

BREIT Offers Compelling After-Tax Distributionsⁱ

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust ("BREIT") Tax Highlights

- Strong, consistent historical monthly distributions,ⁱ with a pre-tax annualized distribution rate of 4.6% for Class I shares (as of December 31, 2023)¹
- Minimal tax dilution results in a Class I after-tax distribution rate of 4.5% and **tax-equivalent distribution rate of 7.1%**^{ii,2,3,4}
- 7.1% tax-equivalent distribution rate compares favorably to pre-tax yields of investment grade corporate bonds (5.1%), 10-Year U.S. Treasury (3.9%), and U.S. Municipal Bondsⁱⁱⁱ (3.2%)^{iv,4,5}

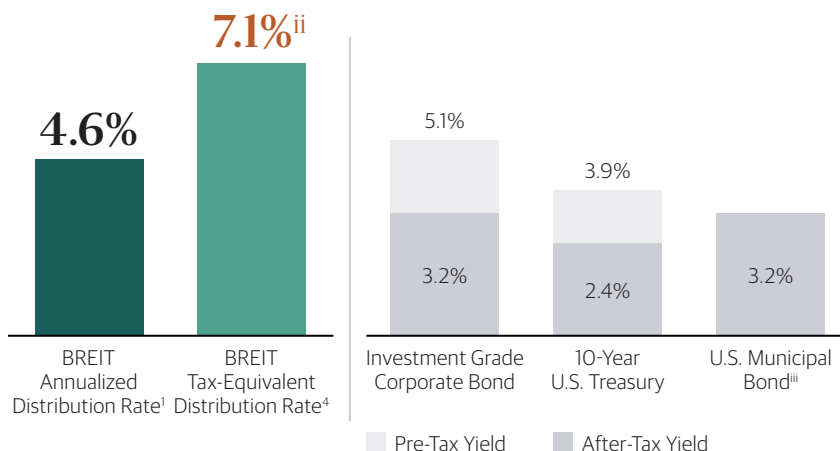
BREIT's Tax Advantages

- 85% of BREIT's distribution in 2023 was treated as return of capital ("ROC") primarily due to depreciation^{6,7}
- ROC distributions result in minimal tax dilution through deferral, reducing ordinary income tax^{2,6}
- If all BREIT distributions were taxable as ordinary income, investors would need to find a pre-tax distribution rate of 7.1% to match the 4.5% after-tax distribution rate generated by BREIT Class I shares^{3,4}

For more information on REIT taxation, please see page 2.

Annualized Distribution Rate Comparison^{iv,5}

Current Tax Year Comparison, as of December 31, 2023



Past performance does not predict future returns. As of December 31, 2023, unless otherwise indicated. Financial data is estimated and unaudited. This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities described herein, and must be read in conjunction with the prospectus in order to understand fully all of the implications and risks of the offering to which this sales and advertising literature relates. A copy of the **prospectus** must be made available to you in connection with this offering, and is available at www.breit.com.

- As of December 31, 2023, BREIT has delivered 82, 80, 82 and 79 months of consecutive distributions for the Class I, D, S and T shares, respectively. Distributions are not guaranteed and may be funded from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, borrowings, the sale of our assets, repayments of our real estate debt investments, return of capital or offering proceeds, and advances or the deferral of fees and expenses. We have no limits on the amounts we may fund from such sources.
- 7.1% tax-equivalent distribution rate assumes continued ownership of BREIT Class I shares. The tax-equivalent distribution rate would be lower after taking into account deferred capital gains tax that would be payable upon redemption. Please see Note 4 on page 3.
- As municipal bond coupon payments are tax-exempt and thus not subject to federal taxes, an investor in a theoretical taxable investment would need to receive a 5.1% pre-tax yield to maturity to match the 3.2% after-tax municipal bond yield assuming that all income earned on the theoretical taxable investment is taxed at the top ordinary rate of 37%. For more information, please see Note 5 on page 3.
- An investment in shares of BREIT differs materially from U.S. municipal bonds, investment grade corporate bonds and 10-Year U.S. Treasury notes. For a discussion of such differences please see Note 5 on page 3.

How REIT Taxation Works

Key Takeaway

A high ROC percentage combined with favorable REIT tax rates can decrease a REIT investor's effective federal tax rate on distributions to 4.4% for investors in the highest marginal tax bracket^{6,7,8}

REIT Tax Treatment³

- Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) distributions are taxed at different rates depending on whether they are characterized as ordinary income, capital gains or return of capital
- A notable advantage of REITs is the ability to characterize a portion of distributions that would otherwise be treated as ordinary income as ROC due to real estate-related factors such as depreciation
- ROC distributions are tax deferred until redemption, at which time they give rise to capital gains
- Inherited REIT shares are generally eligible for a tax-free step-up in basis to the prevailing fair market value at the time of transfer⁹
- In addition, REIT investors benefit from a 20% tax rate reduction to individual tax rates on the ordinary income portion of distributions⁸

Individual Income Tax Rates (Top 3 Tax Brackets)			
Federal Tax Rate	32%	35%	37%
REIT Rate Reduction ⁸	20%	20%	20%
Effective Federal Tax Rate for REITs	25.6%	28.0%	29.6%

REIT Taxation in Practice⁷

Hypothetical Illustration

Assumes \$5,000 annualized distribution

ROC Scenario ^{6,7}	85%
Distributions	\$5,000
ROC	(\$4,250)
Taxable Distributions ¹⁰	\$750
Highest Effective Federal Tax Rate for REITs	29.6%
Tax Payable	(\$222)
After-Tax Distributions	\$4,778
Effective Federal Tax Rate ^{6,7}	4.4%

Visit [BREIT.com/tax](https://www.breit.com/tax) for more information.

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Notes

All information is as of December 2023. This tax information is provided for informational purposes only, is subject to material change, and should not be relied upon as a guarantee or prediction of tax effects. This material also does not constitute tax advice to, and should not be relied upon by, potential investors, who should consult their own tax advisors regarding the matters discussed herein and the tax consequences of an investment. A return of capital in this context is intended to mean a current income distribution which is not a taxable dividend (as defined in IRC Section 316) and which reduces or exceeds the adjusted basis of the shareholder's stock (i.e., a Section 301(c)(2) or Section 302(c)(3) distribution). No inference should be made about the source of the current income distribution (including the taxable and non-taxable components). This material contains references to our net asset value ("NAV") and NAV-based calculations, which involve significant professional judgment. Our NAV is generally equal to the fair value of our assets less outstanding liabilities, calculated in accordance with our valuation guidelines. The calculated value of our assets and liabilities may differ from our actual realizable value or future value which would affect the NAV as well as any returns derived from that NAV, and ultimately the value of your investment. As return information is calculated based on NAV, return information presented will be impacted should the assumptions on which NAV was determined prove to be incorrect. NAV is not a measure used under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and will likely differ from the GAAP value of our equity reflected in our financial statements. As of September 30, 2023, our total equity under GAAP, excluding non-controlling third-party JV interests, was \$43.1 billion and our NAV was \$66.0 billion. As of September 30, 2023, our NAV per share was \$14.81, \$14.48, \$14.80 and \$14.58 for Class I, Class D, Class S and Class T shares, respectively, and GAAP equity per share/unit was \$9.66. GAAP equity accounts for net income as calculated under GAAP, and we have incurred \$776.8 million in net income, excluding net losses attributable to non-controlling interests in third-party JV interests, for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. Our net income (loss) as calculated under GAAP and a reconciliation of our GAAP equity, excluding non-controlling third-party JV interests, to our NAV are provided in our annual and interim financial statements. As of September 30, 2023, 100% of inception to date distributions were funded from cash flows from operations. For further information, please refer to "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" in BREIT's prospectus, which describes our valuation process and the independent third parties who assist us.

1. As of December 31, 2023. Performance varies by share class. Distribution rates (pre-tax) for the other class shares are as follows: Class D: 4.5%; Class S: 3.8% and Class T: 3.8%. Reflects the current month's distribution as of December 31, 2023 annualized and divided by the prior month's net asset value, which is inclusive of all fees and expenses. There is no assurance we will pay distributions in any particular amount, if at all. Any distributions we make will be at the discretion of our board of directors. As of September 30, 2023, 100% of inception to date distributions were funded from cash flows from operations. Class I shares require a minimum investment of \$1,000,000, unless waived by the dealer manager, and are generally available for purchase only through fee-based programs, also known as wrap accounts, or other similar alternative fee arrangements that provide access to Class I shares, or by our officers and directors, officers and employees of our affiliates, and their immediate family members. Before making an investment decision, prospective investors should consult with their investment adviser regarding their account type and classes of common stock they may be eligible to purchase.
2. Tax dilution refers to the difference between the pre-tax and after-tax distribution rates. The dilution for all share classes based on BREIT's annualized distribution rate as of December 31, 2023, were as follows: Class I: 0.17%; Class D: 0.16%; Class S: 0.14%; Class T: 0.14%. Reflects BREIT's 2023 ROC of 85%. BREIT's ROC in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 was 66%, 97%, 90%, 100%, 92% and 94%, respectively.
3. BREIT's after-tax distribution rate for all share classes as of December 31, 2023 were as follows: Class I: 4.5% (4.6% pre-tax - 0.17% tax dilution = 4.5% after-tax); Class D: 4.3% (4.5% pre-tax - 0.16% tax dilution = 4.3% after-tax); Class S: 3.6% (3.8% pre-tax - 0.14% tax dilution = 3.6% after-tax); Class T: 3.7% (3.8% pre-tax - 0.14% tax dilution = 3.7% after-tax). Calculations may not sum due to rounding. After-tax distribution rate is reflective of the current tax year and does not take into account other taxes that may be owed on an investment in a REIT when the investor redeems his or her shares. Upon redemption, the investor may be subject to higher capital gains taxes as a result of a lower cost basis due to the return of capital distributions.

4. Tax-equivalent distribution rate herein reflects the pre-tax distribution rate an investor would need to receive from a theoretical investment to match the 4.5% after-tax distribution rate earned by a BREIT Class I stockholder in 2023, if the distributions from the theoretical investment (i) were classified as ordinary income subject to tax at the top marginal tax rate of 37%, (ii) did not benefit from the 20% tax rate deduction and (iii) were not classified as ROC. The ordinary income tax rate could change in the future. Tax-equivalent distribution rate for the other share classes are as follows: Class D: 6.9%; Class S: 5.8%; and Class T: 5.9%. The tax-equivalent distribution rate would be reduced by 1.3%, 1.2%, 1.0% and 1.1% for Class I, D, S and T shares, respectively, taking into account deferred capital gains tax that would be payable upon redemption. This assumes a one-year holding period and includes the impact of deferred capital gains tax incurred in connection with a redemption of BREIT shares. Upon redemption, an investor is assumed to be subject to tax on all prior return of capital distributions at the current maximum capital gains rate of 20%. The capital gains rate could change in the future. Other fixed income products with different characteristics, such as municipal bonds, may also provide tax advantages. The availability of certain tax benefits, such as tax losses from other investments, may also increase the after-tax distribution rate of other fixed income products for an investor. Investors should consult their own tax advisors.
5. Investment Grade Corporate Bond represented by the Markit iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Index yield to maturity. 10-Year U.S. Treasury reflects U.S. Department of the Treasury data and represents yield to maturity of a newly-issued 10-year Treasury note. U.S. Municipal Bonds represented by the ICE AMT-Free U.S. National Municipal Index yield to maturity. Please note, an investor in a theoretical taxable investment would need to receive a 5.1% pre-tax yield to maturity to match the 3.2% after-tax municipal bond yield assuming that all income earned on the theoretical taxable investment is taxed at the top ordinary rate of 37%. Investment Grade Corporate Bonds and U.S. Treasury notes assume 100% of coupon payments are taxable as ordinary income for federal tax purposes and subject to the top ordinary rate of 37%. Municipal Bonds coupon payments are tax-exempt and thus are not subject to federal taxes. Investors may also be subject to net investment income taxes of 3.8% and/or state income tax in their state of residence which would lower the after-tax yield received by the investor. U.S. Municipal Bonds and Treasury notes are also exempt from state taxes. The investment grade fixed income indices referenced herein are generally subject to lower fees than an investment in BREIT. We believe that these indices are appropriate and accepted indices for the purpose of evaluating the yields of investment grade U.S. fixed income investments, which generally are bonds issued by governments, municipalities or companies with a high credit quality rating and rated Baa/BBB or higher by rating agencies. We believe the selected indices are representative of the largest segments of the U.S. fixed income market and, in our view, such segments are relevant investment options for BREIT stockholders who are generally income-focused. An investment grade rating typically indicates that there is a relatively low risk of default on such bonds. An investment in BREIT has material differences from an investment in investment grade fixed income, including, among other things, those related to costs and expenses, liquidity, volatility, risk profile and tax treatment. Unlike BREIT stockholders, holders of bonds do not hold an ownership interest in the issuer. Investment grade bonds are typically issued in \$1,000 or \$5,000 denominations and when purchased as a new issue, are not subject to fees or expenses. The purchase price of BREIT shares is generally the prior month's NAV per share for the applicable class, plus upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees for Class D, S and T shares. Such share classes are also subject to stockholder servicing fees. While the liquidity of an investment grade bond depends on its credit rating and market conditions, there exists a secondary market for such bonds. There is no public trading market for shares of BREIT and an investor's ability to dispose of shares will likely be limited to repurchase by us, subject to the limitations described in BREIT's prospectus. The volatility and risk profile of investment grade fixed income is also likely to be materially different from that of BREIT because, among other things, BREIT's shares are not fixed-rate debt instruments and such bonds represent debt issued by governments, municipalities and corporations across a variety of issuers with varying pricing, terms and conditions. BREIT's share price may be subject to less volatility because its per share NAV is based on the value of real estate assets it owns and is not subject to market pricing forces in the same way as are the prices of investment grade fixed income, but is not immune to fluctuations. The bonds in the indices referenced herein bear a contractual interest rate for periods of over one year and are rated investment grade, whereas

BREIT's distribution is generated primarily by rental income, including leases that are short-term, and these rental obligations are not rated. Furthermore, issuers of investment grade bonds are contractually obligated to pay periodic interest and repay a fixed principal amount at maturity, whereas we cannot guarantee that we will make any distributions and investing in BREIT involves a high degree of risk, as described in BREIT's prospectus. In addition, the indices referenced herein employ different investment guidelines and criteria than BREIT; as a result, the holdings in BREIT may differ significantly from the holdings of the securities that comprise the indices. Such bonds generally provide investors with current income, and BREIT's primary objective is to provide current income with some appreciation. While BREIT invests primarily in stabilized income-generating commercial real estate investments across asset classes in the U.S. and, to a lesser extent, real estate debt investments, an investment in BREIT is not a direct investment in real estate.

6. Return of capital distributions reduce the stockholder's tax basis in the year the distribution is received, and generally defer taxes on that portion until the stockholder's stock is sold via redemption. Upon redemption, the investor may be subject to higher capital gains taxes as a result of a lower cost basis due to the return of capital distributions. Certain non-cash deductions, such as depreciation and amortization, lower the taxable income for REIT distributions.
7. Investors should be aware that a REIT's ROC percentage may vary significantly in a given year and, as a result, the impact of the tax law may vary significantly from year to year. The hypothetical example is intended to show the likely effects of existing tax laws and is for information purposes only. There can be no assurance that the actual results will be similar to the example set forth herein or that BREIT will be able to effectively implement its investment strategy, achieve its investment objectives, be profitable or avoid losses. While we currently believe that the estimations and assumptions referenced herein are reasonable under the circumstances, there is no guarantee that the conditions upon which such assumptions are based will materialize or are otherwise applicable. This example does not constitute a forecast, and all assumptions herein are subject to uncertainties, changes and other risks, any of which may cause the relevant actual, financial and other results to be materially different from the results expressed or implied by the information presented herein. No assurance, representation or warranty is made by any person that any of the estimations herein will be achieved, and no recipient of this example should rely on such estimations. Investors may also be subject to net investment income taxes of 3.8% and/or state income tax in their state of residence which would lower the after-tax distribution rate received by the investor.
8. At this time, the 20% rate deduction to individual tax rates on the ordinary income portion of distributions is set to expire on December 31, 2025. The tax benefits are not applicable to capital gain dividends or certain qualified dividend income and are only available for qualified REITs. If BREIT did not qualify as a REIT, the tax benefit would be unavailable. BREIT's board also has the authority to revoke its REIT election. There may be adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes and other investments may offer tax advantages without the set expiration. An accelerated depreciation schedule does not guarantee a profitable return on investment and return of capital reduces the basis of the investment.
9. Eligibility for this benefit is dependent on the investor's specific facts and circumstances. This information does not constitute tax advice to, and should not be relied upon by, potential investors, who should consult their own tax advisors.
10. Assumes 100% of taxable distributions in this hypothetical illustration is classified as ordinary income.

Summary of Risk Factors

BREIT is a non-listed REIT that invests primarily in stabilized income-generating commercial real estate investments across asset classes in the United States ("U.S.") and, to a lesser extent, real estate debt investments, with a focus on current income. We invest to a lesser extent in countries outside of the U.S. This investment involves a high degree of risk. You should purchase these securities only if you can afford the complete loss of your investment. You should read the prospectus carefully for a description of the risks associated with an investment in BREIT. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Since there is no public trading market for our common stock, repurchase of shares by us will likely be the only way to dispose of your shares. Our share repurchase plan, which is approved and administered by our board of directors, provides stockholders with the opportunity to request that we repurchase their shares on a monthly basis, but we are not obligated to repurchase any shares and our board of directors may determine to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in its discretion. In addition, repurchases will be subject to available liquidity and other significant restrictions, including repurchase limitations that have in the past been, and may in the future be, exceeded, resulting in our repurchase of shares on a pro rata basis. Further, our board of directors may, in certain circumstances, make exceptions to, modify or suspend our share repurchase plan. As a result, our shares should be considered as having only limited liquidity and at times may be illiquid.
- Distributions are not guaranteed and may be funded from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, borrowings, the sale of our assets, repayments of our real estate debt investments, return of capital or offering proceeds, and advances or the deferral of fees and expenses. We have no limits on the amounts we may fund from such sources.
- The purchase and repurchase price for shares of our common stock are generally based on our prior month's net asset value ("NAV") and are not based on any public trading market. While there will be independent annual appraisals of our properties, the appraisal of properties is inherently subjective, and our NAV may not accurately reflect the actual price at which our properties could be liquidated on any given day.
- We are dependent on BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the "Adviser") to conduct our operations, as well as the persons and firms the Adviser retains to provide services on our behalf. The Adviser will face conflicts of interest as a result of, among other things, the allocation of investment opportunities among us and Other Blackstone Accounts (as defined in BREIT's prospectus), the allocation of time of its investment professionals and the substantial fees that we will pay to the Adviser.
- On acquiring shares, an investor will experience immediate dilution in the net tangible book value of the investor's investment.
- There are limits on the ownership and transferability of our shares.
- We intend to continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, if we fail to qualify as a REIT and no relief provisions apply, our NAV and cash available for distribution to our stockholders could materially decrease.
- We do not own the Blackstone name, but we are permitted to use it as part of our corporate name pursuant to a trademark license agreement with an affiliate of Blackstone Inc. ("Blackstone"). Use of the name by other parties or the termination of our trademark license agreement may harm our business.
- The acquisition of investment properties may be financed in substantial part by borrowing, which increases our exposure to loss. The use of leverage involves a high degree of financial risk and will increase the exposure of our investments to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of our investments.
- Investing in commercial real estate assets involves certain risks, including but not limited to: adverse changes in values or operating results caused by global and national economic and market conditions generally and by the local economic conditions where our properties are located, including changes with respect to rising vacancy rates or decreasing market rental rates; tenants' inability to pay rent; increases in interest rates and lack of availability of financing; tenant turnover and vacancies; and changes in supply of or demand for similar properties in a given market.
- Our portfolio is currently concentrated in certain industries and geographies, and, as a consequence, our aggregate return may be substantially affected by adverse economic or business conditions affecting that particular type of asset or geography.
- Local, regional, or global events such as war (e.g., Russia/Ukraine), acts of terrorism, public health issues like pandemics or epidemics (e.g., COVID-19), recessions, or other economic, political and global macro factors and events could lead to a substantial economic downturn or recession in the U.S. and global economies and have a significant impact on BREIT and its investments. The recovery from such downturns is uncertain and may last for an extended period of time or result in significant volatility, and many of the risks discussed herein associated with an investment in BREIT may be increased.

Neither the SEC, the Attorney General of the State of New York nor any other state securities regulator has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if the prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful. Clarity of text in this document may be affected by the size of the screen on which it is displayed. This material must be read in conjunction with BREIT's prospectus in order to fully understand all the implications and risks of an investment in BREIT. Please refer to the prospectus for more information regarding state suitability standards and consult a financial professional for share class availability and appropriateness.

This material is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy securities. An offering is made only by the prospectus, which must be made available to you in connection with this offering and is available at www.breit.com/prospectus, and a prospectus filed with the Department of Law of the State of New York. Prior to making an investment, investors should read the prospectus in its entirety, including the "Risk Factors" section therein, which contain the risks and uncertainties that we believe are material to our business, operating results, prospects and financial condition.

Financial information is approximate and as of December 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. The words "we", "us", and "our" refer to BREIT, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including BREIT Operating Partnership L.P., unless the context requires otherwise.

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Forward-Looking Statement Disclosure

This document contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "outlook," "indicator," "believes," "expects," "potential," "continues," "identified," "may," "will," "should," "seeks," "approximately," "predicts," "intends," "plans," "estimates," "anticipates," "confident," "conviction" or other similar words or the negatives thereof. These may include financial estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements about plans, objectives, intentions, and expectations with respect to positioning, including the impact of macroeconomic trends and market forces, future operations, repurchases, acquisitions, future performance and statements regarding identified but not yet closed acquisitions. Such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause actual outcomes or results to differ materially from those indicated in such statements. We believe these factors include but are not limited to those described under the section entitled "Risk Factors" in BREIT's prospectus and annual report for the most recent fiscal year, and any such updated factors included in BREIT's periodic filings with the SEC, which are accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this document (or BREIT's public filings). Except as otherwise required by federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

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