediaries, and cannot always know of or reasonably detect excessive trading that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries or by the use of the omnibus account arrangements they offer. Omnibus account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of mutual funds, particularly among certain financial intermediaries such as broker-dealers, retirement plans and variable insurance products. These arrangements often permit financial intermediaries to aggregate their clients' transactions and accounts, and in these circumstances, the identities of the financial intermediary clients that beneficially own Fund shares are often not known to the Fund.

ABOUT FUND SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

Some financial intermediaries apply their own restrictions or policies to their clients' transactions and accounts, which may be more or less restrictive than those described here. This may impact the Fund's ability to curtail excessive trading, even where it is identified. For these and other reasons, it is possible that excessive trading may occur despite the Fund's efforts to detect and prevent it.

Although these restrictions and policies involve judgments that are inherently subjective and may involve some selectivity in their application, the Fund seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of Fund shareholders in making any such judgments.

Risks of Excessive Trading — Excessive trading creates certain risks to the Fund's long-term shareholders and may create the following adverse effects:

- negative impact on the Fund's performance;
- potential dilution of the value of the Fund's shares;
- interference with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, such as the need to maintain undesirably large cash positions, the need to use its line of credit or the need to buy or sell securities it otherwise would not have bought or sold;
- losses on the sale of investments resulting from the need to sell securities at less favorable prices; and
- increased brokerage and administrative costs.

To the extent that the Fund invests significantly in foreign securities traded on markets that close before the Fund's valuation time, it may be particularly susceptible to dilution as a result of excessive trading. Because events may occur after the close of foreign markets and before the Fund's valuation time that influence the value of foreign securities, investors may seek to trade Fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of foreign securities as of the Fund's valuation time. This is often referred to as price arbitrage. The Fund has adopted procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign securities under certain circumstances to reflect what the Fund believes to be the fair value of those securities as of its valuation time. To the extent the adjustments do not work fully, investors engaging in price arbitrage may cause dilution in the value of the Fund's shares held by other shareholders.

The Fund may invest in thinly traded equity securities of small-capitalization companies. Because these securities are often traded infrequently, investors may seek to trade Fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities as of the Fund's valuation time. This is also a type of price arbitrage. Any such frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of the Fund's portfolio to a greater degree than would be the case for mutual funds that invest only, or significantly, in highly liquid securities, in part because the Fund may have difficulty selling these particular investments at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent sell orders. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of Fund shares held by non-redeeming shareholders.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Distributions to Shareholders

A mutual fund can make money two ways:

- It can earn income on its investments. Examples of fund income are interest paid on money market instruments and bonds, and dividends paid on common stocks.
- A mutual fund can also have capital gains if the value of its investments increases. While a fund continues to hold an investment, any gain is generally unrealized. If the fund sells an investment, it generally will realize a capital gain if it sells that investment for a higher price than its adjusted cost basis, and will generally realize a capital loss if it sells that investment for a lower price than its adjusted cost basis. Capital gains and losses are either short-term or long-term, depending on whether the fund holds the securities for one year or less (short-term) or more than one year (long-term).

Mutual funds make payments of fund earnings to shareholders, distributing them among all shareholders of the fund. As a shareholder, you are entitled to your portion of a fund's distributed income, including capital gains. Reinvesting your distributions buys you more shares of a fund — which lets you take advantage of the potential for compound growth. Putting the money you earn back into your investment means it, in turn, may earn even more money (or be exposed to additional losses, if the Fund earns a negative return). Over time, the power of compounding has the potential to significantly increase the value of your investment. There is no assurance, however, that you'll earn more money if you reinvest your distributions rather than receive them in cash.

The Fund intends to pay out, in the form of distributions to shareholders, a sufficient amount of its income and gains so that the Fund will qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company and generally will not have to pay any federal excise tax. The Fund generally intends to distribute any net realized capital gain (whether long-term or short-term gain) at least once a year. Normally, the Fund will declare and pay distributions of net investment income according to the following schedule:

Declaration and Distribution Schedule	
Declarations	Semiannually
Distributions	Semiannually

The Fund may declare or pay distributions of net investment income more frequently.

Each time a distribution is made, the NAV per share of the Fund is reduced by the amount of the distribution.

The Fund will automatically reinvest distributions in additional shares of the Fund unless you inform us you want to receive your distributions to be paid in cash.

Taxes and Your Investment

Taxation of the Fund: The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company. A regulated investment company generally is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would result in fund level taxation, and consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to you.

Taxation of Fund Shares: Shares of the Fund are only offered to separate accounts of participating insurance companies, Qualified Plans and, as authorized by the Distributor, other eligible investors permitted to hold shares of the Fund pursuant to applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations without impairing the ability of participating insurance companies to satisfy the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Each participating insurance company, including each participating insurance company that is an affiliate of the Investment Manager, includes in its taxable income any net investment income derived from the investment of assets held in its separate accounts because the insurance company is considered the owner of these assets under federal income tax law. The insurance company may claim certain tax benefits associated with this investment income. These benefits, which may include foreign tax credits (which can reduce the insurance company's U.S. taxes on foreign source income) and the corporate dividends-received deduction (which is a tax deduction for the insurance

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES (continued)

company attributable to certain dividends received from the Fund), are not passed on to Contract owners since the affiliated insurance company is the owner of the assets under federal tax law and is taxed on the investment income generated by the assets.

Taxation of Variable Annuity Contracts and Variable Life Insurance Policies: Your Contract may qualify for favorable tax treatment. As long as your Contract continues to qualify for favorable tax treatment, you will only be taxed on your investment in the Fund through such Contract, even if the Fund makes distributions and/or you change your investment options under the Contract. In order to qualify for such treatment, among other things, the separate accounts of participating insurance companies, which maintain and invest net proceeds from Contracts, must be "adequately diversified." The Fund intends to operate in such a manner so that a separate account investing only in Fund shares on behalf of an owner of a Contract will be "adequately diversified." If the Fund does not meet such requirements, your Contract could lose its favorable tax treatment and income and gain allocable to your Contract could be taxable currently to you. This could also occur if Contract owners are found to have an impermissible level of control over the investments underlying their Contracts. You should consult with the participating insurance company that issued your Contract, your Qualified Plan sponsor or other eligible investor through which your investment in the Fund is made regarding the federal income taxation of your investment.

FUNDamentals

Taxes

The information provided above is only a summary of how U.S. federal income taxes may affect your indirect investment in the Fund. It is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. It does not apply to certain types of investors who may be subject to special rules, including foreign or tax-exempt investors or those holding Fund shares through a tax-advantaged account other than a Contract, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Please see the SAI for more detailed tax information. You should consult with your own tax advisor about the particular tax consequences to you of an investment in the Fund, including the effect of any foreign, state and local taxes, and the effect of possible changes in applicable tax laws.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is designed to help you understand how the Fund has performed for the past five full fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. Per share net investment income (loss) amounts are calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period. The total return line indicates how much an investment in the Fund would have earned each period assuming all dividends and distributions had been reinvested. Total return does not reflect any fees and expenses imposed under your Contract and/or Qualified Plan; if reflected, such fees and expenses would reduce the total return for all periods shown. Total return and portfolio turnover are not annualized for periods of less than one year. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to purchase and sales transactions of short-term instruments and certain derivatives, if any. If such transactions were included, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate might be higher. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request. The independent registered public accounting firm's report and the Fund's financial statements are also incorporated by reference into the SAI.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Per share data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$26.00	\$22.20	\$30.84	\$23.64	\$26.32
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income	0.07	0.24	0.29	0.25	0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	3.31	6.08	(4.93)	7.49	(0.56)
Total from investment operations	3.38	6.32	(4.64)	7.74	(0.25)
Less distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.48)	(0.20)	(0.60)	(0.34)	(0.29)
Net realized gains	(0.87)	(2.32)	(3.40)	(0.20)	(2.14)
Total distributions to shareholders	(1.35)	(2.52)	(4.00)	(0.54)	(2.43)
Net asset value, end of period	\$28.03	\$26.00	\$22.20	\$30.84	\$23.64
Total return	14.36%	29.99% ^(a)	(17.70)% ^(a)	32.91% ^(a)	(1.41)%
Ratios to average net assets					
Total gross expenses ^(b)	1.25%	1.23%	1.19%	1.16%	1.08% ^(c)
Total net expenses ^(b)	1.25%	1.20%	1.13%	1.12%	1.08% ^(c)
Net investment income	0.34%	1.01%	1.03%	0.92%	1.23%
Supplemental data					
Portfolio turnover	60%	42%	47%	55%	56%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$467,811	\$475,562	\$426,359	\$578,088	\$494,795

Notes to Financial Highlights

- (a) Had the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates not waived a portion of expenses, total return would have been reduced.
- (b) In addition to the fees and expenses that the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a pro rata share of the fees and expenses of any other funds in which it invests, if any. Such indirect expenses are not included in the Fund's reported expense ratios.
- (c) Expenses have been reduced due to a reimbursement of expenses overbilled by a third party. If the reimbursement had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been higher by 0.05%. All fee waivers and expense reimbursements by the Investment Manager and its affiliates were applied before giving effect to this third party reimbursement.

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Wanger International

Columbia Variable Portfolio Funds

70100 Ameriprise Financial Center
Minneapolis, MN 55474



COLUMBIA WANGER FAMILY OF FUNDS

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Columbia Wanger Funds are generally available only to the owners of variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by participating insurance companies and participants in qualified plans and retirement arrangements. Please refer to the prospectus that describes your annuity contract and/or life insurance policy or the documents that describe your qualified plan and retirement arrangement for information about how to buy, sell and transfer your investment among shares of the Columbia Wanger Funds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The SAI also provides additional information about the Fund and its policies. The SAI, which has been filed with the SEC, is legally part of this prospectus (incorporated by reference). To obtain these documents free of charge, to request other information about the Fund and to make shareholder inquiries, please contact the Fund as follows:

By Mail: Columbia Management Investment Services Corp.
P.O. Box 219104
Kansas City, MO 64121-9104

By Telephone: 800.345.6611

The Fund's offering documents and shareholder reports are not available on the Columbia Funds' website because they are generally available only through participating insurance companies or retirement plans.

The website references in this prospectus are inactive links and information contained in or otherwise accessible through the referenced websites does not form a part of this prospectus.

SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE BOARD

The Fund's Board of Trustees has adopted procedures by which shareholders may communicate with the Board. Shareholders who wish to communicate with the Board should send their written communications to the Board by mail, c/o Columbia Wanger Asset Management, LLC, 71 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500, Chicago, IL 60606, Attention: Secretary. Shareholder communications must (i) be in writing, (ii) identify the Columbia Wanger Fund to which the communication relates and (iii) state the number of shares held by the communicating shareholder.

OBTAINING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM THE SEC

Reports and other information about the Fund are also available in the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You can receive copies of this information, for a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The investment company registration number of Wanger Advisors Trust, of which the Fund is a series, is 811-08748.

Columbia Threadneedle Investments is the global brand name of the Columbia and Threadneedle group of companies.

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