## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

## **FORM 497**

Definitive materials filed under paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of Securities Act Rule 497

Filing Date: **2005-05-02 SEC Accession No.** 0000021832-05-000107

(HTML Version on secdatabase.com)

## **FILER**

### **COLUMBIA FUNDS TRUST XI**

CIK:809558| IRS No.: 366851784 | State of Incorp.:MA | Fiscal Year End: 0930 Type: 497 | Act: 33 | File No.: 033-11351 | Film No.: 05791777

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# COLUMBIA YOUNG INVESTOR FUND (the "Fund")

Supplement to Prospectuses Dated February 1, 2005

1. The section "THE FUND - PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS" will be revised to read as set forth below.

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks believed to have long-term growth potential. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in common stocks. The Fund may invest in companies of any size, ranging from small cap companies to large cap companies and the Fund's investments are diversified among industries and market sectors. The Fund seeks to invest in companies that produce products or provide services that the advisor believes children or teenagers use, are aware of, or have an interest in. Examples of these types of industries and market sectors include, but are not limited to, apparel and footwear, entertainment, retail, computer and electronics, Internet service providers, financial services and personal care products.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign stocks including American Depositary Receipts. The Fund may also invest in securities convertible into or exercisable for stock (including preferred stock, warrants and debentures), certain options and financial futures contracts (derivatives).

In selecting securities for the Fund, the investment Advisor begins with a top-down industry sector analysis tracking specific sectors or industries of the market and identifying securities within those areas that are expected to reward shareholders. Through this process, the Advisor determines the emphasis to be placed on different industries and selects individual stocks in which the Fund invests. In building the Fund's portfolio, the Advisor combines this top-down approach with intensive bottom-up research of individual securities issues, evaluating each company on the basis of its financial statements and operations. Factors such as management, financial condition, industry dynamics, earnings growth, profit margins, sales trends, dividend paying history and potential, as well as financial ratios and investment in research and development will be scrutinized as part of the Advisor's analysis. The Advisor seeks companies that are attractively valued and that have demonstrated or show the potential to demonstrate improved cash flow and return on invested capital. These may also include special situations companies that are experiencing management changes or are temporarily out of favor. This approach, combined with judgments about valuation and trends in the environment which tend to drive stock price appreciation, is intended to identify investment opportunities that the Advisor believes will outperform the market and offer long-term financial reward.

The Fund also has an educational objective. It seeks to teach children and teenagers about mutual funds, basic economic principles and personal finance

through a variety of educational materials. The materials are paid for by the Fund and distributed to shareholders on a regular basis.

At times, the Fund's investment advisor may determine that adverse market conditions make it desirable to suspend temporarily the Fund's normal investment activities. During such times, the Fund may, but is not required to, invest in cash or high-quality, short-term debt securities, without limit. Taking a temporary defensive position may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment goal.

In seeking to achieve its investment goal, the Fund may invest in various types of securities and engage in various investment techniques which are not the principal focus of the Fund and, therefore, are not described in this prospectus. These types of securities and investment practices are identified and discussed in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, which you may obtain free of charge (see back cover). Approval by the Fund's shareholders is not required to modify or change the Fund's investment goals or investment strategies.

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. There are many circumstances (including additional risks that are not described here) which could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment goal. You may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Management risk means that the Advisor's investment decisions might produce losses or cause the Fund to underperform when compared to other funds with a similar investment goal. Market risk means that security prices in a market, sector or industry may fall, reducing the value of your investment. Because of management and market risk, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goal or perform favorably among comparable funds.

Derivatives involve special risks and may result in losses. Derivative strategies often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it would have had it invested in the underlying security. The values of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions, and may result in increased volatility. The use of derivatives may also cause the Fund to receive taxable income, which could increase the amount of taxes payable by Fund shareholders. Other risks arise from the Fund's potential inability to terminate or 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 sell such positions. 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. For more information on the risks of derivative strategies, see the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

The Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). REITs are entities which either own properties or make construction or mortgage loans.

REITs also may include operating or finance companies. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with the real estate industry in general. The prices of REITs are affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs. In addition, although the Fund does not invest directly in real estate, a REIT investment by the Fund is subject to certain of the risks associated with the ownership of real estate. These risks include possible declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds and changes in interest rates.

Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to equity risk. This is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Although the stock market has historically outperformed other asset classes over the long term, the stock market tends to move in cycles. Individual stock prices may fluctuate drastically from day-to-day and may underperform other asset classes over an extended period of time. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole.

Value stocks are stocks of companies that may have experienced adverse business or industry developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused the stocks to be out of favor and, in the advisor's opinion, undervalued. If the advisor's assessment of a company's prospects is wrong, the price of the company's stock may fall, or may not approach the value the advisor has placed on it.

Growth stocks are stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Prices of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the prices of other stocks. Growth stocks may not perform as well as value stocks or the stock market in general.

Foreign securities are subject to special risks. Foreign markets can be extremely volatile. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may impact the value of foreign securities without a change in the intrinsic value of those securities. The liquidity of foreign securities may be more limited than that of domestic securities, which means that the Fund may, at times, be unable to sell foreign securities at desirable prices. Brokerage commissions, custodial fees and other fees are generally higher for foreign investments. In addition, foreign governments may impose withholding taxes which would reduce the amount of income and capital gains available to distribute to shareholders. Other risks include: possible delays in the settlement of transactions or in the notification of income; less publicly available information about companies; the impact of political, social or diplomatic events; possible seizure, expropriation or nationalization of the company or its assets; and possible imposition of currency exchange controls.

Investment in emerging markets is subject to additional risk. The risks of foreign investments are typically increased in less developed countries, which

are sometimes referred to as emerging markets. For example, political and economic structures in these countries may be new and developing rapidly, which may cause instability. These countries are also more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluations, which could hurt their economies and securities markets.

Small- or mid-cap companies may be more susceptible to market downturns, and their prices could be more volatile. These companies are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, operating histories, markets or financial resources. They may depend heavily on a small management team and may trade less frequently, may trade in smaller volumes and may fluctuate more sharply in price than stocks of larger companies. In addition, such companies may not be widely followed by the investment community, which can lower the demand for their stocks.

Your investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or endorsed by any bank, government agency or the FDIC. You could lose money as a result of your investment in the Fund. Please see the Fund's statement of additional information on these and other types of risks associated with investments in the Fund, as well as information on other types of investments the Fund may make and on the risks associated with those types of investments.

2. The section entitled "MANAGING THE FUND - PORTFOLIO MANAGERS" will be replaced in its entirety with the following:

### PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Robert A. Unger, CFA, a senior vice president of Columbia Management, is the co-portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Unger joined Columbia Management in 1984. Previously, he served as Vice President and Portfolio Manager at Alliance Capital Management and Senior Vice President at Oppenheimer Asset Management. Mr. Unger holds a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Denver.

Emil A. Gjester, a vice president of Columbia Management, is the co-portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Gjester joined Columbia Management in 1996. Mr. Gjester holds a Master of Business Administration degree from University of Cambridge.

3. The section "OTHER INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS" will be deleted.

756-36/792U-0305 (0405)

May 2, 2005