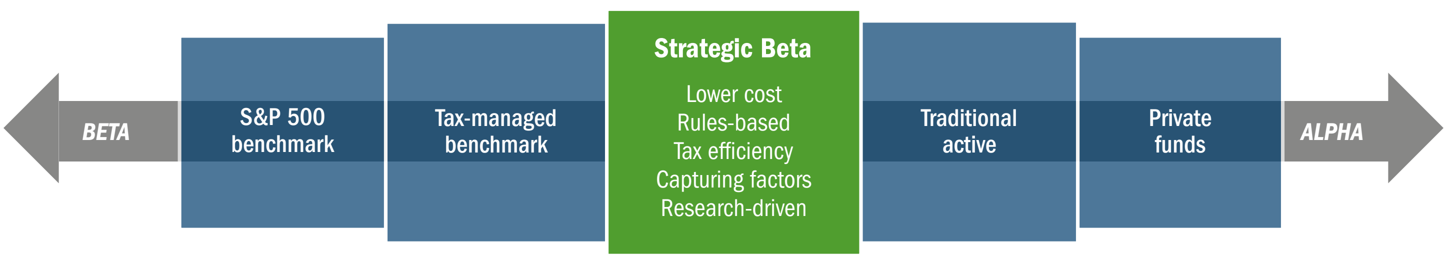
DISCOVER ETFS THAT AREN'T JUST SMART.
THEY'RE STRATEGIC.

Strategic Beta solutions aim to achieve specific investor goals. Our team of analysts and portfolio managers monitor all of the factors that drive risk and return, and then they identify what they believe to be the most reliable factors to use in cost-efficient strategic beta portfolios. The goal? To outperform a traditional benchmark.

Where does Strategic Beta fit in the investment spectrum?

Every investment decision you make sits on a continuum from beta to alpha. For example, investing in S&P 500-tracked funds falls on the beta side of the spectrum because those products are passively managed and designed to mimic a broad market benchmark. By definition, they provide no alpha. On the other end are investments that aim to generate performance above and beyond the benchmark. Strategic Beta sits between market return (beta) and excess returns (alpha).

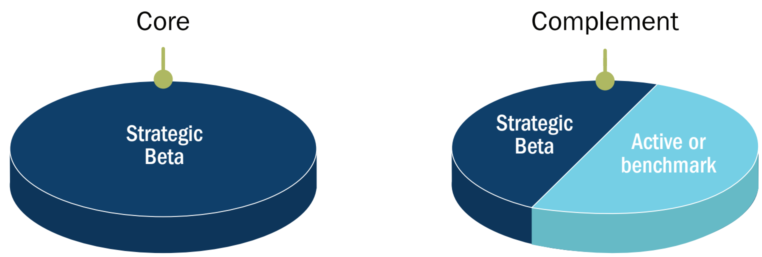


Reasons you may consider Strategic Beta ETFs:

- Designed with the goal of addressing client needs
- Leverages the risk- and return-driving factors our active portfolio managers believe to be the most reliable
- Combines the benefits of indexed with the research-driven approach of active

There's more than one way to use Strategic Beta in your portfolio

Our ETFs can be used as a core solution in a portfolio or as a complement to an active or benchmark strategy.

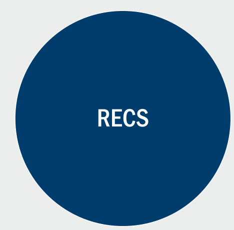


For example:

Given its multisector profile, **DIAL** can be used as a core fixed-income allocation that may enhance income.

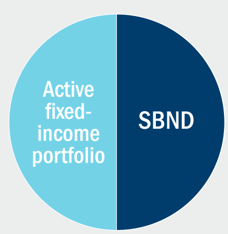
DIAL | **Columbia Diversified Fixed Income Allocation ETF**

RECS can be used as a core U.S. large-cap equity allocation that uses proprietary research to enhance equity exposure.



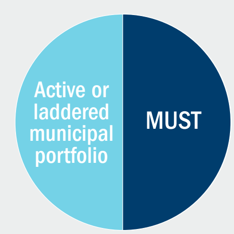
RECS | **Columbia Research Enhanced Core ETF**

SBND can complement an active fixed-income portfolio to lower fees and capture more opportunity.



SBND | **Columbia Short Duration Bond ETF**

MUST can be a good candidate to broaden municipal market exposure and complement a laddered municipal portfolio.



MUST | **Columbia Multi-Sector Municipal Income ETF**

To learn more about our ETFs, call 888.800.4347 or visit columbiathreadneedleus.com/ETF.

COLUMBIA THREADNEEDLE INVESTMENTS®

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of a Fund before investing. To obtain a prospectus containing this and other important information, please call 888.800.4347 or visit columbiathreadneedleus.com/etf to view or download a prospectus. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

ETF shares are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemable. Investors buy and sell shares on a secondary market. Shares may trade at a premium or discount to the NAV. Only market makers or "authorized participants" may trade directly with the Fund(s), typically in blocks of 50,000 shares. Although the Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active, liquid or otherwise orderly trading market for shares will be established or maintained.

There is no guarantee that the investment objectives will be achieved or that return expectations will be met. **Investing** involves risks, including the risk of loss of principal. **Fixed income securities** Involve interest rate, credit, inflation, illiquidity and reinvestment risks. **Interest rate risk** is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, the value of debt securities falls as interest rates rise. Fixed income securities differ in their sensitivities to changes in interest rates. Fixed income securities with longer effective durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter effective durations. Effective duration is determined by a number of factors including coupon rate, whether the coupon is fixed or floating, time to maturity, call or put features, and various repayment features. **Below investment-grade securities, or "junk bonds,"** are more likely to pose a credit risk as the issuers of these securities are more likely to have problems making interest and principal payments than issuers of higher-rated securities. Lower-rated securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-grade securities, and prices of these securities may be more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. If the issuer of the securities defaults, the ETF may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of **fixed rate mortgage-related securities**, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if the ETF holds mortgage-related securities, it may exhibit additional volatility. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. The fund's use of a **"representative sampling"** approach in seeking to track the performance of its index (investing in only some of the components of the index that collectively are believed to have an investment profile similar to that of the index) may not allow the fund to track its index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire Index. In addition to the **multi-sector bond strategies** employed, the fund may invest in **other securities**, including **private placements**. The Fund may have **portfolio turnover**, which may cause an adverse cost impact. There may be additional **portfolio turnover risk** as active market trading of the fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions as well as tracking error to the Index and as high levels of transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. **Foreign currency risks** involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles, from economic or political instability in other nations or increased volatility and lower trading volume. The fund is **passively managed** and seeks to track the performance of an index. There is no guarantee that the index and, correspondingly, the fund will achieve positive returns. Risk exists that the index provider may not follow its **methodology** for index construction. Errors may result in a negative fund performance. The fund's **net value** will generally decline when the market value of its targeted index declines. The fund **concentrates** its investments in issuers of one or more particular industries to the same extent as the underlying index. Investments in a narrowly focused **sector** may exhibit higher volatility than investments with a broader focus. Investments selected using **quantitative methods** may perform differently from the market as a whole and may not enable the fund to achieve its objective. Investment in **larger companies** may involve certain risks associated with their larger size and may be less able to respond quickly to new competitive challenges than smaller competitors. Investments in **mid-cap companies** often involve greater risks than investments in larger companies and may have less predictable earning and be less liquid than the securities of larger firms. Value securities may be unprofitable if the market fails to recognize their intrinsic worth or the portfolio manager misgauged that worth. **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. Although the fund's shares are listed on an **exchange**, there can be no assurance that an active, liquid or otherwise orderly trading market for shares will be established or maintained. Fixed-income securities present credit **risk**, which includes **issuer** default risk. The fund is subject to **municipal securities** risk, which includes the risk that the value of such securities may be affected by state tax, legislative, regulatory, demographic or political conditions/factors as well as a state's financial, economic or other conditions/factors. The fund may invest materially in a single issuer and, therefore, be more exposed to the risk of loss than a fund that invests more broadly. **Prepayment and extension** risk exists because the timing of payments on a loan, bond or other investment may accelerate when interest rates fall or decelerate when interest rates rise which may reduce investment opportunities and potential returns. A rise in **interest rates** may result in a price decline of fixed-income instruments held by the fund, negatively impacting its performance and NAV. Falling rates may result in the fund investing in lower yielding debt instruments, lowering the fund's income and yield. These risks may be heightened for longer maturity and duration securities. The fund may not sell a poorly performing security unless it was removed from the **index**. There is no guarantee that the index and, correspondingly, the fund will achieve positive returns. Risk exists that the index provider may not follow its **methodology** for index construction. Errors may result in a negative fund performance. The fund's **net asset value** will generally decline when the market value of its targeted index declines. Market or other (e.g., interest rate) environments may adversely affect the **liquidity** of fund investments, negatively impacting their price. Generally, the less liquid the market at the time the fund sells a holding, the greater the risk of loss or decline of value to the fund. **Mortgage- and asset-backed securities** are affected by interest rates, financial health of issuers/originators, creditworthiness of entities providing credit enhancements and the value of underlying assets. **Foreign** investments subject the fund to risks, including political, economic, market, social and others within a particular country as well as to currency instabilities and less stringent financial and accounting standards generally applicable to U.S. issuers. **Foreign currency** risks involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles, from economic or political instability in other nations or increased volatility and lower trading. Risks are enhanced for **sovereign debt** issuers. Risks are enhanced for **emerging market** issuers.

The excess return of an investment relative to the return of a benchmark index is the investment's **alpha**. Alpha may be positive or negative.

Beta measures the volatility of a security or portfolio in relation to market movements.

Large cap stocks are companies with market capitalizations of more than $10 billion.

A company's **market capitalization** is the total value of all its stock—that is, the price of a company's stock times the number of shares it has sold.

Tax-managed benchmarks are designed with a sensitivity to tax implications.

The **S&P 500 Index** is a market-capitalization-weighted index that tracks the stocks of 500 large-cap U.S. companies. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

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