

# BREIT Delivered Strong, Tax-Advantaged Income in 2021

In a low yield world, Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust ("BREIT") offers income-focused investors compelling after-tax yield.

## **BREIT's 2021 Income Highlights**

- Delivered strong, consistent income distributions each month, while yields remained low across traditional fixed income asset classes
  - BREIT pre-tax yield of 3.8% and 4.7% for Class S and I shares, respectively<sup>1</sup>
- 92% of income distributions treated as return of capital ("ROC") and qualified for tax deferral, resulting in only 8 basis points (0.08%) of tax dilution<sup>2,3,4</sup>
- Continued to offer a meaningful after-tax yield advantage compared to taxable investment grade bonds<sup>5,6</sup>

Distributions are not guaranteed and may be funded from sources other than cash flow from operations, including borrowings, offering proceeds, the sale of our assets and repayments of our real estate debt investments. We have no limits on the amounts we may fund from such sources.

# BREIT vs. Investment Grade Bond Taxation\*

- 100% of taxable U.S. investment grade bond distributions taxed as ordinary income
- 270 basis point (2.7%) after-tax yield advantage between BREIT Class S and a taxable U.S. investment grade bond<sup>5,6</sup>
- Investment grade bond investors need to find a pre-tax yield of 6.0% (tax-equivalent yield) to match BREIT's after-tax Class S yield of 3.8%<sup>7</sup>

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

	Taxable U.S. Investment Grade Bond <sup>5</sup>	BREIT Class S	BREIT Class I
ROC Scenarios <sup>2,3,4</sup>	0%	92%	92%
Pre-Tax Yield¹	1.8%	3.8%	4.7%
After-Tax Yield <sup>5,6</sup>	1.1%	3.8%	4.6%

<sup>\*</sup> An investment in shares of BREIT differs materially from an investment in taxable U.S. investment grade bonds. For a discussion of such differences please see footnote 5 on page 3.

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.

# **How REIT Taxation Works**

## **Key Takeaway**

A REIT investor's effective federal tax rate on distributions is reduced to 3% when a 90% ROC tax deferral is combined with the 20% REIT rate reduction applicable to ordinary income distributions<sup>3,4,8</sup>

#### REIT Tax Treatment<sup>3</sup>

- 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 ("ROC")
- 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 and amortization
- ROC distributions are tax deferred until redemption, at which time they give rise to capital gain
- In addition, REIT investors benefit from a 20% rate reduction to individual tax rates on the ordinary income portion of distributions<sup>8</sup>

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

#### REIT Taxation in Practice<sup>4</sup>

#### Hypothetical Illustration

Assumes \$100,000 investment; annualized pre-tax yield of 5% (\$5,000 annualized distribution)

ROC Scenario <sup>3,4</sup>	90%°
Distributions	\$5,000
ROC	(\$4,500)
Taxable Distributions	\$500
Highest Effective Federal Tax Rate for REITs	29.6%
Tax Payable	(\$148)
<b>After-Tax Distributions</b> 4.9% after-tax yield <sup>6</sup>	\$4,852
Effective Federal Tax Rate <sup>3,4</sup>	3.0%

#### Visit BREIT.com for more information

#### **Notes**

All information is as of December 2021. 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. 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 different. 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, 2021, our total equity under GAAP, excluding third-party JV interests, was \$29.6 billion and our NAV was \$41.9 billion. As of September 30, 2021, our NAV per share was \$13.51, \$13.32, \$13.26 and \$13.50 for Class S, Class T, Class D and Class I shares, respectively, and GAAP equity per share/unit was \$9.55. GAAP equity accounts for net losses as calculated under GAAP, and we have incurred \$509.7 million in net losses, excluding net losses attributable to our third-party JV interests, for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. Our net losses as calculated under GAAP and a reconciliation of our GAAP equity, excluding third-party JV interests, to our NAV are provided in our annual and interim financial statements. As of September 30, 2021, 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.

- As of December 31, 2021. Performance varies by share class. Distribution rates (pre-tax yields) for the other class shares are as follows: Class T: 3.9% and Class D: 4.6%. Reflects the current month's distribution as of December 31, 2021 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, 2021, 100% of inception to date distributions were funded from cash flows from operations. Class S shares require a minimum investment of \$2,500 and are available through brokerage and transactional-based accounts. 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. Assuming BREIT's 2021 ROC of 92%. BREIT's ROC in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 was 66%, 97%, 90% and 100%, respectively.
- 3. Return of capital distributions reduce the stockholder's tax basis in the year the dividend is received, and generally defer taxes on that portion until the stockholder's stock is sold via redemption. Certain non-cash deductions, such as depreciation and amortization, lower the taxable income for REIT distributions.
- **4.** 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 and any related advantages 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 Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. ("BREIT", "we", or "us") 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. The illustrative example does not include state taxes. Investors could be subject to state income tax in their state of residence which would lower the after-tax yield received by the investor.

- 5. Taxable U.S. Investment Grade Bonds are represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market and excludes taxexempt investment grade bonds. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is not subject to fees or expenses and is meant to illustrate general market performance. It is not possible to invest in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index itself. We believe that the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an appropriate and accepted index for the purpose of evaluating the yields of investment grade, U.S. taxable bonds, which generally are bonds issued by companies with a high credit quality rating and rated Baa/BBB or higher by rating agencies. 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 bonds, including, among other things, those related to costs and expenses, liquidity, volatility, risk profile and tax treatment. Unlike BREIT shareholders, 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 S, T and D shares. Such shares 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 bonds 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 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 bonds, but is not immune to fluctuations. The bonds in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index bear a contractual interest rate for periods of over one year and are rated investment grade, whereas BREIT's yield 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 Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index employs 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 Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. 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. After-tax yield is reflective of the current tax year which 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.
- 7. The entire yield on the theoretical taxable bond investment is assumed to be ordinary income and taxed at 37%. This tax rate could change in the future. The 7.3% and 6.0% tax-equivalent yields would be reduced by 1.3% and 1.1%, respectively, taking into account deferred capital gains tax that would be payable upon redemption (i.e. 7.3% tax-equivalent yield would decrease to a 6.0% taxequivalent yield and the 6.0% tax-equivalent yield would decrease to a 4.9% taxequivalent yield). 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.
- **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.

- Certain non-cash deductions, such as depreciation and amortization, lower the taxable income for REIT distributions.
  - The 90% ROC scenario reflects the following: straight-line depreciation can account for approximately 50% of a REIT's distributions; assuming a 5% distribution and a 40-year depreciable life, depreciation would amount to 2.5% annually; including additional non-cash deductions we estimate that 90% of distributions would be considered ROC.
  - The illustrative example does not reflect the impact of increasing net operating income ("NOI"); an increasing NOI from higher rents or lower operating expenses would reduce the amount of ROC. While NOI for commercial real estate has historically increased, past performance is not indicative of future results.

BREIT is a non-listed REIT that invests primarily in stabilized income-generating commercial real estate investments across asset classes in the United States and, to a lesser extent, real estate debt investments, with a focus on current income. We may 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:

- There is no public trading market for our common stock and repurchase of shares by us will likely be the only way to dispose of your shares. We are not obligated to repurchase any shares under our share repurchase plan and may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased. In addition, repurchases will be subject to available liquidity and other significant restrictions. Further, our board of directors may 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 borrowings, offering proceeds, the sale of our
  assets and repayments of our real estate debt investments. 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. The NAV per share, if calculated as of the date on which you make your subscription request or repurchase request, may be significantly different than the transaction price you pay or the repurchase price you receive. Certain of our investments or liabilities are subject to high levels of volatility from time to time and could change in value significantly between the end of the prior month as of which our NAV is determined and the date that you acquire or repurchase our shares, however the prior month's NAV per share will generally continue to be used as the offering price per share and repurchase price per share.
- We are dependent on BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the "Adviser") to conduct our operations. 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, you will experience immediate dilution in the net tangible book value of your investment.
- There are limits on the ownership and transferability of our shares.
- 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. (together with its affiliates, "Blackstone"). Use of the name by other parties or the termination of our trademark license agreement may harm our business.
- While BREIT's investment strategy is to invest in stabilized commercial real estate properties diversified by sector with a focus on providing current income to investors, an investment in BREIT is not an investment in fixed income. Fixed income has material differences from an investment in a non-traded REIT, including those related to vehicle structure, investment objectives and restrictions, risks, fluctuation of principal, safety, guarantees or insurance, fees and expenses, liquidity and tax treatment.

Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics which may be designated as pandemics by world health authorities, most recently COVID-19. The outbreak of such epidemics, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, has had and may in the future have a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally (including in the countries in which BREIT invests), and thereby may adversely affect the performance of BREIT's investments.

Furthermore, the rapid development of epidemics could preclude prediction as to their ultimate adverse impact on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to BREIT and the performance of its investments. For further information on the impact of COVID-19 on BREIT, please refer to "Risk Factors—The current outbreak of the novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, has caused severe disruptions in the U.S. and global economy and has had an adverse impact on our performance and results of operations" in BREIT's prospectus.

On February 24, 2022, Russian troops began a full-scale invasion of Ukraine and, as of the date of this material, the countries remain in active armed conflict. Around the same time, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and several other nations announced a broad array of new or expanded sanctions, export controls, and other measures against Russia, Russia-backed separatist regions in Ukraine, and certain banks, companies, government officials, and other individuals in Russia and Belarus. The ongoing conflict and the rapidly evolving measures in response could be expected to have a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally (including in the countries in which BREIT invests), and therefore could adversely affect the performance of BREIT's investments. The severity and duration of the conflict and its impact on global economic and market conditions are impossible to predict, and as a result, could present material uncertainty and risk with respect to BREIT and the performance of its investments and operations, and the ability of BREIT to achieve its investment objectives. Similar risks will exist to the extent that any investments, service providers, vendors or certain other parties have material operations or assets in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, or the immediate surrounding areas.

Financial information is approximate and as of December 2021, 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.

#### **Forward-Looking Statement Disclosure**

Certain information contained in this material constitutes "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 the negative versions of these words or other comparable words thereof. These may include BREIT's financial estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements about plans, objectives and expectations with respect to future operations, statements with respect to acquisitions, statements regarding future performance and statements regarding identified but not yet closed acquisitions. Such forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain and there are or may be important factors that could cause actual outcomes or results to differ materially from those indicated in such statements. BREIT believes these factors also include but are not limited to those described under the section entitled "Risk Factors" in its prospectus and annual report for the most recent fiscal year, and any such updated factors included in its periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (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 prospectus and other filings). Except as otherwise required by federal securities laws, BREIT undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor 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 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.

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