

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 6 DATED JULY 15, 2021
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2021

This prospectus supplement (“Supplement”) is part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated February 12, 2021 (as supplemented to date, the “Prospectus”). Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meanings as in the Prospectus. References herein to the “Company,” “BREIT,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The purposes of this Supplement are as follows:

- to provide an update on BREIT’s portfolio;
- to disclose the transaction price for each class of our common stock as of August 1, 2021;
- to disclose the calculation of our June 30, 2021 NAV per share for all share classes;
- to provide an update on the status of our current public offering (the “Offering”); and
- to otherwise update the Prospectus.

Portfolio Update

For the month ended June 30, 2021, BREIT’s Class S NAV per share increased \$0.19, from \$12.44 as of May 31, 2021 to \$12.63 as of June 30, 2021.¹ This price movement was primarily attributable to increases in the value of our industrial and multifamily properties.

As the economic recovery continues to progress, we are encouraged by the strong performance of our real estate portfolio as a result of BREIT’s sector and market selection.

In addition, we continue to identify differentiated opportunities to acquire high-quality, income-generating assets in growth markets and have invested or committed \$30 billion year-to-date.² For example, on June 22, 2021, BREIT entered into an agreement to acquire Home Partners of America (“HPA”), valuing the company at \$6.0 billion. HPA is one of the largest private owners and operators of single-family rental (“SFR”) homes in the United States, with a high-quality portfolio of over 17,000 homes across the country. The portfolio is concentrated in growth markets such as Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Seattle and Tampa, with a current occupancy rate of 98%. The SFR sector is benefitting from attractive supply-demand fundamentals with supply remaining lower than new household formations over the past decade and demand benefitting from strong demographic tailwinds. We believe Blackstone Real Estate’s substantial experience with residential rental properties and commitment to acting responsibly to support residents will bring valuable perspective and best-in-class operating standards to the ownership and maintenance of these homes. The transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2021, subject to customary closing conditions.

Further, on July 14, 2021, BREIT entered into an agreement to acquire from American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”) its interests in a U.S. affordable housing portfolio for a \$5.1 billion equity purchase price, plus the assumption of debt. BREIT’s proposed investment reflects a majority economic interest in a series of partnerships that own 678 affordable housing communities totaling approximately 83,000 apartments located throughout the U.S.³ The portfolio consists of primarily suburban, garden-style properties concentrated in growth markets in California, Colorado, Texas and Virginia and has maintained high occupancy (96% 10-year average). AIG’s U.S. housing portfolio was originally developed under the Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), and existing regulatory and rent restrictions apply to 100% of the properties BREIT will acquire. The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2021, subject to customary closing conditions and approvals.⁴

For more information on our Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines, please refer to page 183 of the Prospectus.

August 1, 2021 Transaction Price

The transaction price for each share class of our common stock for subscriptions accepted as of August 1, 2021 (and repurchases as of July 31, 2021) is as follows:

¹ BREIT’s Class I NAV per share increased from \$12.41 to \$12.61, BREIT’s Class T NAV per share increased from \$12.23 to \$12.43 and BREIT’s Class D NAV per share increased from \$12.24 to \$12.43.

² Represents closed or committed real estate and real estate debt investments as of July 14, 2021.

³ Various third-party operators hold stakes in the individual properties in the portfolio to varying degrees.

⁴ There can be no assurance that this transaction will close as expected or at all. If the agreement is terminated under certain conditions, AIG will be entitled to retain a \$500 million cash deposit.

	Transaction Price (per share)	
Class S	\$	12.6302
Class I	\$	12.6072
Class T	\$	12.4301
Class D	\$	12.4303

The August 1 transaction price for each of our share classes is equal to such class's NAV per share as of June 30, 2021. A detailed calculation of the NAV per share is set forth below. The purchase price of our common stock for each share class equals the transaction price of such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The repurchase price for each share class equals the transaction price of such class.

June 30, 2021 NAV per Share

We calculate NAV per share in accordance with the valuation guidelines that have been approved by our board of directors. Our NAV per share, which is updated as of the last calendar day of each month, is posted on our website at www.breit.com and is made available on our toll-free, automated telephone line at (844) 702-1299. Please refer to "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" in the Prospectus for how our NAV is determined. The Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining our NAV. All our property investments are appraised annually by third party appraisal firms in accordance with our valuation guidelines and such appraisals are reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. Transactions or events have occurred since June 30, 2021 that could have a material impact on our NAV per share, upon which our transaction price is based. We have included a breakdown of the components of total NAV and NAV per share for June 30, 2021 along with the immediately preceding month.

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of June 30, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	June 30, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 42,447,750
Investments in real estate debt	5,729,378
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,353,668
Cash and cash equivalents	1,680,991
Restricted cash	2,243,237
Other assets	2,190,725
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,715,052)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(350,598)
Subscriptions received in advance	(2,072,884)
Other liabilities	(1,048,171)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(442,588)
Management fee payable	(33,549)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(9,072)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(377,599)
Net asset value	\$ 31,596,236
Number of outstanding shares/units	2,507,783

⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of June 30, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$828.9 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of June 30, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share/Unit	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net asset value	\$ 11,642,954	\$ 16,720,508	\$ 623,842	\$ 2,256,180	\$ 352,752	\$ 31,596,236
Number of outstanding shares/units	921,838	1,326,271	50,188	181,506	27,980	2,507,783
NAV Per Share/Unit as of June 30, 2021	\$ 12.6302	\$ 12.6072	\$ 12.4301	\$ 12.4303	\$ 12.6072	

⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partner, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the June 30, 2021 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.2%	4.9%
Industrial	6.5%	5.0%
Net lease	7.0%	6.5%
Hospitality	9.2%	9.5%
Self Storage	7.0%	5.5%
Retail	7.6%	6.3%
Office	6.7%	5.5%

⁽¹⁾ Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hospitality Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.7%	+2.0%	+1.8%	+2.5%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.7%)	(1.2%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.4%	+3.2%	+2.3%	+1.4%	+2.8%	+2.3%	+3.2%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(3.1%)	(3.6%)	(1.9%)	(1.3%)	(2.8%)	(2.3%)	(2.9%)

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of May 31, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	May 31, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 41,205,996
Investments in real estate debt	5,591,240
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,333,767
Cash and cash equivalents	686,868
Restricted cash	1,834,114
Other assets	1,701,978
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,693,419)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(514,475)
Subscriptions received in advance	(1,639,629)
Other liabilities	(760,211)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(348,267)
Management fee payable	(30,733)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(8,771)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(360,685)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 28,997,773</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>2,337,942</u>

- ⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of May 31, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$778.9 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of May 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share/Unit	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units⁽¹⁾	Total
Net asset value	\$ 10,887,311	\$ 15,092,619	\$ 600,853	\$ 2,069,022	\$ 347,968	\$ 28,997,773
Number of outstanding shares/units	875,506	1,216,288	49,127	168,979	28,042	2,337,942
NAV Per Share/Unit as of May 31, 2021	\$ 12.4355	\$ 12.4088	\$ 12.2307	\$ 12.2443	\$ 12.4088	

- ⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partnership, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Status of our Current Public Offering

We are currently offering on a continuous basis up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. As of the date of this Supplement, we had issued and sold in the Offering (i) 517,664,969 shares of our common stock (consisting of 225,787,878 Class S Shares, 225,998,940 Class I Shares, 5,930,397 Class T Shares, and 59,947,754 Class D Shares) in the primary offering for total proceeds of \$6.2 billion and (ii) 18,997,180 shares of our common stock (consisting of 9,943,245 Class S Shares, 6,676,548 Class I Shares, 559,654 Class T Shares, and 1,817,733 Class D Shares) pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan for a total value of \$0.2 billion. As of June 30, 2021, our aggregate NAV was \$31.6 billion. We intend to continue selling shares in the Offering on a monthly basis.

Updates to the Prospectus

Prospectus Summary

Risk Factors

The following disclosure is added as a new risk factor in the section of the Prospectus titled “Risk Factors—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Government housing regulations may limit the opportunities at some of the government-assisted housing properties we invest in, and failure to comply with resident qualification requirements may result in financial penalties and/or loss of benefits, such as rental revenues paid by government agencies.

To the extent that we invest in government-assisted housing, we may acquire properties that benefit from governmental programs intended to provide affordable housing to individuals with low or moderate incomes. These programs, which are typically administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) or state housing finance agencies, typically provide mortgage insurance, favorable financing terms, tax credits or rental assistance payments to property owners. As a condition of the receipt of assistance under these programs, the properties must comply with various requirements, which typically limit rents to pre-approved amounts and impose restrictions on resident incomes. Failure to comply with these requirements and restrictions may result in financial penalties or loss of benefits. In addition, we will typically need to obtain the approval of HUD in order to acquire or dispose of a significant interest in or manage a HUD-assisted property.

Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the second, third and fourth paragraphs of the section of the Prospectus titled “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Valuation of Investments—Consolidated Properties” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Each property will be valued by an independent third-party appraisal firm annually. Annual appraisals may be delayed for a short period in exceptional circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each of the Company’s single family rental housing (“SFR”) portfolios will be appraised at the same time on an annual basis. Homes purchased after the annual SFR appraisal will be appraised as part of the subsequent year’s SFR appraisal. Properties purchased or treated as a portfolio may be valued as a single asset. In certain cases, such as SFR, homes may be valued as portfolios determined by the Adviser based on the characteristics and geographical basis of the underlying properties. Each third-party appraisal is performed in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, or the similar industry standard for the country where the property appraisal is conducted, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor for reasonableness. Upon conclusion of the appraisal, the independent third-party appraisal firm prepares a written report with an estimated range of gross market value of the property. Concurrent with the appraisal process, the Adviser values each property and, taking into account the appraisal, among other factors, determines the appropriate valuation within the range provided by the independent third-party appraisal firm. Each appraisal must be reviewed, approved and signed by an individual with the professional designation of MAI (a Designated Member of the Appraisal Institute) or similar designation or, for international appraisals, a public or other certified expert for real estate valuations. We believe our policy of obtaining appraisals by independent third parties will meaningfully enhance the accuracy of our NAV calculation. Any appraisal provided by an independent third-party appraisal firm will be performed in accordance with our valuation guidelines and will not be considered in the Adviser’s valuation of the applicable property until our independent valuation advisor has confirmed the reasonableness of such appraisal.

The Adviser will value our properties monthly, based on current material market data and other information deemed relevant, with review and confirmation for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor. When an annual appraisal is received, our valuations will fall within range of the third-party appraisal; however, updates to valuations thereafter may be outside of the range of values provided in the most recent third-party appraisal. Although monthly reviews of each of our real property valuations will be performed by our independent valuation advisor, such reviews are based on asset and portfolio level information provided by the Adviser, including historical or forecasted operating revenues and expenses of the properties, lease agreements on the properties, revenues and expenses of the properties, information regarding recent or planned estimated capital expenditures, the then-most recent annual third-party appraisals, and any other information relevant to valuing the real estate property, which information will not be independently verified by our independent valuation advisor.

The Adviser will monitor our properties for events that the Adviser believes may be expected to have a material impact on the most recent estimated values of such property, and will notify our independent valuation advisor of such events. If, in the opinion of the Adviser, an event becomes known to the Adviser (including through communication with our independent valuation advisor) that is likely to have any material impact on previously provided estimated values of the affected properties, the Adviser will adjust the valuation of such properties, subject to the review and confirmation for reasonableness of our independent valuation advisor. If deemed appropriate by the Adviser or our independent valuation advisor, any necessary adjustment will be determined as soon as practicable. Annual appraisals may also trigger an adjustment in the value of a property when received.

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the first sentence of the eighth paragraph of the section of the Prospectus titled “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Valuation of Investments—Consolidated Properties” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

In conducting their investigations and analyses, our independent valuation advisor and other independent third-party appraisal firms will take into account customary and accepted financial and commercial procedures and considerations as they deem relevant, which may include, without limitation, the review of documents, materials and information relevant to valuing the property that are provided by us, such as (i) historical or forecasted operating revenues and expenses of the property; (ii) lease agreements on the property; (iii) the revenues and expenses of the property; (iv) information regarding recent or planned estimated capital expenditures; and (v) any other information relevant to valuing the real estate property.

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 5 DATED JUNE 15, 2021
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2021

This prospectus supplement (“Supplement”) is part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated February 12, 2021 (as supplemented to date, the “Prospectus”). Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meanings as in the Prospectus. References herein to the “Company,” “BREIT,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The purposes of this Supplement are as follows:

- to provide an update on BREIT’s portfolio;
- to disclose the transaction price for each class of our common stock as of July 1, 2021;
- to disclose the calculation of our May 31, 2021 NAV per share for all share classes;
- to provide an update on the status of our current public offering (the “Offering”); and
- to otherwise update the Prospectus.

Portfolio Update

For the month ended May 31, 2021, BREIT’s Class S NAV per share increased \$0.31, from \$12.13 as of April 30, 2021 to \$12.44 as of May 31, 2021.¹ This price movement was primarily attributable to increases in the value of our industrial and multifamily properties.

As the economic recovery continues to progress, we are encouraged by the strong performance of our real estate portfolio as a result of BREIT’s sector and market selection.

In addition, we continue to identify differentiated opportunities to acquire high-quality, income-generating assets in growth markets and have deployed or committed \$14 billion year-to-date.² For example, in May, BREIT closed on the 361,000 square foot Anthem Technology Center in Midtown Atlanta for \$250 million.³ The asset is 100% leased to Blue Cross Blue Shield Healthcare Plan of Georgia⁴ and is located in one of the most dynamic submarkets in Atlanta, with proximity to Georgia Tech’s deep and diverse talent pool.

Further, on June 7, 2021, Blackstone and QTS Realty Trust (NYSE: QTS) (“QTS”) announced that they entered into a definitive agreement under which BREIT, Blackstone Infrastructure Partners, and other long-term perpetual capital vehicles managed by Blackstone will acquire all outstanding shares of common stock of QTS for approximately \$10 billion, including the assumption of debt. QTS is a leading provider of data center solutions with a portfolio of high-quality assets in top tier data center markets. We believe data centers are benefitting from strong, secular tailwinds, such as the rapid digitalization of data. The transaction is subject to a 40-day go-shop period, approval by QTS’ stockholders and the satisfaction of other customary closing conditions. Subject to satisfaction of these conditions, we currently expect this transaction to close in the second half of 2021.⁵ Following closing, QTS will be jointly owned by BREIT and Blackstone Infrastructure Partners.

For more information on our Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines, please refer to page 183 of the Prospectus.

July 1, 2021 Transaction Price

The transaction price for each share class of our common stock for subscriptions accepted as of July 1, 2021 (and repurchases as of June 30, 2021) is as follows:

	Transaction Price	
	(per share)	
Class S	\$	12.4355
Class I	\$	12.4088
Class T	\$	12.2307
Class D	\$	12.2443

¹ BREIT’s Class I NAV per share increased from \$12.10 to \$12.41, BREIT’s Class T NAV per share increased from \$11.92 to \$12.23 and BREIT’s Class D NAV per share increased from \$11.94 to \$12.24.

² Represents closed or committed real estate and real estate debt investments as of June 8, 2021.

³ BREIT’s purchase price at share is \$245M, reflecting 98% ownership interest.

⁴ Reflects office space. Retail space (1% of total square feet) is leased to a bank.

⁵ There can be no assurance that this transaction will close as expected or at all.

The July 1 transaction price for each of our share classes is equal to such class's NAV per share as of May 31, 2021. A detailed calculation of the NAV per share is set forth below. The purchase price of our common stock for each share class equals the transaction price of such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The repurchase price for each share class equals the transaction price of such class.

May 31, 2021 NAV per Share

We calculate NAV per share in accordance with the valuation guidelines that have been approved by our board of directors. Our NAV per share, which is updated as of the last calendar day of each month, is posted on our website at www.breit.com and is made available on our toll-free, automated telephone line at (844) 702-1299. Please refer to "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" in the Prospectus for how our NAV is determined. The Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining our NAV. All our property investments are appraised annually by third party appraisal firms in accordance with our valuation guidelines and such appraisals are reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. Transactions or events have occurred since May 31, 2021 that could have a material impact on our NAV per share, upon which our transaction price is based. We have included a breakdown of the components of total NAV and NAV per share for May 31, 2021 along with the immediately preceding month.

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of May 31, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	May 31, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 41,205,996
Investments in real estate debt	5,591,240
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,333,767
Cash and cash equivalents	686,868
Restricted cash	1,834,114
Other assets	1,701,978
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,693,419)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(514,475)
Subscriptions received in advance	(1,639,629)
Other liabilities	(760,211)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(348,267)
Management fee payable	(30,733)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(8,771)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(360,685)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 28,997,773</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>2,337,942</u>

- ⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of May 31, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$778.9 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of May 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
NAV Per Share/Unit						
Net asset value	\$ 10,887,311	\$ 15,092,619	\$ 600,853	\$ 2,069,022	\$ 347,968	\$ 28,997,773
Number of outstanding shares/units	875,506	1,216,288	49,127	168,979	28,042	2,337,942
NAV Per Share/Unit as of May 31, 2021	<u>\$ 12.4355</u>	<u>\$ 12.4088</u>	<u>\$ 12.2307</u>	<u>\$ 12.2443</u>	<u>\$ 12.4088</u>	

- ⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partner, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the May 31, 2021 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.2%	5.0%
Industrial	6.5%	5.1%
Net lease	7.0%	6.5%
Hospitality	9.2%	9.5%
Self Storage	7.0%	5.5%
Retail	7.6%	6.4%
Office	7.1%	6.1%

- ⁽¹⁾ Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hospitality Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+2.0%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+2.5%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(1.9%)	(1.7%)	(1.7%)	(1.2%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.4%	+3.1%	+2.2%	+1.4%	+2.8%	+2.3%	+2.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(3.1%)	(3.6%)	(2.0%)	(1.3%)	(2.8%)	(2.2%)	(2.7%)

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of April 30, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	April 30, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 39,575,647
Investments in real estate debt	5,386,436
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,300,854
Cash and cash equivalents	291,001
Restricted cash	1,600,717
Other assets	1,547,182
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,570,047)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(899,624)
Subscriptions received in advance	(1,461,338)
Other liabilities	(776,179)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(224,102)
Management fee payable	(27,901)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(7,853)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(318,960)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 26,415,833</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>2,184,245</u>

- (1) Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of April 30, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$732.4 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of April 30, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
NAV Per Share/Unit						
Net asset value	\$ 10,057,227	\$ 13,541,968	\$ 573,316	\$ 1,904,785	\$ 338,537	\$ 26,415,833
Number of outstanding shares/units	829,305	1,119,366	48,086	159,505	27,983	2,184,245
NAV Per Share/Unit as of April 30, 2021	\$ 12.1273	\$ 12.0979	\$ 11.9228	\$ 11.9419	\$ 12.0979	

- (1) Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partnership, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Status of our Current Public Offering

We are currently offering on a continuous basis up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. As of the date of this Supplement, we had issued and sold in the Offering (i) 389,816,482 shares of our common stock (consisting of 173,498,947 Class S Shares, 170,168,696 Class I Shares, 4,016,344 Class T Shares, and 42,132,495 Class D Shares) in the primary offering for total proceeds of \$4.6 billion and (ii) 14,938,054 shares of our common stock (consisting of 7,869,533 Class S Shares, 5,200,145 Class I Shares, 447,902 Class T Shares, and 1,420,474 Class D Shares) pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan for a total value of \$0.2 billion. As of May 31, 2021, our aggregate NAV was \$29.0 billion. We intend to continue selling shares in the Offering on a monthly basis.

Updates to the Prospectus

Prospectus Summary

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the section of the Prospectus titled “Prospectus Summary—Do your investment guidelines overlap with the objectives or guidelines of any of Blackstone’s affiliates, and do any Blackstone affiliates receive priority with respect to certain investments?” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Q: Do your investment guidelines overlap with the objectives or guidelines of any of Blackstone’s affiliates, and do any Blackstone affiliates receive priority with respect to certain investments?

A: Blackstone believes our investment objectives, guidelines and strategy are generally distinct from Other Blackstone Accounts (as defined below). Accordingly, we believe there has been to date, and expect there will continue to be, sufficient investment opportunities for us within our investment guidelines because of the scale of the real estate market. There will, however, be overlap of real estate and real estate debt investment opportunities with certain Other Blackstone Accounts that are actively investing and similar overlap with future Other Blackstone Accounts. This overlap will from time to time create conflicts of interest, which the Adviser and its affiliates will seek to manage in a fair and reasonable manner in their sole discretion in accordance with their prevailing policies and procedures.

With respect to Other Blackstone Accounts with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but that do not have priority over us, investment opportunities are allocated among us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts in accordance with Blackstone’s prevailing policies and procedures on a basis that the Adviser and its affiliates believe to be fair and reasonable in their sole discretion, which may be pro rata based on relative available capital, subject to the following considerations: (i) any applicable investment objectives or focus of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (which, for us, includes our primary objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions), (ii) any investment limitations, parameters or contractual provisions of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (e.g., a joint venture between us and an Other Blackstone Account must be on substantially similar terms),

(iii) the sector, geography/location, expected return profile, expected distribution rates, anticipated cash flows, expected stability or volatility of cash flows, leverage profile, risk profile, and other features of the applicable investment opportunity and its impact on portfolio concentration and diversification (including, but not limited to, (A) allocations necessary for us or Other Blackstone Accounts to maintain a particular concentration in a certain type of investment (e.g., if an Other Blackstone Account follows a liquid strategy pursuant to which it sells a type of investment more or less frequently than us and we or such Other Blackstone Account needs a non pro rata additional allocation to maintain a particular concentration in that type of investment) and (B) whether a particular fund already has its desired exposure to the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question), (iv) maintaining structuring and financing flexibility for shared investments, (v) avoiding allocation that could result in de minimis or odd lot investments and (vi) legal, tax, accounting, regulatory and other considerations deemed relevant by the Adviser and its affiliates (including, without limitation, maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act).

Currently, Other Blackstone Accounts invest in “core+” real estate and real estate-related assets in the United States and Canada (which are generally substantially stabilized assets generating relatively stable cash flow), with a focus on office, multifamily, industrial, retail and life sciences assets in major cities and markets across the U.S. and Canada (together with other accounts with similar investment strategies, the “Private Core+ Accounts”). While our primary investment objective of providing current income differs from the Private Core+ Accounts, Blackstone believes there likely will be some overlap of investment opportunities for us and the Private Core+ Accounts because our investment objectives overlap with the investment objectives of the Private Core+ Accounts to some extent. To the extent an investment is determined by Blackstone to satisfy the investment objectives of us and the Private Core+ Accounts, such investment will generally be allocated in accordance with Blackstone’s prevailing policies and procedures described above. Certain Other Blackstone Accounts also invest in real estate debt with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours, but do not have priority over us. To the extent an investment is determined by Blackstone to satisfy the investment objectives of us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, such investment will be allocated in accordance with Blackstone’s prevailing policies and procedures described above. To the extent we acquire properties through joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts, such investments will be allocated as described above, and we may be allocated interests in such joint ventures that are larger or smaller than the interests of the Other Blackstone Accounts. Generally, we expect the level of control we have with respect to any joint venture will correspond to our economic interest in such joint venture but this may vary from time to time.

Furthermore, certain of the Other Blackstone Accounts that invest in “opportunistic” real estate and real estate-related assets globally (which often are undermanaged assets and with higher potential for equity appreciation) have priority over us with respect to such investment opportunities (together with future accounts with similar investment strategies, the “Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts”) and select investments (e.g., certain core+ life sciences investments and private real estate loans) will be first offered to certain Other Blackstone Accounts (which we generally expect to have investment strategies distinct from ours but can overlap to some extent).

The Adviser and its affiliates calculate available capital, weigh the factors described above (which will not be weighted equally) and make other investment allocation decisions in accordance with their prevailing policies and procedures in their sole discretion, taking into account a variety of considerations, which may include, without limitation, net asset value, any actual or anticipated allocations, expected future fundraising and uses of capital, applicable investment guidelines, exercise rights and investor preferences, any or all reserves, vehicle sizes, targeted amounts of securities as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates, geographic limitations and actual or anticipated capital needs or other factors determined by the Adviser and its affiliates. The manner in which our available capital is determined may differ from, or subsequently change with respect to, Other Blackstone Accounts. The amounts and forms of leverage utilized for investments will also be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their sole discretion. Any differences or adjustments with respect to the manner in which available capital is determined with respect to us or Other Blackstone Accounts may adversely impact our allocation of particular investment opportunities. There is no assurance that any conflicts arising out of the foregoing will be resolved in our favor. Blackstone is entitled to amend its policies and procedures at any time without prior notice or our consent.

“Other Blackstone Accounts” means investment funds, REITs, vehicles, accounts, products and/or other similar arrangements sponsored, advised, and/or managed by Blackstone or its affiliates, whether currently in existence or subsequently established (in each case, including any related successor funds, alternative vehicles, supplemental capital vehicles, surge funds, over-flow funds, co-investment vehicles and other entities formed in connection with Blackstone or its affiliates side-by-side or additional general partner investments with respect thereto).

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the section of the Prospectus titled “Prospectus Summary—Do you acquire properties in joint ventures, including joint ventures with affiliates?” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Q: Do you acquire properties in joint ventures, including joint ventures with affiliates?

A: We have acquired properties through joint ventures with non-affiliated third parties and expect to acquire properties through additional joint ventures, including joint ventures with affiliates of the Adviser. Any joint venture with an affiliate of the Adviser must be approved by a majority of our directors (including a majority of our independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on substantially the same, or more favorable, terms and conditions as those received by other joint venture partners. In certain cases, we may not control the management of joint ventures in which we invest, but we may have the right to approve major decisions of the joint venture. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts.

Risk Factors

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the section of the Prospectus titled “Risk Factors—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate—We may make a substantial amount of joint venture investments, including with Blackstone affiliates. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on the financial condition of our joint venture partners and disputes between us and our joint venture partners.” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

We may make a substantial amount of joint venture investments, including with Blackstone affiliates. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on the financial condition of our joint venture partners and disputes between us and our joint venture partners.

We have made joint venture investments with third parties and, subject to the requirements in our charter, we expect to make additional joint venture investments in the future with Blackstone affiliates or third parties in partnerships or other entities that own real properties. We have entered into, and expect to continue to enter into, joint ventures as part of an acquisition with the seller of the properties. We may acquire non-controlling interests or shared control interests in joint ventures. Even if we have some control in a joint venture, we would not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the joint venture. Investments in joint ventures may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were another party not involved, including the possibility that joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their required capital contributions. Joint venture partners may have economic or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor the joint venture partner would have full control over the joint venture. Disputes between us and joint venture partners may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with joint venture partners might result in subjecting properties owned by the joint venture to additional risk. In some cases, our joint venture partner may be entitled to property management fees, promote or other incentive fee payments as part of the arrangement of the joint venture. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our joint venture partners.

In addition, in connection with investments in which we participate alongside any Other Blackstone Accounts, the Adviser may decline to exercise, or delegate to a third party, certain control, foreclosure and similar governance rights relating to such shared investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other reasons. There is no guarantee that we will be able to co-invest with any Other Blackstone Account in the future. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts.

If we have a right of first refusal to buy out a joint venture partner, we may be unable to finance such a buy-out if it becomes exercisable or we are required to purchase such interest at a time when it would not otherwise be in our best interest to do so. If our interest is subject to a buy/sell right, we may not have sufficient cash, available borrowing capacity or other capital resources to allow us to elect to purchase an interest of a joint venture partner subject to the buy/sell right, in which case we may be forced to sell our interest as the result of the exercise of such right when we would otherwise prefer to keep our interest. In some joint ventures we may be obligated to buy all or a portion of our joint venture partner's interest in connection with a crystallization event, and we may be unable to finance such a buy-out when such crystallization event occurs, which may result in interest or other penalties accruing on the purchase price. If we buy our joint venture partner's interest we will have increased exposure in the underlying investment. The price we use to buy our joint venture partner's interest or sell our interest is typically determined by negotiations between us and our joint venture partner and there is no assurance that such price will be representative of the value of the underlying property or equal to our then-current valuation of our interest in the joint venture that is used to calculate our NAV. Finally, we may not be able to sell our interest in a joint venture if we desire to exit the venture for any reason or if our interest is likewise subject to a right of first refusal of our joint venture partner, our ability to sell such interest may be adversely impacted by such right. Joint ownership arrangements with Blackstone affiliates may also entail further conflicts of interest. Joint venture partners may receive ongoing fees in connection with providing service to the joint venture or its properties, including promote fees, beyond their equity investment, which would reduce the amount of our economic interest.

Some additional risks and conflicts related to our joint venture investments (including joint venture investments with Blackstone affiliates) include:

- the joint venture partner could have economic or other interests that are inconsistent with or different from our interests, including interests relating to the financing, management, operation, leasing or sale of the assets purchased by such joint venture;
- our joint venture partners may receive ongoing fees from our joint ventures, including promote payments and potential buyouts of their equity investments, all of which may reduce amounts otherwise payable to us;
- tax, Investment Company Act and other regulatory requirements applicable to the joint venture partner could cause it to want to take actions contrary to our interests;
- the joint venture partner could have joint control or joint governance of the joint venture even in cases where its economic stake in the joint venture is significantly less than ours;
- under the joint venture arrangement, there will be cases where neither we nor the joint venture partner will be in a position to unilaterally control the joint venture, and deadlocks may occur. Such deadlocks could adversely impact the operations and profitability of the joint venture, including as a result of the inability of the joint venture to act quickly in connection with a potential acquisition or disposition. In addition, depending on the governance structure of such joint venture partner, decisions of such vehicle may be subject to approval by individuals who are independent of Blackstone;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner may have a buy/sell right and, as a result of an impasse that triggers the exercise of such right, we could be forced to sell our investment in the joint venture, or buy the joint venture partner's share of the joint venture at a time when it would not otherwise be in our best interest to do so;
- our participation in investments in which a joint venture partner participates will be less than what our participation would have been had such joint venture partner not participated, and because there may be no limit on the amount of capital that such joint venture partner can raise, the degree of our participation in such investments may decrease over time;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner could each have preemptive rights in respect of future issuances by the joint venture, which could limit a joint venture's ability to attract new third-party capital;
- under the joint venture arrangement, a removal of the Adviser could trigger change of control restrictions that may include buy/sell rights like those described above, a loss of governance rights in the joint venture or other adverse consequences;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner could be subject to lock-ups, which could prevent us from disposing of our interests in the joint venture at a time it determines it would be advantageous to

exit; and

- the joint venture partner could have a right of first offer, tag-along rights, drag-along rights, consent rights or other similar rights in respect of any transfers of the ownership interests in the joint venture to third parties, which could have the effect of making such transfers more complicated or limiting or delaying us from selling our interest in the applicable investment.

Furthermore, we may have conflicting fiduciary obligations if we acquire properties with our affiliates or other related entities; as a result, in any such transaction we may not have the benefit of arm's-length negotiations of the type normally conducted between unrelated parties.

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the section of the Prospectus titled "Risk Factors—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate—We may be subject to expenses and liabilities related to employees of certain portfolio entities owned by us" and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

We may be subject to expenses and liabilities related to employees of certain portfolio entities owned by us.

We may be subject to expenses and liabilities related to employees of certain portfolio entities owned by us. For example, as part of our acquisition of Simply Self Storage in December 2020 we acquired the Simply Storage management team. In addition, we expect to acquire a 645-person employee platform (including senior management) in connection with our proposed acquisition of QTS Realty Trust that is expected to continue to operate the portfolio post-closing under Blackstone oversight. We may acquire other management teams as part of transactions in the future. Such expenses and liabilities include compensation, overhead and other administrative costs, as well as potential liabilities that are commonly faced by employers, such as workers' disability and compensation claims, potential labor disputes, and other employee-related liabilities and grievances. We may also be subject to other operational risks from such employees, including cybersecurity risks or as a result of employee error or malfeasance. In addition, we may encounter unforeseen costs and expenses associated with acquiring such portfolio entities and such expenses may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

The following disclosure is added as a new risk factor in the section of the Prospectus titled "Risk Factors—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate":

Our data center investments are subject to risks from changes in demand, technology and tenant preferences and competition in the data center industry.

Our data center investments are subject to operating risks common to the data center industry, which include changes in tenant demands or preferences, a decline in the technology industry, such as a decrease in the use of mobile or web-based commerce, industry slowdowns, business layoffs or downsizing, relocation of businesses, increased costs of complying with existing or new government regulations and other factors; a downturn in the market for data center space generally such as oversupply of or reduced demand for space; increased competition, including from our tenants choosing to develop their own data centers; and the rapid development of new technologies or the adoption of new industry standards that render our tenants' current products and services or our facilities obsolete or unmarketable. To the extent that any of these or other adverse conditions occur, they are likely to impact market rents for, and cash flows from, our data center investments, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

The following disclosure is added as a new risk factor in the section of the Prospectus titled "Risk Factors—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate":

Inflation may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

An increase in inflation could have an adverse impact on our floating rate mortgages, credit facility and general and administrative expenses, as these costs could increase at a rate higher than our rental and other revenue. Inflation could also have an adverse effect on consumer spending, which could impact our tenants' revenues and, in turn, our percentage rents, where applicable.

In addition, leases of long-term duration or which include renewal options that specify a maximum rate increase may result in below-market lease rates over time if we do not accurately estimate inflation or market lease rates. Provisions of our leases designed to mitigate the risk of inflation and unexpected increases in market lease rates, such as periodic rental increases, may not adequately protect us from the impact of inflation or unexpected increases in market lease rates. If we are subject to below-market lease rates on a significant number of our properties pursuant to long-term leases and our operating and other expenses are increasing faster than anticipated, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations or to pay distributions on our common stock could be materially adversely affected.

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the section of the Prospectus titled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest—Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns.” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns.

Blackstone invests its own capital and third-party capital on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts in a wide variety of investment opportunities on a global basis. Not every opportunity suitable for us will be allocated to us in whole or in part. First, certain exceptions exist that allow specified types of investment opportunities that fall within our investment objectives or strategy to be allocated in whole or in part to Blackstone itself or Other Blackstone Accounts, such as strategic investments made by Blackstone itself (whether in financial institutions or otherwise) and investments by Other Blackstone Accounts that have investment objectives or guidelines similar to or overlapping with ours. It is expected that some activities of Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities will compete with us for one or more investment opportunities that are consistent with our investment objectives, and as a result such investment opportunities may only be available on a limited basis, or not at all, to us. The Adviser may have conflicting loyalties in determining whether an investment opportunity should be allocated to us or an Other Blackstone Account. Our sponsor has adopted guidelines and policies, which it can be expected to update from time to time, regarding allocation of investment opportunities.

With respect to Other Blackstone Accounts with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but that do not have priority over us (including the Private Core+ Accounts), investment opportunities are allocated among us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts in accordance with our sponsor’s prevailing policies and procedures on a basis that the Adviser and its affiliates believe to be fair and reasonable in their sole discretion, which may be pro rata based on relative available capital, subject to the following considerations: (i) any applicable investment objectives or focus of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (which, for us, includes our primary objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions), (ii) any investment limitations, parameters or contractual provisions of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (e.g., a joint venture between us and an Other Blackstone Account must be on substantially similar terms), (iii) the sector, geography/location, expected return profile, expected distribution rates, anticipated cash flows, expected stability or volatility of cash flows, leverage profile, risk profile, and other features of the applicable investment opportunity and its impact on portfolio concentration and diversification (including, but not limited to, (A) allocations necessary for us or Other Blackstone Accounts to maintain a particular concentration in a certain type of investment (e.g., if an Other Blackstone Account follows a liquid strategy pursuant to which it sells a type of investment more or less frequently than us and we or such Other Blackstone Account needs a non pro rata additional allocation to maintain a particular concentration in that type of investment) and (B) whether a particular fund already has its desired exposure to the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question), (iv) maintaining structuring and financing flexibility for shared investments, (v) avoiding allocation that could result in de minimis or odd lot investments and (vi) legal, tax, accounting, regulatory and other considerations deemed relevant by the Adviser and its affiliates (including, without limitation, maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act).

Currently, Private Core+ Accounts invest in “core+” real estate and real estate-related assets in the United States and Canada (which are generally substantially stabilized assets generating relatively stable cash flow), with a focus on office, multifamily, industrial, retail and life sciences assets in major cities and markets across the U.S. and Canada. To the extent an investment is determined by Blackstone to satisfy the investment objectives of us and the Private Core+ Accounts, such investment will be generally allocated in accordance with Blackstone’s prevailing policies and procedures described above. Certain Other Blackstone Accounts also invest in real estate debt with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but do not have priority over us. To the extent an investment is determined by Blackstone to satisfy the investment objectives of us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, such investment will be allocated in accordance with Blackstone’s prevailing policies and procedures described above.

Furthermore, the Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts invest in “opportunistic” real estate and real estate-related assets globally (which often are undermanaged assets and with higher potential for equity appreciation) and have priority over us with respect to such investment opportunities and had approximately \$43.2 billion of unused capital commitments as of March 31, 2021. Other Blackstone Accounts having priority over us will result in fewer investment opportunities being made available to us.

The Adviser and its affiliates calculate available capital, weigh the factors described above (which will not be weighted equally) and make other investment allocation decisions in accordance with their prevailing policies and procedures in their sole discretion, taking into account a variety of considerations, which may include, without limitation, net asset value, any actual or anticipated allocations, expected future fundraising and uses of capital, applicable investment guidelines, excuse rights and investor preferences, any or all reserves, vehicle sizes, targeted amounts of securities as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates, geographic limitations and actual or anticipated capital needs or other factors determined by the Adviser and its affiliates. The manner in which our available capital is determined may differ from, or subsequently change with respect to, Other Blackstone Accounts. The amounts and forms of leverage utilized for investments will also be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their sole discretion. Any differences or adjustments with respect to the manner in which available capital is determined with respect to us or Other Blackstone Accounts may adversely impact our allocation of particular investment opportunities. There is no assurance that any conflicts arising out of the foregoing will be resolved in our favor. Blackstone is entitled to amend its policies and procedures at any time without prior notice or our consent.

The amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by us may be less than or exceed the amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by Other Blackstone Accounts. Such variation may create an incentive for our sponsor to allocate a greater percentage of an investment opportunity to us or such Other Blackstone Accounts, as the case may be.

Investment Objectives and Strategies

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the first paragraph of the section of the Prospectus titled “Investment Objectives and Strategies—Investments in Real Estate” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

To execute our investment strategy, we invest primarily in stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate. We may invest to a lesser extent in Canadian and European cities and potentially elsewhere and opportunistically in equity of public and private real estate-related companies. These investments may include real estate-related operating companies. We may also acquire assets that require some amount of capital investment in order to be renovated or repositioned. We generally will limit investment in new developments on a standalone basis, but may consider development that is ancillary to an overall investment.

The following disclosure supersedes and replaces the section of the Prospectus titled “Investment Objectives and Strategies—Other Investments” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

We may, subject to any required approvals from our board of directors, make investments other than as described above. At all times, we intend to make investments in such a manner consistent with maintaining our qualification as a REIT under the Code and maintaining our status as a non-investment company under the Investment Company Act. We do not intend to underwrite securities of other issuers.

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 DATED MAY 14, 2021
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2021

This prospectus supplement ("Supplement") is part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated February 12, 2021 (as supplemented to date, the "Prospectus"). Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meanings as in the Prospectus. References herein to the "Company," "BREIT," "we," "us," or "our" refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The purposes of this Supplement are as follows:

- to provide an update on BREIT's portfolio;
- to disclose the transaction price for each class of our common stock as of June 1, 2021;
- to disclose the calculation of our April 30, 2021 NAV per share for all share classes;
- to provide an update on the status of our current public offering (the "Offering");
- to otherwise update the Prospectus; and
- to include our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021.

Portfolio Update

For the month ended April 30, 2021, BREIT's Class S NAV per share increased \$0.20, from \$11.93 as of March 31, 2021 to \$12.13 as of April 30, 2021.¹ This price movement was driven by increases in the value of our industrial and multifamily properties.

Though we continue to expect the path to a full economic recovery will be uneven and vary by sector, we are encouraged by the continued strong performance of our real estate portfolio as a result of BREIT's sector and market selection. We believe our real estate portfolio will continue to be well-positioned in a recovering economy.

For more information on our Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines, please refer to page 183 of the Prospectus.

June 1, 2021 Transaction Price

The transaction price for each share class of our common stock for subscriptions accepted as of June 1, 2021 (and repurchases as of May 31, 2021) is as follows:

	Transaction Price	
	(per share)	
Class S	\$	12.1273
Class I	\$	12.0979
Class T	\$	11.9228
Class D	\$	11.9419

The June 1 transaction price for each of our share classes is equal to such class's NAV per share as of April 30, 2021. A detailed calculation of the NAV per share is set forth below. The purchase price of our common stock for each share class equals the transaction price of such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The repurchase price for each share class equals the transaction price of such class.

¹ BREIT's Class I NAV per share increased from \$11.90 to \$12.10, BREIT's Class T NAV per share increased from \$11.72 to \$11.92 and BREIT's Class D NAV per share increased from \$11.75 to \$11.94.

April 30, 2021 NAV per Share

We calculate NAV per share in accordance with the valuation guidelines that have been approved by our board of directors. Our NAV per share, which is updated as of the last calendar day of each month, is posted on our website at www.breit.com and is made available on our toll-free, automated telephone line at (844) 702-1299. Please refer to “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines” in the Prospectus for how our NAV is determined. The Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining our NAV. All our property investments are appraised annually by third party appraisal firms in accordance with our valuation guidelines and such appraisals are reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. Transactions or events have occurred since April 30, 2021 that could have a material impact on our NAV per share, upon which our transaction price is based. We have included a breakdown of the components of total NAV and NAV per share for April 30, 2021 along with the immediately preceding month.

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of April 30, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	April 30, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 39,575,647
Investments in real estate debt	5,386,436
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,300,854
Cash and cash equivalents	291,001
Restricted cash	1,600,717
Other assets	1,547,182
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,570,047)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(899,624)
Subscriptions received in advance	(1,461,338)
Other liabilities	(776,179)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(224,102)
Management fee payable	(27,901)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(7,853)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(318,960)
Net asset value	\$ 26,415,833
Number of outstanding shares/units	2,184,245

- ⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of April 30, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$732.4 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of April 30, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share/Unit	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net asset value	\$ 10,057,227	\$ 13,541,968	\$ 573,316	\$ 1,904,785	\$ 338,537	\$ 26,415,833
Number of outstanding shares/units	829,305	1,119,366	48,086	159,505	27,983	2,184,245
NAV Per Share/Unit as of April 30, 2021	\$ 12.1273	\$ 12.0979	\$ 11.9228	\$ 11.9419	\$ 12.0979	

- ⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partner, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the April 30, 2021 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.3%	5.1%
Industrial	6.5%	5.1%
Net lease	7.1%	6.7%
Hospitality	9.2%	9.7%
Self Storage	7.0%	5.6%
Retail	7.6%	6.5%
Office	7.3%	6.2%

⁽¹⁾ Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hospitality Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.2%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.3%	+3.1%	+2.1%	+1.4%	+2.7%	+2.3%	+2.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(3.0%)	(3.5%)	(2.0%)	(1.3%)	(2.7%)	(2.1%)	(2.7%)

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of March 31, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	March 31, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 38,642,645
Investments in real estate debt	4,896,416
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,282,622
Cash and cash equivalents	574,130
Restricted cash	1,370,434
Other assets	1,283,522
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,671,662)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(1,491,509)
Subscriptions received in advance	(1,230,294)
Other liabilities	(821,603)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(143,215)
Management fee payable	(25,666)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(7,546)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(297,331)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 24,360,943</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>2,048,277</u>

⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of March 31, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$683.5 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of March 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share/Unit	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net asset value	\$ 9,344,964	\$ 12,404,926	\$ 552,348	\$ 1,726,360	\$ 332,345	\$ 24,360,943
Number of outstanding shares/units	783,521	1,042,750	47,115	146,954	27,937	2,048,277
NAV Per Share/Unit as of March 31, 2021	\$ 11.9269	\$ 11.8964	\$ 11.7233	\$ 11.7476	\$ 11.8964	

⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partnership, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Status of our Current Public Offering

We are currently offering on a continuous basis up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. As of the date of this Supplement, we had issued and sold in the Offering (i) 282,556,836 shares of our common stock (consisting of 127,714,375 Class S Shares, 121,742,471 Class I Shares, 2,944,604 Class T Shares, and 30,155,386 Class D Shares) in the primary offering for total proceeds of \$3.3 billion and (ii) 11,001,810 shares of our common stock (consisting of 5,823,977 Class S Shares, 3,802,339 Class I Shares, 335,581 Class T Shares, and 1,039,913 Class D Shares) pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan for a total value of \$0.1 billion. As of April 30, 2021, our aggregate NAV was \$26.4 billion. We intend to continue selling shares in the Offering on a monthly basis.

Updates to the Prospectus

Share Repurchases

The following disclosures regarding our share repurchase plan supersede and replace the disclosures in the sections of the Prospectus indicated below.

The first bulleted risk factor on the cover page:

- 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.

The second bullet under the question “How is an investment in shares of your common stock different from listed REITs?” in the Prospectus Summary:

- An investment in our shares has limited or no liquidity and our share repurchase plan may be modified or suspended. In contrast, an investment in a listed REIT is a liquid investment, as shares can be sold on an exchange at any time.

The first bullet under the heading “Risk Factor Summary” which follows the question, “Are there any risks involved in buying your shares?” in the Prospectus Summary:

- Since there is no public trading market for shares of our common stock, repurchase of shares by us will likely be the only way to dispose of your shares. Our share repurchase plan 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 may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in our discretion. 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 if in its

reasonable judgment it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders, such as when repurchase requests would place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on us that would outweigh the benefit of repurchasing our shares. Our board of directors cannot terminate our share repurchase plan absent a liquidity event which results in our stockholders receiving cash or securities listed on a national securities exchange or where otherwise required by law. As a result, our shares should be considered as having only limited liquidity and at times may be illiquid.

The fourth paragraph under the question “Can I request that my shares be repurchased?” in the Prospectus Summary:

Our approach to portfolio construction is to maintain a portfolio of at least 80% income-generating, stabilized real estate investments and up to 20% in real estate debt investments, cash, cash equivalents and other short-term investments. Real estate investments cannot generally be readily liquidated without impacting our ability to realize full value upon their disposition. The real estate debt portfolio was designed as a feature of our investment program to provide current income and contribute to our overall net returns and, alongside our credit facilities and operating cash flow, as an additional source of liquidity for our share repurchase plan, cash management and other purposes. We may fund repurchase requests from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of our common stock or Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner), and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources. Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real estate or other investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then we may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify or suspend our share repurchase plan if it deems in its reasonable judgment such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Our board of directors cannot terminate our share repurchase plan absent a liquidity event which results in our stockholders receiving cash or securities listed on a national securities exchange or where otherwise required by law. If the transaction price for the applicable month is not made available by the tenth business day prior to the last business day of the month (or is changed after such date), then no repurchase requests will be accepted for such month and stockholders who wish to have their shares repurchased the following month must resubmit their repurchase requests. See “Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations.”

The fourth risk factor in the “Risk Factors” section of the Prospectus:

Your ability to have your shares repurchased through our share repurchase plan is limited. We may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, in our discretion at any time, and the amount of shares we may repurchase is subject to caps. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify or suspend our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders.

We may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested in any particular month to be repurchased under our share repurchase plan, or none at all, in our discretion at any time. We may repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased due to lack of readily available funds because of adverse market conditions beyond our control, the need to maintain liquidity for our operations or because we have determined that investing in real property or other illiquid investments is a better use of our capital than repurchasing our shares. In addition, the aggregate NAV of total repurchases (including repurchases at certain non-U.S. investor access funds primarily created to hold shares of our common stock but excluding any Early Repurchase Deduction applicable to the repurchased shares) is limited, in any calendar month, to no more than 2% of our aggregate NAV (measured using the aggregate NAV as of the end of the immediately preceding month) and, in any calendar quarter, to shares whose aggregate value is no more than 5% of our aggregate NAV (measured using the average aggregate NAV at the end of the immediately preceding three months). Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify, or suspend our share repurchase plan if in its reasonable judgment it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Our board of directors cannot terminate our share repurchase plan absent a liquidity event which results in our stockholders receiving cash or securities listed on a national securities exchange or where otherwise required by law. If the full amount of all shares of our common stock requested to be repurchased in any given month are not repurchased, funds will be allocated pro rata based on the total number of shares of common stock being repurchased without regard to class and subject to the volume limitation. All unsatisfied repurchase requests must be resubmitted after the start of the next month or quarter, or upon the recommencement of the share repurchase plan, as applicable.

The vast majority of our assets consist of properties that cannot generally be readily liquidated without impacting our ability to realize full value upon their disposition. Therefore, we may not always have a sufficient amount of cash to immediately satisfy repurchase requests. Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our

liquid assets in real properties or other illiquid investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then we may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Upon suspension of our share repurchase plan, our share repurchase plan requires our board of directors to consider at least quarterly whether the continued suspension of the plan is in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders; however, we are not required to authorize the recommencement of the share repurchase plan within any specified period of time. As a result, your ability to have your shares repurchased by us may be limited and at times you may not be able to liquidate your investment. See “Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations.

The third paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Limits on the Calculation of our NAV Per Share”:

We include no discounts to our NAV for the illiquid nature of our shares, including the limitations on your ability to sell shares under our share repurchase plan and our ability to modify or suspend our share repurchase plan at any time. Our NAV generally does not consider exit costs (e.g., selling costs and commissions and debt prepayment penalties related to the sale of a property) that would likely be incurred if our assets and liabilities were liquidated or sold. While we may use market pricing concepts to value individual components of our NAV, our per share NAV is not derived from the market pricing information of open-end real estate funds listed on stock exchanges.

The first paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “How to Subscribe”:

You may buy or request that we repurchase shares of our common stock through your financial advisor, a participating broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has a selling agreement with the Dealer Manager. Because an investment in our common stock involves many considerations, your financial advisor or other financial intermediary may help you with this decision. Due to the illiquid nature of investments in real estate, our shares of common stock are only suitable as a long-term investment. Because there is no public market for our shares, stockholders may have difficulty selling their shares if we choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month, in our discretion, or if our board of directors modifies or suspends the share repurchase plan.

The fourth paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations”:

Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real properties or other investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, we may choose to repurchase fewer shares in any particular month than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify or suspend our share repurchase plan if in its reasonable judgment it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Material modifications, including any amendment to the 2% monthly or 5% quarterly limitations on repurchases, to and suspensions of the share repurchase plan will be promptly disclosed to stockholders in a prospectus supplement (or post-effective amendment if required by the Securities Act) or special or periodic report filed by us. Material modifications will also be disclosed on our website. In addition, we may determine to suspend the share repurchase plan due to regulatory changes, changes in law or if we become aware of undisclosed material information that we believe should be publicly disclosed before shares are repurchased. Once the share repurchase plan is suspended, our share repurchase plan requires that we consider the recommencement of the plan at least quarterly. Continued suspension of our share repurchase plan would only be permitted under the plan if our board of directors determines that the continued suspension of the share repurchase plan is in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Our board of directors must affirmatively authorize the recommencement of the plan before stockholder requests will be considered again. Our board of directors cannot terminate our share repurchase plan absent a liquidity event which results in our stockholders receiving cash or securities listed on a national securities exchange or where otherwise required by law.

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2021

On May 13, 2021, we filed our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The report (without exhibits) is attached to this Supplement.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021**

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____**

Commission File Number: 000-55931

Blackstone

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY
(Address of principal executive offices)

81-0696966
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

10154
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 583-5000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of May 13, 2021, the issuer had the following shares outstanding: 875,212,893 shares of Class S common stock, 1,162,622,190 shares of Class I common stock, 49,198,431 shares of Class T common stock, and 168,644,645 shares of Class D common stock.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited) (in thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets		
Investments in real estate, net	\$ 32,505,382	\$ 32,457,713
Investments in unconsolidated entities (includes \$383,343 and \$0 at fair value as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively)	1,209,809	816,220
Investments in real estate debt	4,896,416	4,566,306
Cash and cash equivalents	574,130	333,388
Restricted cash	1,370,434	711,135
Other assets	2,222,594	1,799,253
Total assets	\$ 42,778,765	\$ 40,684,015
Liabilities and Equity		
Mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, net	\$ 19,638,711	\$ 19,976,161
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	1,491,509	2,140,993
Unsecured revolving credit facilities	—	—
Due to affiliates	896,640	887,660
Other liabilities	2,280,567	1,465,194
Total liabilities	24,307,427	24,470,008
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Redeemable non-controlling interests	32,222	30,056
Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 100,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020	—	—
Common stock — Class S shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 3,000,000 shares authorized; 783,521 and 702,853 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	7,835	7,029
Common stock — Class I shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 6,000,000 shares authorized; 1,042,750 and 927,080 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	10,427	9,270
Common stock — Class T shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 500,000 shares authorized; 47,115 and 45,943 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	471	459
Common stock — Class D shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 500,000 shares authorized; 146,954 and 124,141 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	1,470	1,241
Additional paid-in capital	21,507,160	19,059,045
Accumulated deficit and cumulative distributions	(3,485,251)	(3,224,318)
Total stockholders' equity	18,042,112	15,852,726
Non-controlling interests attributable to third party joint ventures	142,932	143,253
Non-controlling interests attributable to BREIT OP unitholders	254,072	187,972
Total equity	18,439,116	16,183,951
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 42,778,765	\$ 40,684,015

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Revenues		
Rental revenue	\$ 652,916	\$ 532,095
Hospitality revenue	58,143	127,472
Other revenue	22,396	15,315
Total revenues	733,455	674,882
Expenses		
Rental property operating	237,705	168,388
Hospitality operating	55,680	99,306
General and administrative	6,960	6,682
Management fee	73,095	49,502
Performance participation allocation	143,215	—
Depreciation and amortization	400,387	328,805
Total expenses	917,042	652,683
Other income (expense)		
Income from unconsolidated entities	34,682	13,269
Income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	239,361	(1,016,147)
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	15,430	371
Interest income	86	1,747
Interest expense	(181,618)	(188,504)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,416)	(1,237)
Other income (expense)	107,946	(48,848)
Total other income (expense)	212,471	(1,239,349)
Net income (loss)	\$ 28,884	\$ (1,217,150)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	\$ (59)	\$ 237
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	(353)	16,826
Net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ 28,472	\$ (1,200,087)
Net income (loss) per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.86)
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding, basic and diluted	1,938,486	1,399,514

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Par Value				Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Cumulative Distributions	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests Attributable to Third Party Joint Ventures	Non- controlling Interests Attributable to BREIT OP Unitholders	Total Equity
	Common Stock Class S	Common Stock Class I	Common Stock Class T	Common Stock Class D						
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 7,029	\$ 9,270	\$ 459	\$ 1,241	\$ 19,059,045	\$ (3,224,318)	\$ 15,852,726	\$ 143,253	\$ 187,972	\$ 16,183,951
Common stock issued	817	1,452	14	227	2,915,914	—	2,918,424	—	—	2,918,424
Offering costs	—	—	—	—	(107,294)	—	(107,294)	—	—	(107,294)
Distribution reinvestment	57	58	3	10	150,046	—	150,174	—	—	150,174
Common stock/units repurchased	(68)	(354)	(5)	(8)	(507,896)	—	(508,331)	(129)	(1,290)	(509,750)
Amortization of compensation awards	—	1	—	—	120	—	121	—	1,177	1,298
Net income (\$343 loss allocated to redeemable non-controlling interests)	—	—	—	—	—	28,472	28,472	402	353	29,227
Distributions declared on common stock (\$0.1600 gross per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(289,405)	(289,405)	—	—	(289,405)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,229	70,316	72,545
Distributions to and redemptions of non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,823)	(4,456)	(7,279)
Allocation to redeemable non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(2,775)	—	(2,775)	—	—	(2,775)
Balance at March 31, 2021	<u>\$ 7,835</u>	<u>\$ 10,427</u>	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 1,470</u>	<u>\$ 21,507,160</u>	<u>\$ (3,485,251)</u>	<u>\$ 18,042,112</u>	<u>\$ 142,932</u>	<u>\$ 254,072</u>	<u>\$ 18,439,116</u>

	Par Value				Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Cumulative Distributions	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests Attributable to Third Party Joint Ventures	Non- controlling Interests Attributable to BREIT OP Unitholders	Total Equity
	Common Stock Class S	Common Stock Class I	Common Stock Class T	Common Stock Class D						
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 5,308	\$ 4,743	\$ 398	\$ 847	\$ 11,716,721	\$ (1,422,885)	\$ 10,305,132	\$ 157,795	\$ 151,721	\$ 10,614,648
Common stock issued	985	3,239	48	141	5,070,844	—	5,075,257	—	—	5,075,257
Offering costs	—	—	—	—	(97,799)	—	(97,799)	—	—	(97,799)
Distribution reinvestment	45	37	3	7	104,830	—	104,922	—	—	104,922
Common stock/units repurchased	(227)	(190)	(10)	(31)	(515,429)	—	(515,887)	—	(335)	(516,222)
Amortization of compensation awards	—	1	—	—	99	—	100	—	500	600
Net loss (\$700 allocated to redeemable non-controlling interests)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,200,087)	(1,200,087)	443	(16,806)	(1,216,450)
Distributions declared on common stock (\$0.1592 gross per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(207,074)	(207,074)	—	—	(207,074)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,255	58,636	67,891
Distributions to and redemptions of non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,188)	(3,475)	(9,663)
Allocation to redeemable non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(508)	—	(508)	—	—	(508)
Balance at March 31, 2020	<u>\$ 6,111</u>	<u>\$ 7,830</u>	<u>\$ 439</u>	<u>\$ 964</u>	<u>\$ 16,278,758</u>	<u>\$ (2,830,046)</u>	<u>\$ 13,464,056</u>	<u>\$ 161,305</u>	<u>\$ 190,241</u>	<u>\$ 13,815,602</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 28,884	\$ (1,217,150)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Management fee	73,095	49,502
Performance participation allocation	143,215	—
Depreciation and amortization	400,387	328,805
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	(15,430)	(371)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,416	1,237
Unrealized (gain) loss on changes in fair value of financial instruments	(316,617)	1,104,394
Income from unconsolidated entities	(34,682)	(13,269)
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	15,101	12,131
Other items	14,418	(1,683)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(20,726)	(70,385)
Increase / (decrease) in due to affiliates	4,804	3,590
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(4,229)	12,238
Net cash provided by operating activities	291,636	209,039
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions of real estate	(362,345)	(2,573,147)
Capital improvements to real estate	(61,713)	(70,648)
Proceeds from disposition of real estate	73,922	4,488
Pre-acquisition costs and deposits	(6,322)	(23,791)
Investment in unconsolidated entities	(364,758)	(808,312)
Purchase of investments in real estate debt	(300,888)	(485,663)
Proceeds from settlement of investments in real estate debt	126,388	87,271
Purchase of real estate-related equity securities	(336,845)	(372,293)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,232,561)	(4,242,095)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,327,903	4,232,000
Offering costs paid	(30,430)	(27,823)
Subscriptions received in advance	1,230,294	290,535
Repurchase of common stock	(323,611)	(46,624)
Repurchase of management fee shares	(124,335)	(42,132)
Redemption of redeemable non-controlling interest	(111,949)	(83,625)
Redemption of affiliate service provider incentive compensation awards	(923)	(335)
Borrowings of mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities	614,085	4,551,680
Repayments from mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities	(957,247)	(3,591,784)
Borrowings under secured financings on investments in real estate debt	—	45,541
Repayments of secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(635,805)	(618,147)
Borrowings from affiliate unsecured revolving credit facility	60,000	125,000
Repayments on affiliate unsecured revolving credit facility	(60,000)	(125,000)
Borrowings from unsecured revolving credit facilities	—	130,000
Repayments on unsecured revolving credit facilities	—	(130,000)
Payment of deferred financing costs	(13,640)	(19,894)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	825	10,953
Distributions to and redemptions of non-controlling interests	(6,623)	(8,342)
Distributions	(127,578)	(81,486)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,840,966	4,610,517
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	900,041	577,461
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	1,044,523	1,109,702
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 1,944,564	\$ 1,687,163
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash to the condensed consolidated balance sheets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 574,130	\$ 738,553
Restricted cash	1,370,434	948,610
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 1,944,564	\$ 1,687,163

Non-cash investing and financing activities:

Assumption of mortgage notes in conjunction with acquisitions of real estate	\$ —	\$ 109,069
Assumption of other liabilities in conjunction with acquisitions of real estate	\$ 2,945	\$ 2,416
Assumption of other liabilities in conjunction with acquisitions of investments in unconsolidated entities	\$ 9,249	\$ —
Accrued pre-acquisition costs	\$ —	\$ 803
Accrued capital expenditures and acquisition related costs	\$ 7,009	\$ 3,363
Accrued distributions	\$ 11,914	\$ 21,103
Accrued stockholder servicing fee due to affiliate	\$ 78,094	\$ 70,409
Redeemable non-controlling interest issued as settlement of performance participation allocation	\$ 192,648	\$ 141,396
Exchange of redeemable non-controlling interest for Class I shares	\$ 12,246	\$ 9,228
Exchange of redeemable non-controlling interest for Class I or Class B units	\$ 68,453	\$ 48,543
Allocation to redeemable non-controlling interest	\$ 2,775	\$ 508
Distribution reinvestment	\$ 150,174	\$ 104,922
Accrued common stock repurchases	\$ 87,350	\$ 427,259
Accrued common stock repurchases due to affiliate	\$ 27,387	\$ —
Payable for investments in real estate debt	\$ 22,974	\$ 389,878

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Business Purpose

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (“BREIT” or the “Company”) invests primarily in stabilized income-oriented commercial real estate in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in real estate debt. The Company is the sole general partner of BREIT Operating Partnership, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“BREIT OP”). BREIT Special Limited Partner L.P. (the “Special Limited Partner”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Blackstone Group Inc. (together with its affiliates, “Blackstone”), owns a special limited partner interest in BREIT OP. Substantially all of the Company’s business is conducted through BREIT OP. The Company and BREIT OP are externally managed by BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the “Adviser”). The Adviser is part of the real estate group of Blackstone, a leading global investment manager, which serves as the Company’s sponsor. The Company was formed on November 16, 2015 as a Maryland corporation and qualifies as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

As of March 31, 2021, the Company had received aggregate net proceeds of \$24.2 billion from selling shares of the Company’s common stock through both the Offering, as defined below, and in unregistered sales. The Company had previously registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) two offerings for an aggregate of up to \$17.0 billion in shares of common stock (the “Previous Offerings”) and accepted gross offering proceeds of \$16.3 billion during the period January 1, 2017 to February 1, 2021. The Company subsequently registered with the SEC a follow-on offering of up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in its primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan, which the Company began using to offer shares of its common stock in February 2021 (the “Current Offering” and with the Previous Offerings, the “Offering”). The Company intends to sell any combination of four classes of shares of its common stock, with a dollar value up to the maximum aggregate amount of the Current Offering. The share classes have different upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and ongoing stockholder servicing fees. The Company intends to continue selling shares on a monthly basis.

As of March 31, 2021, the Company owned 1,429 properties and had 260 real estate debt investment positions. The Company currently operates in eight reportable segments: Multifamily, Industrial, Net Lease, Hospitality, Self Storage, Retail, and Office properties, and Investments in Real Estate Debt. Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing including apartments, student housing and manufactured housing. Net Lease includes the real estate assets of The Bellagio Las Vegas (“Bellagio”) and the unconsolidated interest in the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay joint venture. Any additional unconsolidated interests are included in the respective property segment as further described in Note 4 – Investments in Unconsolidated Entities. Financial results by segment are reported in Note 15 — Segment Reporting.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. The condensed consolidated financial statements, including the condensed notes thereto, are unaudited and exclude some of the disclosures required in audited financial statements. Management believes it has made all necessary adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring items, so that the condensed consolidated financial statements are presented fairly and that estimates made in preparing its condensed consolidated financial statements are reasonable and prudent. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 filed with the SEC.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Company’s subsidiaries and joint ventures in which the Company has a controlling interest. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company reclassified dead deal costs, which primarily consisted of a forfeited investment deposit, during the three months ended March 31, 2020, from General and Administrative Expenses to Other Income (Expense) on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Such reclassification had no effect on Total Revenues or Net Loss on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations or classification in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities in which it has a controlling financial interest through majority ownership or voting rights and variable interest entities whereby the Company is the primary beneficiary. In determining whether the Company has a controlling financial interest in a partially owned entity and the requirement to consolidate the accounts of that entity, the Company considers whether the entity is a variable interest entity (“VIE”) and whether it is the primary beneficiary. The Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE when it has (i) the power to direct the most significant activities impacting the economic performance of the VIE and (ii) the

obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits significant to the VIE. Entities that do not qualify as VIEs are generally considered voting interest entities (“VOEs”) and are evaluated for consolidation under the voting interest model. VOEs are consolidated when the Company controls the entity through a majority voting interest or other means. When the requirements for consolidation are not met and the Company has significant influence over the operations of the entity, the investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Equity method investments for which the Company has not elected a fair value option are initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted for the Company’s pro-rata share of net income, contributions and distributions. When the Company elects the fair value option (“FVO”), the Company records its share of net asset value and any unrealized gains and losses.

BREIT OP and each of the Company’s joint ventures are considered to be either a VIE or VOE. The Company consolidates these entities, excluding its equity method investments, because it has the ability to direct the most significant activities of the entities such as purchases, dispositions, financings, budgets, and overall operating plans.

For consolidated joint ventures, the non-controlling partner’s share of the assets, liabilities and operations of the joint ventures is included in non-controlling interests as equity of the Company. The non-controlling partner’s interest is generally computed as the joint venture partner’s ownership percentage. Certain of the joint ventures formed by the Company provide the other partner a profits interest based on certain internal rate of return hurdles being achieved. Any profits interest due to the other partner is reported within non-controlling interests.

As of March 31, 2021, the total assets and liabilities of the Company’s consolidated VIEs, excluding BREIT OP, were \$11.4 billion and \$7.9 billion, respectively, compared to \$11.5 billion and \$8.0 billion as of December 31, 2020. Such amounts are included on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Certain of the Company’s joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method of accounting as the requirements for consolidation are not met. As of March 31, 2021, the Company did not consolidate three of its joint ventures and accounted for these under the equity method of accounting. The Company has elected the FVO for two of its equity method investments while the third is presented at historical cost. Refer to Note 4 for additional details on the Company’s investments in unconsolidated entities.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet. As of March 31, 2021, the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) pandemic is ongoing. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic created disruption in the U.S. and global economies. In 2021, the global economy has, with certain setbacks, begun reopening and wider distribution of vaccines will likely encourage greater economic activity. Nonetheless, the recovery could remain uneven, particularly given uncertainty with respect to the distribution and acceptance of the vaccines and their effectiveness with respect to new variants of the virus. The Company believes the estimates and assumptions underlying its condensed consolidated financial statements are reasonable and supportable based on the information available as of March 31, 2021. However, uncertainty over the ultimate impact COVID-19 will have on the global economy generally, and the Company’s business in particular, makes any estimates and assumptions as of March 31, 2021 inherently less certain than they would be absent the current and potential impacts of COVID-19. Actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Fair Value Measurements

Under normal market conditions, the fair value of an investment is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price). Additionally, there is a hierarchal framework that prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment and the state of the marketplace, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Investments with readily available actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following levels within the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 — quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the measurement date. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for these investments.

Level 2 — quoted prices are available in markets that are not active or model inputs are based on inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date.

Level 3 — pricing inputs are unobservable and include instances where there is minimal, if any, market activity for the investment. These inputs require significant judgment or estimation by management or third parties when determining fair value and generally represent anything that does not meet the criteria of Levels 1 and 2. Due to the inherent uncertainty of these estimates, these values may differ materially from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed.

Valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The Company's investments in real estate debt are reported at fair value. As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company's investments in real estate debt consisted of commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") and residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), which are mortgage-related securities, as well as corporate bonds, term loans, and mezzanine loans of real estate-related companies. The Company generally determines the fair value of its investments in real estate debt by utilizing third-party pricing service providers and broker-dealer quotations whenever available.

In determining the fair value of a particular investment, pricing service providers may use broker-dealer quotations, reported trades or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models to determine the reported price. The pricing service providers' internal models for securities such as real estate debt generally consider the attributes applicable to a particular class of the security (e.g., credit rating, seniority), current market data, and estimated cash flows for each class, and incorporate specific collateral performance, as applicable.

Certain of the Company's investments in real estate debt, such as mezzanine loans, are unlikely to have readily available market quotations. In such cases, the Company will generally determine the initial value based on the acquisition price of such investment if acquired by the Company or the par value of such investment if originated by the Company. Following the initial measurement, the Company will determine fair value by utilizing or reviewing certain of the following (i) market yield data, (ii) discounted cash flow modeling, (iii) collateral asset performance, (iv) local or macro real estate performance, (v) capital market conditions, (vi) debt yield or loan-to-value ratios and (vii) borrower financial condition and performance.

The Company's investments in equity securities of public and private real estate-related companies are reported at fair value. As such, the resulting unrealized gains and losses are recorded as a component of Other Income (Expense) on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. During the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized \$82.3 million of unrealized gains and \$37.1 million of unrealized losses, respectively, on its investments in equity securities. In determining the fair value of public equity securities, the Company utilizes the closing price of such securities in the principal market in which the security trades (Level 1 inputs). The Company's investment in a preferred equity security is reflected at its fair value as of March 31, 2021 (Level 2 inputs). In determining the fair value, the Company utilizes inputs such as stock volatility, discount rate, and risk-free interest rate. During February 2021, the Company made an investment in a private real estate company, which is reflected at its initial investment as of March 31, 2021 (Level 2 inputs). The Company believes that the transaction price provides the most observable indication of fair value as of March 31, 2021 given the timing of the investment and lack of significant changes in market conditions. As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company's \$1.0 billion and \$0.6 billion of equity securities, respectively, were recorded as a component of Other Assets on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company has elected the FVO for two of its equity method investments and therefore, reports these investments at fair value. As such, the resulting unrealized gains and losses are recorded as a component of Income From Unconsolidated Entities on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company separately values the assets and liabilities of the equity method investments. To determine the fair value of the assets of the equity method investments, the Company utilizes a discounted cash flow methodology, taking into consideration various factors including discount rate and exit capitalization rate. The Company determines the fair value of the indebtedness of the equity method investment by modeling the cash flows required by the debt agreements and discounting them back to the present value using the appropriate weighted average cost of capital. Additionally, the Company considers current market rates and conditions by evaluating similar borrowing agreements with comparable loan-to-value ratios and credit profiles. After the fair value of the assets and liabilities are determined, the Company applies its ownership interest to the net asset value and reflects this amount as its equity method investment at fair value. The inputs used in determining the Company's equity method investments carried at fair value are considered Level 3.

The Company's derivative financial instruments are reported at fair value. As of March 31, 2021 and December 30, 2020, the Company's derivative financial instruments consisted of foreign currency and interest rate contracts. The fair values of the Company's foreign currency and interest rate contracts were estimated using advice from a third-party derivative specialist, based on contractual cash flows and observable inputs comprising yield curves, foreign currency rates and credit spreads (Level 2 inputs).

The following table details the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021				December 31, 2020			
	Level I	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level I	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:								
Investments in real estate debt	\$ —	\$ 4,724,374	\$ 172,042	\$ 4,896,416	\$ —	\$ 4,445,414	\$ 120,892	\$ 4,566,306
Equity securities	578,496	422,801	—	1,001,297	327,935	271,250	—	599,185
Investments in unconsolidated entities	—	—	383,343	383,343	—	—	—	—
Derivatives	—	46,345	—	46,345	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 578,496</u>	<u>\$ 5,193,520</u>	<u>\$ 555,385</u>	<u>\$ 6,327,401</u>	<u>\$ 327,935</u>	<u>\$ 4,716,664</u>	<u>\$ 120,892</u>	<u>\$ 5,165,491</u>
Liabilities:								
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 14,945	\$ —	\$ 14,945	\$ —	\$ 55,536	\$ —	\$ 55,536
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 14,945</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 14,945</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 55,536</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 55,536</u>

The following table details the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs (\$ in thousands):

	Investments in Real Estate Debt	Investments in Unconsolidated Entities	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ 120,892	\$ —	\$ 120,892
Purchases	46,550	374,007	420,557
Included in net income			
Unrealized gain (loss) included in income from unconsolidated entities	—	9,336	9,336
Accretion included in interest income	90	—	90
Unrealized gain (loss) included in income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	4,510	—	4,510
Balance as of March 31, 2021	<u>\$ 172,042</u>	<u>\$ 383,343</u>	<u>\$ 555,385</u>

The following tables contain the quantitative inputs and assumptions used for items categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (\$ in thousands):

March 31, 2021					
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average	Impact to Valuation from an Increase in Input
Investments in Real Estate Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 172,042	Discounted cash flow	Yield	9.3%	Decrease
Investments in Unconsolidated Entities	\$ 383,343	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	6.6%	Decrease
			Exit Capitalization Rate	4.8%	Decrease
			Weighted Average Cost of Capital	12.4%	Decrease
December 31, 2020					
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Rate	Impact to Valuation from an Increase in Input
Investments in Real Estate Debt	\$ 120,892	Discounted cash flow	Yield	10.3%	Decrease

⁽¹⁾ During March 2021, the Company made an investment in a mezzanine loan, which is reflected at its initial investment as of March 31, 2021. The Company did not utilize any quantitative inputs and assumptions in valuing this investment as the Company believes that the transaction price provides the most observable indication of fair value given the timing of the investment and lack of significant changes in market conditions.

Valuation of liabilities not measured at fair value

As of March 31, 2021, the fair value of the Company's mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, secured financings on investments in real estate debt, and unsecured revolving credit facilities was \$33.0 million above carrying value. As of December 31, 2020, the fair value of the Company's mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, secured financings on investments in real estate debt, and unsecured revolving credit facilities was \$48.6 million above carrying value. Fair value of the Company's indebtedness is estimated by modeling the cash flows required by the Company's debt agreements and discounting them back to the present value using an appropriate discount rate. Additionally, the Company considers current market rates and conditions by evaluating similar borrowing agreements with comparable loan-to-value ratios and credit profiles. The inputs used in determining the fair value of the Company's indebtedness are considered Level 3.

Derivative Financial Instruments

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, all of the Company's derivative instruments were non-designated hedges. The Company presents changes in the fair value of its non-designated hedges as a component of Income (loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt or Other Income (Expense) on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations depending on the nature of the derivative instrument.

The Company has elected to not offset derivative assets and liabilities or financial assets in its Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, including cash, that may be received or paid as part of collateral arrangements, even when an enforceable master netting agreement is in place that provide the Company, in the event of counterparty default, the right to liquidate collateral and the right to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations. Derivative financial instruments are recorded as a component of either Other Assets or Other Liabilities on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's stock-based compensation consists of incentive compensation awards issued to certain employees of affiliate portfolio company service providers and certain employees of Simply Self Storage, a wholly owned subsidiary of BREIT. Such awards vest over the life of the awards and stock-based compensation expense is recognized for these awards in net income on a straight-line basis over the applicable vesting period of the award, based on the value of the awards at grant, as adjusted for forfeitures. Refer to Note 9 for additional information on the awards issued to certain employees of the affiliate portfolio companies.

On January 1, 2021, the Company issued awards to certain employees of Simply Self Storage which had a grant date fair value of \$3.6 million. The Simply Self Storage awards are subject to certain performance conditions and a four-year service period. As such, if the Company determines it is probable that the performance conditions will be met, the value of the award will be amortized over the four-year service period, as adjusted for forfeitures. As of March 31, 2021, the Company determined it was probable that the performance conditions will be met. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company recorded \$0.2 million of compensation expense related to such awards, which was included as a component of Rental Property Operating in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of March 31, 2021, the total unrecognized compensation cost relating to the Simply Self Storage awards was \$3.4 million and is expected to be recognized over a period of 3.8 years from March 31, 2021.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") staff issued a question and answer document (the "Lease Modification Q&A") focused on the application of lease accounting guidance to lease concessions provided as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In accordance with the Lease Modification Q&A, the Company has made a policy election to not account for concessions as a lease modification if the total cash flows after the lease concessions are substantially the same, or less than, the cash flows in the original lease. However, if in the future, a concession is granted that modifies the terms and significantly alters the cash flows of the original lease, the Company will account for the changes as a lease modification. The Company has granted concessions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic to certain tenants to defer rental payments until a later date. The Company continued to recognize rental revenue for such tenants during the three months ended March 31, 2021, while also considering any necessary bad debt reserves. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company has granted \$4.3 million of rental deferral requests. It is expected that the deferred rent will generally be paid back over a period of three to 12 months. However, it is possible that tenants may not be able to meet their deferred rent obligations.

In March 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2020-04 "Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting." ASU 2020-04 provides optional expedients and exceptions to GAAP requirements for modifications on debt instruments, leases, derivatives, and other contracts, related to the expected market transition from LIBOR, and certain other floating rate benchmark indices (collectively, "IBORs") to alternative reference rates. ASU 2020-04 generally considers contract modifications related to reference rate reform to be an event that does not require contract remeasurement at the modification date nor a reassessment of a previous accounting determination. In January 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-01 "Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Scope," or ASU 2021-01. ASU 2021-01 clarifies that the practical expedients in ASU 2020-04 apply to derivatives impacted by changes in the interest rate used for margining, discounting, or contract price alignment. The guidance in ASU 2020-04 is optional and may be elected over time, through December 31, 2022, as reference rate reform activities occur. Once ASU 2020-04 is elected, the guidance must be applied prospectively for all eligible contract modifications. The Company has not adopted any of the optional expedients or exceptions as of March 31, 2021, but will continue to evaluate the possible adoption of any such expedients or exceptions during the effective period as circumstances evolve.

3. Investments in Real Estate

Investments in real estate, net consisted of the following (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Building and building improvements	\$ 26,298,429	\$ 25,991,610
Land and land improvements	7,636,040	7,626,381
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	513,370	495,395
Right of use asset - operating leases ⁽¹⁾	114,535	114,535
Right of use asset - financing leases ⁽¹⁾	56,008	56,008
Total	34,618,382	34,283,929
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,113,000)	(1,826,216)
Investments in real estate, net	<u>\$ 32,505,382</u>	<u>\$ 32,457,713</u>

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 14 for additional details on the Company's leases.

Acquisitions

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company acquired interests in 11 real estate investments for \$0.4 billion, which comprised seven industrial and four multifamily properties.

The following table details the properties acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

Segments	Number of Transactions	Number of Properties	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/ Keys	Purchase Price ⁽¹⁾
Multifamily properties	3	4	1,490 units	\$ 210,248
Industrial properties	1	7	1,058 sq. ft.	154,779
	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>\$ 365,027</u>

⁽¹⁾ Purchase price is inclusive of acquisition-related costs.

The following table details the purchase price allocation for the properties acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

	Amount
Building and building improvements	\$ 271,017
Land and land improvements	64,312
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10,289
In-place lease intangibles	21,082
Below-market lease intangibles	(1,673)
Total purchase price	365,027
Assumed mortgage notes ⁽¹⁾	—
Net purchase price	<u>\$ 365,027</u>

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 6 for additional details on the Company's mortgage notes.

The weighted-average amortization periods for the acquired in-place lease intangibles and below-market lease intangibles of the properties acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2021 were six and seven years, respectively.

Dispositions

The following table details the dispositions during the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Segments	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021			Three Months Ended March 31, 2020		
	Number of Properties	Net Proceeds	Net Gain	Number of Properties	Net Proceeds	Net Gain
Multifamily properties	4	\$ 73,922	\$ 15,430	—	\$ —	\$ —
Industrial properties	—	—	—	1	4,488	371
	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 73,922</u>	<u>\$ 15,430</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 4,488</u>	<u>\$ 371</u>

Properties Held for Sale

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, one multifamily property and no properties, respectively, were classified as held for sale. The held for sale assets and liabilities are components of Other Assets and Other Liabilities, respectively, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table details the assets and liabilities of the Company's properties classified as held for sale (\$ in thousands):

Assets:	March 31, 2021
Investments in real estate, net	\$ 13,686
Other assets	97
Total assets	\$ 13,783
Liabilities:	
Mortgage notes	\$ —
Other liabilities	178
Total liabilities	\$ 178

4. Investments in Unconsolidated Entities

The Company holds three investments in joint ventures that it accounts for under the equity method of accounting, as the Company's ownership interest in each joint venture does not meet the requirements for consolidation. The joint ventures are owned by the Company and other institutional investors or public companies and include 52 industrial and two net lease properties. Refer to Note 2 for additional details.

The following table details the Company's equity investment in unconsolidated entities as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Joint Venture	Segment	Ownership Interest	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
MGM Grand & Mandalay Bay ⁽¹⁾	Net Lease	49.9%	\$ 826,466	\$ 816,220
WC Infill Industrial Portfolio ⁽²⁾	Industrial	85.0%	227,116	—
Vault Industrial Portfolio ⁽²⁾	Industrial	41.0%	156,227	—
Total			\$ 1,209,809	\$ 816,220

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$9.3 million and \$9.4 million of BREIT outside basis attributable to the MGM Grand & Mandalay Bay joint venture as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

⁽²⁾ The Company elected the fair value option, as such the investments are recorded at the Company's estimated fair value.

The following table details the Company's income from unconsolidated entities for the three months ended March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

Joint Venture	Ownership Interest	Total Revenue of Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	Net Income of Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	BREIT's Share	Amortization of Outside Basis	BREIT Income from Unconsolidated Entities
MGM Grand & Mandalay Bay	49.9%	\$ 98,681	\$ 50,869	\$ 25,384	\$ (38)	\$ 25,346
WC Infill Industrial Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	85.0%	—	—	—	—	5,359
Vault Industrial Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	41.0%	—	—	—	—	3,977
Total						\$ 34,682

⁽¹⁾ As the Company elected the fair value option for these investments, the net income from unconsolidated entities represents the fair value mark to market changes in the Company's investment in such joint ventures.

The following table details the Company's income from unconsolidated entities for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Joint Venture	Ownership Interest	Total Revenue	Net Income of Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	BREIT's Share	Amortization of Outside Basis	BREIT Income from Unconsolidated Entities
MGM Grand & Mandalay Bay	49.9%	\$ 50,437	\$ 26,632	\$ 13,289	\$ (20)	\$ 13,269

5. Investments in Real Estate Debt

The following tables detail the Company's investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

March 31, 2021						
Type of Security/Loan	Number of Positions	Weighted Average Coupon ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Face Amount/ Notional ⁽³⁾	Cost Basis	Fair Value
CMBS - floating	151	L+2.8%	4/23/2025	\$ 3,058,143	\$ 3,035,444	\$ 2,976,607
CMBS - fixed	56	4.0%	5/23/2028	970,027	935,055	927,426
Corporate bonds	9	4.9%	8/30/2027	163,200	162,487	167,404
CMBS - zero coupon	4	N/A	3/8/2027	236,090	140,394	152,643
RMBS - fixed	24	4.3%	3/8/2045	24,673	24,863	24,830
CMBS - interest only	6	2.3%	4/17/2028	2,277,315	20,707	20,690
Total real estate securities	250	3.2%	4/8/2026	N/M	4,318,950	4,269,600
Term loans	8	L+3.1%	12/23/2021	456,542	423,766	454,774
Mezzanine loans	2	L+6.3%	1/29/2025	183,750	181,064	172,042
Total real estate loans	10	L+4.0%	10/30/2022	640,292	604,830	626,816
Total investments in real estate debt	260	3.2%	10/29/2025	N/M	\$ 4,923,780	\$ 4,896,416

December 31, 2020						
Type of Security/Loan	Number of Positions	Weighted Average Coupon ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Face Amount/ Notional ⁽³⁾	Cost Basis	Fair Value
CMBS - floating	131	L+2.8%	3/1/2025	\$ 2,878,598	\$ 2,849,161	\$ 2,675,210
CMBS - fixed	54	4.0%	5/21/2028	978,513	941,784	915,371
Corporate bonds	10	5.0%	5/3/2027	179,398	178,219	183,203
CMBS - zero coupon	4	N/A	3/10/2027	236,090	137,665	141,632
RMBS - fixed	15	4.5%	10/24/2049	22,429	22,602	22,510
CMBS - interest only	5	2.3%	4/14/2028	2,257,282	21,214	21,215
Total real estate securities	219	3.2%	3/29/2026	N/M	4,150,645	3,959,141
Term loans	8	L+3.1%	1/7/2022	488,824	438,445	486,273
Mezzanine loans	1	L+6.9%	12/15/2024	134,750	134,424	120,892
Total real estate loans	9	L+3.8%	8/8/2022	623,574	572,869	607,165
Total investments in real estate debt	228	3.5%	10/3/2025	N/M	\$ 4,723,514	\$ 4,566,306

⁽¹⁾ The term "L" refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, EURIBOR and SONIA, as applicable to each security and loan.

⁽²⁾ Weighted average maturity date is based on the fully extended maturity date of the instrument or, in the case of CMBS and RMBS, the underlying collateral.

⁽³⁾ Represents notional amount for interest-only positions.

The following table details the collateral type of the properties securing the Company's investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

Collateral ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2021				December 31, 2020			
	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value
Hospitality	79	\$2,094,352	\$2,038,382	42%	78	\$2,046,529	\$1,904,256	42%
Industrial	42	779,263	786,859	16%	29	612,884	610,504	13%
Multifamily	71	734,737	775,270	16%	58	748,086	797,840	17%
Office	40	732,790	709,461	15%	36	720,665	681,596	15%
Other	5	238,202	232,115	5%	5	238,202	213,654	5%
Diversified	19	215,687	217,756	4%	18	234,527	225,077	5%
Net Lease	3	111,374	120,118	2%	3	105,246	117,219	3%
Retail	1	17,375	16,455	—%	1	17,375	16,160	—%
Total	260	\$4,923,780	\$4,896,416	100%	228	\$4,723,514	\$4,566,306	100%

⁽¹⁾ Multifamily investments in real estate debt are collateralized by various forms of rental housing including single-family homes and apartments.

The following table details the credit rating of the Company's investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

Credit Rating	March 31, 2021				December 31, 2020			
	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value
BB	87	\$ 1,409,962	\$ 1,404,595	29%	81	\$ 1,435,891	\$ 1,381,221	30%
Not rated	43	1,203,589	1,211,332	25%	28	997,411	1,004,027	22%
B	63	1,212,740	1,182,356	24%	52	1,186,975	1,114,977	24%
BBB	48	794,027	783,062	16%	48	797,918	753,393	17%
A	11	260,220	268,855	5%	11	262,097	267,023	6%
CCC	3	32,780	35,763	1%	3	32,402	34,839	1%
AAA	4	9,712	9,704	—%	4	10,044	10,047	—%
AA	1	750	749	—%	1	776	779	—%
Total	260	\$ 4,923,780	\$ 4,896,416	100%	228	\$ 4,723,514	\$ 4,566,306	100%

The Company's investments in real estate debt included CMBS and loans collateralized by properties owned by Blackstone-advised investment vehicles. The following table details the Company's affiliate investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

	Fair Value		Interest Income	
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021	Three Months Ended March 31, 2020
CMBS	\$ 1,789,631	\$ 1,749,877	\$ 14,591	\$ 18,404
Loans	571,805	545,539	5,665	3,217
Total	\$ 2,361,436	\$ 2,295,416	\$ 20,256	\$ 21,621

For additional information regarding the Company's investments in affiliated CMBS, see Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020. The terms and conditions of such affiliated CMBS held as of March 31, 2021 are consistent with the terms described in such Note.

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company's investments in real estate debt also included \$283.5 million and \$179.6 million, respectively, of CMBS collateralized by pools of commercial real estate debt, a portion of which included certain of the Company's mortgage notes. The Company recognized \$2.9 million and \$2.6 million of interest income related to such CMBS during the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recorded a net unrealized gain of \$129.9 million and a net unrealized loss of \$1.0 billion, respectively, related to investments in real estate debt. Such unrealized gains and losses were recorded as a component of Income from Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized a net realized gain of \$2.6 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, due to the sale, repayment, or paydowns of certain of the Company's investments in real estate debt.

6. Mortgage Notes, Term Loans, and Secured Revolving Credit Facilities

The following table details the mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities secured by the Company's properties (\$ in thousands):

				Principal Balance Outstanding	
	Weighted Average Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Maximum Facility Size	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Indebtedness					
Fixed rate loans:					
Fixed rate mortgages	3.8%	8/25/2027	N/A	\$ 13,020,170	\$ 13,124,595
Mezzanine loans	—	—		—	—
Total fixed rate loans	3.8%	8/25/2027		13,020,170	13,124,595
Variable rate loans:					
Floating rate mortgages	L+1.8%	3/16/2026	N/A	4,790,933	4,544,044
Variable rate term loans	L+1.7%	3/18/2024	N/A	1,795,520	1,761,920
Variable rate secured revolving credit facilities	L+1.8%	4/9/2026	\$ 2,195,520	33,600	481,725
Variable rate mezzanine loans	L+3.6%	1/15/2025	N/A	131,100	202,200
Total variable rate loans	L+1.8%	8/26/2025		6,751,153	6,989,889
Total loans secured by the Company's properties	3.1%	12/19/2026		19,771,323	20,114,484
Premium on assumed debt, net				14,673	15,191
Deferred financing costs, net				(147,285)	(153,514)
Mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, net				\$ 19,638,711	\$ 19,976,161

- (1) The term “L” refers to the one-month LIBOR.
- (2) For loans where the Company, at its sole discretion, has extension options, the maximum maturity date has been assumed.
- (3) The majority of the Company’s mortgages contain yield or spread maintenance provisions.

The following table details the future principal payments due under the Company’s mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities as of March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

Year	Amount
2021 (remaining)	\$ 8,325
2022	523,255
2023	491,803
2024	3,042,878
2025	4,197,090
2026	3,598,216
Thereafter	7,909,756
Total	<u>\$ 19,771,323</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company repaid certain of its loans at carrying value in conjunction with the sale of the underlying property or a refinancing. As such, the Company incurred a realized loss on extinguishment of debt of \$3.4 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, resulting from the acceleration of related deferred financing costs, prepayment penalties, and transactions costs, which are recorded on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company is subject to various financial and operational covenants pursuant to certain of the executed mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facility agreements. These covenants require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios, which may include leverage, debt yield, and debt service coverage, among others. As of March 31, 2021, the Company believes it was in compliance with all of its loan covenants that could result in a default under such agreements, and with respect to the other financial ratio-based covenants, the Company has provided limited guarantees of excess cash to allow the applicable properties to continue to distribute cash up to the Company. The Company’s continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors and could be impacted by current or future economic conditions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. Secured Financings on Investments in Real Estate Debt

The Company has entered into master repurchase agreements with lenders to provide the Company with additional financing capacity secured by certain of the Company’s investments in real estate debt. The terms of the master repurchase agreements provide the lenders the ability to determine the size and terms of the financing provided based upon the particular collateral pledged by the Company from time-to-time and may require us to provide additional margin in the form of cash, securities or other forms of collateral should the market value of the pledged collateral decline. The Barclays master repurchase agreement has a maximum facility size of \$750.0 million and repurchase agreements under the Barclays master repurchase agreement have longer dated maturity compared to the Company’s other master repurchase agreements. Additionally, the Barclays master repurchase agreement contains specific spread and advance rate provisions based on the rating of the underlying investments in real estate debt. The Company is in compliance with all financial covenants of the Barclays master repurchase agreement.

During April 2020, the Company entered into an asset-specific Total Return Swap (“TRS”) and sale of a financial asset, collectively accounted for as a secured financing with Deutsche Bank (the “DB Secured Financing”) in the amount of \$246.9 million. The DB Secured Financing is secured by one of the Company’s term loans and bears interest equal to the three-month EURIBOR plus 1.8% per annum. Additionally, as part of the DB Secured Financing, the Company is responsible for providing in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral. The DB Secured Financing is denominated in Euro, therefore any changes in foreign exchange rates are recorded as a component of Income (Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During July 2020, the Company entered into a TRS with Citibank, N.A. (the “Citi Term Loan TRS”) in order to finance certain of the Company’s term loans. The Citi Term Loan TRS bears interest equal to the three-month or one-month USD LIBOR plus a spread, dependent upon the collateral. Additionally, as part of the Citi Term Loan TRS, the Company is responsible for providing, in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral.

The following tables detail the Company's secured financings on investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

March 31, 2021					
Lender	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽¹⁾	Security Interests	Collateral Assets ⁽²⁾	Outstanding Balance	Prepayment Provisions
Barclays	9/29/2021	CMBS	\$ 882,792	\$ 599,940	None
Royal Bank of Canada	5/31/2021	CMBS/Corporate bonds	617,123	414,810	None
DB Secured Financing	4/2/2022	Term Loan	399,763	259,846	None
Morgan Stanley	12/19/2021	CMBS	178,268	118,516	None
J.P. Morgan	4/15/2021	CMBS	137,222	84,691	None
Citi Term Loan TRS	7/9/2021	Term Loans	23,356	13,706	None
			<u>\$ 2,238,524</u>	<u>\$ 1,491,509</u>	

December 31, 2020					
Lender	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽¹⁾	Security Interests	Collateral Assets ⁽²⁾	Outstanding Balance	Prepayment Provisions
Royal Bank of Canada	3/31/2021	CMBS/Corporate bonds	\$ 1,295,270	\$ 892,700	None
Barclays	9/29/2021	CMBS	1,223,580	750,000	None
DB Secured Financing	4/2/2022	Term Loans	424,647	275,319	None
Citigroup	3/30/2021	CMBS/RMBS	208,283	125,638	None
Morgan Stanley	5/20/2021	CMBS	113,442	80,249	None
Citi Term Loan TRS	7/9/2021	Term Loans	27,931	17,087	None
			<u>\$ 3,293,153</u>	<u>\$ 2,140,993</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Subsequent to quarter end, the Company rolled its repurchase agreement contracts expiring in April 2021 into new contracts.

⁽²⁾ Represents the fair value of the Company's investments in real estate debt that serve as collateral.

The weighted average interest rate of the Company's secured financings on investments in real estate debt was 1.7% (L+1.7%) and 1.6% (L + 1.6%) as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The term "L" refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and EURIBOR, as applicable to each secured financing.

8. Unsecured Revolving Credit Facilities

The Company is party to an unsecured revolving credit facility with multiple banks. The credit facility expires on February 22, 2024 and may be extended for one year. Interest under the credit facility is determined based on LIBOR plus 2.5%. As of March 31, 2021, the capacity of the credit facility was \$1.9 billion. As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company had a \$23.5 million and \$24.8 million letter of credit outstanding, respectively, which reduced the available capacity of the unsecured credit facility. There were no other outstanding borrowings on the unsecured credit facility as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

The Company also maintains a \$100.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility with an affiliate of Blackstone of which there was no outstanding balance as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. For additional information regarding the affiliate credit facility, see Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

9. Related Party Transactions

Due to Affiliates

The following table details the components of due to affiliates (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accrued stockholder servicing fee	\$ 683,505	\$ 605,411
Performance participation allocation	143,215	192,648
Accrued management fee	25,666	22,253
Accrued affiliate service provider expenses	14,929	10,151
Advanced organization and offering costs	3,579	4,090
Other	25,746	53,107
Total	<u>\$ 896,640</u>	<u>\$ 887,660</u>

Accrued Stockholder Servicing Fee

The Company accrues the full amount of the future stockholder servicing fees payable to Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. (the “Dealer Manager”), a registered broker-dealer affiliated with the Adviser, for Class S, Class T, and Class D shares up to the 8.75% of gross proceeds limit at the time such shares are sold. The Dealer Manager has entered into agreements with the selected dealers distributing the Company’s shares in the Offering, which provide, among other things, for the re-allowance of the full amount of the selling commissions and dealer manager fee and all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees received by the Dealer Manager to such selected dealers.

Performance Participation Allocation

The Special Limited Partner holds a performance participation interest in BREIT OP that entitles it to receive an allocation of BREIT OP’s total return to its capital account. Total return is defined as distributions paid or accrued plus the change in the Company’s NAV. Under the BREIT OP agreement, the annual total return will be allocated solely to the Special Limited Partner only after the other unit holders have received a total return of 5% (after recouping any loss carryforward amount) and such allocation will continue until the allocation between the Special Limited Partner and all other unit holders is equal to 12.5% and 87.5%, respectively. Thereafter, the Special Limited Partner will receive an allocation of 12.5% of the annual total return. The allocation of the performance participation interest is ultimately determined at the end of each calendar year and will be paid in cash, Class I units or Class B units of BREIT OP, at the election of the Special Limited Partner. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company recognized \$143.2 million of Participation Allocation expense in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as the performance hurdle was achieved as of March 31, 2021. During the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company recognized no Performance Participation Allocation expense as the performance hurdle was not achieved as of March 31, 2020.

In January 2021, the Company issued 15.5 million Class I units and 1.1 million Class B units in BREIT OP to the Special Limited Partner as payment for the 2020 performance participation allocation. Such units were issued at the NAV per unit as of December 31, 2020. Subsequent to the issuance of the Class I units and Class B units, 9.7 million of such units were redeemed for \$111.9 million, and 1.1 million of such units were exchanged for unregistered Class I shares in the Company. The remaining Class I units held by the Special Limited Partner are included in Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2021, Blackstone and its employees, including the Company’s executive officers, continue to own shares of the Company and Class I and Class B units in BREIT OP worth an aggregate \$285.1 million.

Management Fee

The Adviser is entitled to an annual management fee equal to 1.25% of the Company’s NAV, payable monthly, as compensation for the services it provides to the Company. The management fee can be paid, at the Adviser’s election, in cash, shares of common stock, or BREIT OP units. The Adviser has elected to receive the management fee in shares of the Company’s common stock to date. During the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company incurred management fees of \$73.1 million and \$49.5 million, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company issued 4.0 million and 2.8 million unregistered Class I shares, respectively, to the Adviser as payment for management fees. The Company also had a payable of \$25.7 million and \$22.3 million related to the management fees as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, which is included in Due to Affiliates on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. During April 2021, the Adviser was issued 2.2 million unregistered Class I shares as payment for the \$25.7 million management fees accrued as of March 31, 2021. The shares issued to the Adviser for payment of the management fee were issued at the applicable NAV per share at the end of each month for which the fee was earned. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Adviser submitted 8.3 million Class I shares for repurchase resulting in a total repurchase of \$96.9 million. The Adviser did not submit any shares for repurchase during the three months ended March 31, 2020.

Accrued affiliate service provider expenses and incentive compensation awards

For further details on the Company’s relationships with its affiliated service providers, see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020. The Company issues incentive compensation awards to certain employees of affiliate portfolio company service providers that entitles them to receive an allocation of the Company’s total return over a certain hurdle amount, as determined by the Company, which is considered a performance condition. If it is considered probable that the performance condition will be met, these awards are amortized over the four-year service period, as adjusted for forfeitures. As of March 31, 2021, the Company has determined it is probable that the performance condition will be met and has amortized such awards as applicable. None of Blackstone, the Adviser, or the affiliate portfolio company service providers receive any incentive compensation from the aforementioned arrangements.

The following table details the incentive compensation awards (\$ in thousands):

Plan Year	Unrecognized Compensation Cost as of December 31, 2020	Value of New Awards Issued	Amortization of Compensation Cost for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021	
				Unrecognized Compensation Cost	Remaining Amortization Period
2019	\$ 3,363	\$ —	\$ (424)	\$ 2,939	1.8 years
2020	—	—	—	—	—
2021	—	8,500	(531)	7,969	3.8 years
	\$ 3,363	\$ 8,500	\$ (955)	\$ 10,908	

The following table details the amounts incurred for affiliate service providers during the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Affiliate Service Provider Expenses		Amortization of Affiliate Service Provider Incentive Compensation Awards		Capitalized Transaction Support Services	
	Three Months Ended March 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Link Industrial Properties L.L.C.	\$ 16,128	\$ 12,331	\$ 417	\$ 261	\$ 243	\$ 514
LivCor, L.L.C.	10,725	5,635	382	77	879	1,060
BRE Hotels and Resorts LLC	2,681	3,323	132	156	—	—
ShopCore Properties TRS Management LLC	1,424	765	16	6	40	315
Revantage Corporate Services, L.L.C.	653	488	—	—	—	—
Equity Office Management, L.L.C.	612	145	8	—	—	—
Total	\$ 32,223	\$ 22,687	\$ 955	\$ 500	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,889

Affiliate service provider expenses and incentive compensation awards are included as a component of Rental Property Operating and Hospitality Operating expense, as applicable, in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Transaction support service fees were capitalized to Investments in Real Estate on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Neither Blackstone nor the Adviser receives any fees from the aforementioned arrangements.

Other

As of March 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, the Company had \$23.4 million and \$50.8 million, respectively, of accrued repurchases of Class I shares due to the Adviser. Additionally, as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Adviser had advanced \$2.3 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, of expenses on the Company's behalf for general corporate expenses provided by unaffiliated third parties.

Affiliate Title Service Provider

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company paid Lexington National Land Services \$1.5 million for title services related to eight investments and such costs were capitalized to Investments in Real Estate or recorded as deferred financing costs, which is a reduction to Mortgage Notes, Term Loans, and Secured Revolving Credit Facilities on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. For additional information regarding this affiliate relationship, see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Captive Insurance Company

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company contributed \$0.3 million of capital to the captive insurance company for insurance premiums and its pro rata share of other expenses. Of this amount, \$5 thousand was attributable to the fee paid to a Blackstone affiliate to provide oversight and management services. The capital contributed and fees paid to the captive are in place of insurance premiums and fees that would otherwise be paid to third party insurance companies. The Company did not contribute any capital to the captive for the three months ended March 31, 2020.

Other

As of both March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company had a receivable of \$3.9 million from LivCor, L.L.C. and such amounts are included in Other Assets on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

10. Other Assets and Other Liabilities

The following table details the components of other assets (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Equity securities	\$ 1,001,297	\$ 599,185
Real estate intangibles, net	650,268	738,259
Straight-line rent receivable	184,718	155,108
Receivables, net	121,905	109,159
Deferred leasing costs, net	52,655	49,533
Derivatives	46,345	—
Prepaid expenses	42,767	50,092
Deferred financing costs, net	27,262	22,740
Held for sale assets	13,783	—
Pre-acquisition costs	6,564	241
Other	75,030	74,936
Total	<u>\$ 2,222,594</u>	<u>\$ 1,799,253</u>

The following table details the components of other liabilities (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subscriptions received in advance	\$ 1,230,294	\$ 508,817
Repurchases payable	170,699	83,350
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	135,077	104,866
Intangible liabilities, net	122,094	128,639
Real estate taxes payable	117,256	117,362
Distribution payable	102,808	90,892
Right of use lease liability - operating leases	85,448	85,065
Prepaid rental income	84,430	95,165
Tenant security deposits	58,685	57,489
Right of use lease liability - financing leases	57,974	57,727
Accrued interest expense	48,545	50,065
Derivatives	14,945	55,536
Held for sale liabilities	178	—
Other	52,134	30,221
Total	<u>\$ 2,280,567</u>	<u>\$ 1,465,194</u>

11. Intangibles

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's intangible assets and liabilities consisted of the following (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Intangible assets:		
In-place lease intangibles	\$ 1,104,056	\$ 1,094,561
Above-market lease intangibles	49,243	49,261
Other	32,602	32,549
Total intangible assets	1,185,901	1,176,371
Accumulated amortization:		
In-place lease amortization	(501,777)	(407,256)
Above-market lease amortization	(22,440)	(20,291)
Other	(11,416)	(10,565)
Total accumulated amortization	(535,633)	(438,112)
Intangible assets, net	<u>\$ 650,268</u>	<u>\$ 738,259</u>
Intangible liabilities:		
Below-market lease intangibles	\$ 195,474	\$ 194,158
Total intangible liabilities	195,474	194,158
Accumulated amortization:		
Below-market lease amortization	(73,380)	(65,519)
Total accumulated amortization	(73,380)	(65,519)
Intangible liabilities, net	<u>\$ 122,094</u>	<u>\$ 128,639</u>

The estimated future amortization on the Company's intangibles for each of the next five years and thereafter as of March 31, 2021 is as follows (\$ in thousands):

	In-place Lease Intangibles	Above-market Lease Intangibles	Below-market Lease Intangibles
2021 (remaining)	\$ 198,333	\$ 6,149	\$ (23,241)
2022	125,058	6,590	(25,811)
2023	81,193	4,125	(21,067)
2024	56,084	2,874	(16,781)
2025	43,335	2,241	(12,666)
2026	32,750	1,637	(9,515)
Thereafter	65,526	3,187	(13,013)
	<u>\$ 602,279</u>	<u>\$ 26,803</u>	<u>\$ (122,094)</u>

12. Derivatives

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with the Company's investments and/or financing transactions. The Company has not designated any of its derivative financial instruments as hedges as defined within ASC 815 – "Derivatives and Hedging". Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and are used to manage the Company's exposure to interest rate movements, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and other identified risks.

The use of derivative financial instruments involves certain risks, including the risk that the counterparties to these contractual arrangements do not perform as agreed. To mitigate this risk, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments with counterparties it believes to have appropriate credit ratings and are major financial institutions with which the Company and its affiliates may also have other financial relationships.

Interest Rate Contracts

Certain of the Company's transactions expose the Company to interest rate risks, which include exposure to variable interest rates on its secured financings on investments in real estate debt in addition to certain loans secured by the Company's properties. The Company uses derivative financial instruments, which includes interest rate swaps, and may also include interest rate caps, options, floors, and other interest rate derivative contracts, to limit the Company's exposure against the variability of future interest rates.

The following tables detail the Company's outstanding interest rate derivatives that were non-designated hedges of interest rate risk (notional amount in thousands):

March 31, 2021					
Interest Rate Derivatives	Number of Instruments	Notional Amount	Strike	Index	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Interest Rate Swaps - Investments in real estate debt	49	\$ 1,050,760	1.1%	LIBOR	5.8
Interest Rate Swaps - Property debt	6	\$ 1,500,000	1.1%	LIBOR	7.3

December 31, 2020					
Interest Rate Derivatives	Number of Instruments	Notional Amount	Strike	Index	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Interest Rate Swaps - Investments in real estate debt	53	\$ 929,560	1.3%	LIBOR	6.3

Foreign Currency Contracts

Certain of the Company's international investments expose it to fluctuations in foreign interest rates and currency exchange rates. These fluctuations may impact the value of the Company's cash receipts and payments in terms of its functional currency, the U.S. dollar. The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to protect the value or fix the amount of certain investments or cash flows in terms of the U.S. dollar.

The following table details the Company's outstanding foreign exchange derivatives that were non-designated hedges of foreign currency risk (notional amount in thousands):

Foreign Currency Derivatives	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number of Instruments	Notional Amount	Number of Instruments	Notional Amount
Buy USD / Sell EUR Forward	7	€ 219,430	7	€ 219,430
Buy USD / Sell GBP Forward	3	£ 26,917	2	£ 25,093

Valuation and Financial Statement Impact

The following table details the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments (\$ in thousands):

	Fair Value of Derivatives in an Asset ⁽¹⁾ Position		Fair Value of Derivatives in a Liability ⁽²⁾ Position	
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 39,872	\$ —	\$ 14,405	\$ 46,144
Foreign exchange contracts	6,473	—	540	9,392
Total Derivatives	\$ 46,345	\$ —	\$ 14,945	\$ 55,536

(1) Included in Other Assets in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) Included in Other Liabilities in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table details the effect of the Company's derivative financial instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (\$ in thousands):

Type of Derivative	Realized/Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Net Income	Three Months Ended March 31,	
			2021	2020
Foreign Currency Forward Contract	Realized (loss) gain	Income from investments in real estate debt	\$ (4,478)	\$ 356
Interest Rate Swap - Investments in real estate debt	Realized (loss)	Income from investments in real estate debt	(14,691)	(1,711)
Foreign Currency Forward Contract	Unrealized gain	Income from investments in real estate debt	15,326	2,229
Interest Rate Swap - Investments in real estate debt	Unrealized gain (loss)	Income from investments in real estate debt	54,422	(57,824)
Interest Rate Swap - Property debt	Unrealized gain	Other income (expense)	17,201	—
			<u>\$ 67,780</u>	<u>\$ (56,950)</u>

Credit-Risk Related Contingent Features

The Company has entered into agreements with certain of its derivative counterparties that contain provisions where if the Company were to default on any of its indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, the Company may also be declared in default on its derivative obligations. In addition, certain of the Company's agreements with its derivative counterparties require that the Company post collateral based on a percentage of notional amounts and/or to secure net liability positions.

As of March 31, 2021, the Company was in a net liability position with one of its derivative counterparties and posted collateral of \$9.1 million under these derivative contracts, which amount is included in Restricted Cash on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of December 31, 2020, the Company was in a net liability position with each such derivative counterparty and posted collateral of \$55.9 million under these derivative contracts, which amount is included in Restricted Cash on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

13. Equity and Redeemable Non-controlling Interest

Authorized Capital

As of March 31, 2021, the Company had the authority to issue 10,100,000,000 shares, consisting of the following:

Classification	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Par Value
Preferred Stock	100,000	\$ 0.01
Class S Shares	3,000,000	\$ 0.01
Class I Shares	6,000,000	\$ 0.01
Class T Shares	500,000	\$ 0.01
Class D Shares	500,000	\$ 0.01
Total	10,100,000	

Common Stock

The following table details the movement in the Company's outstanding shares of common stock (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021				
	Class S	Class I	Class T	Class D	Total
December 31, 2020	702,853	927,080	45,943	124,141	1,800,017
Common stock issued	81,771	145,218	1,383	22,621	250,993
Distribution reinvestment	5,696	5,835	337	1,001	12,869
Common stock repurchased	(6,799)	(35,388)	(548)	(809)	(43,544)
Independent directors' restricted stock grant ⁽¹⁾	—	5	—	—	5
March 31, 2021	783,521	1,042,750	47,115	146,954	2,020,340

⁽¹⁾ The independent directors' restricted stock grant represents \$0.1 million of the annual compensation paid to a new independent director which has been prorated for the period from January 2021 through August 2021. The grant is amortized over the service period and the shares vest in August 2021.

Share and Unit Repurchases

For the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company repurchased 43.5 million shares of common stock and 9.8 million BREIT OP units representing a total of \$508.3 million and \$113.2 million, respectively. The Company had no unfulfilled repurchase requests during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Distributions

The Company generally intends to distribute substantially all of its taxable income, which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with GAAP, to its stockholders each year to comply with the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Each class of common stock receives the same gross distribution per share. The net distribution varies for each class based on the applicable stockholder servicing fee, which is deducted from the monthly distribution per share and paid directly to the applicable distributor.

The following table details the aggregate distributions declared for each applicable class of common stock for the three months ended March 31, 2021:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021			
	Class S	Class I	Class T	Class D
Aggregate gross distributions declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.1600	\$ 0.1600	\$ 0.1600	\$ 0.1600
Stockholder servicing fee per share of common stock	(0.0247)	—	(0.0244)	(0.0071)
Net distributions declared per share of common stock	<u>\$ 0.1353</u>	<u>\$ 0.1600</u>	<u>\$ 0.1356</u>	<u>\$ 0.1529</u>

Redeemable Non-controlling Interest

In connection with its performance participation interest, the Special Limited Partner holds Class I units in BREIT OP. See Note 9 for further details of the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest. Because the Special Limited Partner has the ability to redeem its Class I units for Class I shares in the Company or cash, at the election of the Special Limited Partner, the Company has classified these Class I units as Redeemable Non-controlling Interest in mezzanine equity on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table details the redeemable non-controlling interest activity related to the Special Limited Partner for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 274	\$ 272
Settlement of performance participation allocation	192,648	141,396
Repurchases	(111,949)	(83,625)
Conversion to Class I and Class B units	(68,453)	(48,543)
Conversion to Class I shares	(12,246)	(9,228)
GAAP income allocation	—	(20)
Distributions	(4)	(2)
Fair value allocation	14	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>

In addition to the Special Limited Partner's interest noted above, certain of the Company's third party joint ventures also have a redeemable non-controlling interest in such joint ventures. As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, \$31.9 million and \$29.8 million, respectively, related to such third party joint ventures was included in Redeemable Non-controlling Interests on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Redeemable Non-controlling Interests are recorded at the greater of their carrying amount, adjusted for their share of the allocation of income or loss and distributions, or their redemption value, which is equivalent to fair value, of such interests at the end of each measurement period. Accordingly, the Company recorded an allocation adjustment of \$2.8 million and \$0.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, respectively, between Additional Paid-in Capital and Redeemable Non-controlling Interest.

14. Leases

Lessee

Certain of the Company's investments in real estate are subject to ground leases. The Company's ground leases are classified as either operating leases or financing leases based on the characteristics of each lease. As of March 31, 2021, the Company had 15 ground leases classified as operating and two ground leases classified as financing. Each of the Company's ground leases were acquired as part of the acquisition of real estate and no incremental costs were incurred for such ground leases. The Company's ground leases are non-cancelable, and two of the Company's operating leases contain renewal options, one for an additional 99 year term and the other for an additional 10 year term.

The following table details the future lease payments due under the Company's ground leases as of March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

	Operating Leases	Financing Leases
2021 (remaining)	\$ 3,087	\$ 2,322
2022	4,093	3,174
2023	4,132	3,269
2024	4,183	3,367
2025	4,423	3,468
2026	1,439	3,572
Thereafter	598,489	323,482
Total undiscounted future lease payments	619,846	342,654
Difference between undiscounted cash flows and discounted cash flows	(534,398)	(284,680)
Total lease liability	<u>\$ 85,448</u>	<u>\$ 57,974</u>

The Company utilized its incremental borrowing rate, which was between 5% and 7%, to determine its lease liabilities. As of March 31, 2021, the weighted average remaining lease term of the Company's operating leases and financing leases was 55 years and 75 years, respectively.

Payments under the Company's ground leases primarily contain fixed payment components that may include periodic increases fixed to an index or periodic fixed percentage escalations. One of the Company's ground leases contains a variable component based on a percentage of revenue.

The following table details the fixed and variable components of the Company's operating leases (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Fixed ground rent expense	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,012
Variable ground rent expense	—	17
Total cash portion of ground rent expense	1,021	1,029
Non-cash ground rent expense	1,647	1,743
Total operating lease costs	<u>\$ 2,668</u>	<u>\$ 2,772</u>

The following table details the fixed and variable components of the Company's financing leases (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 759	\$ 737
Amortization of right-of-use assets	247	252
Total financing lease costs	<u>\$ 1,006</u>	<u>\$ 989</u>

Lessor

The Company's rental revenue primarily consists of rent earned from operating leases at the Company's multifamily, industrial, net lease, self storage, retail, and office properties. Leases at the Company's industrial, retail, and office properties generally include a fixed base rent and certain leases also contain a variable component. The variable component of the Company's operating leases at its industrial, retail, and office properties primarily consist of the reimbursement of operating expenses such as real estate taxes, insurance, and common area maintenance costs. Rental revenue earned from leases at the Company's multifamily properties primarily consist of a fixed base rent and certain leases contain a variable component that allows for the pass-through of certain operating expenses such as utilities. Rental revenue earned from leases at the Company's self storage properties primarily consist of a fixed base rent.

Rental revenue from the Company's lease at the Bellagio consists of a fixed annual rent that escalates annually throughout the term of the lease and the tenant is generally responsible for all property-related expenses, including taxes, insurance and maintenance. The Company assessed the classification of the Bellagio lease and determined the lease was an operating lease. The Company's assessment included the consideration of the present value of the lease payments over the lease term and the residual value of the assets under the lease.

Leases at the Company's industrial, retail, office, and net lease properties are generally longer term and may contain extension and termination options at the lessee's election. Leases at the Company's multifamily and self storage properties are short term in nature, generally not greater than 12 months in length.

The following table details the components of operating lease income from leases in which the Company is the lessor (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Fixed lease payments	\$ 591,040	\$ 477,285
Variable lease payments	61,876	54,810
Rental revenue	<u>\$ 652,916</u>	<u>\$ 532,095</u>

The Company increased the reserve for bad debt expense in the amount of \$14.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 primarily as a result of COVID-19. The bad debt reserve represents the amount of rental revenue the Company anticipates it will not be able to collect from its tenants and is included in Rental Revenue on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table presents the undiscounted future minimum rents the Company expects to receive for its industrial, net lease, retail and office properties as of March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands). Leases at the Company's multifamily and self storage properties are short term, generally 12 months or less, and are therefore not included.

Year	Future Minimum Rents
2021 (remaining)	\$ 740,380
2022	930,313
2023	824,203
2024	726,385
2025	649,807
2026	576,704
Thereafter	8,847,571
Total	<u>\$ 13,295,363</u>

15. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in eight reportable segments: Multifamily, Industrial, Net Lease, Hospitality, Self Storage, Retail, and Office properties and Investments in Real Estate Debt. The Company allocates resources and evaluates results based on the performance of each segment individually. The Company believes that Segment Net Operating Income is the key performance metric that captures the unique operating characteristics of each segment.

The following table details the total assets by segment (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Multifamily	\$ 13,634,258	\$ 13,701,615
Industrial	12,303,484	11,498,912
Net Lease	5,220,444	5,199,651
Hospitality	2,343,162	2,196,429
Self Storage	1,553,799	1,593,430
Retail	695,539	700,045
Office	452,944	447,630
Investments in Real Estate Debt	4,990,532	4,763,309
Other (Corporate)	1,584,603	582,994
Total assets	<u>\$ 42,778,765</u>	<u>\$ 40,684,015</u>

The following table details the financial results by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

	Multifamily	Industrial	Net Lease	Hospitality	Self Storage	Retail	Office	Investments in Real Estate Debt	Total
Revenues:									
Rental revenue	\$ 288,453	\$ 226,760	\$ 82,795	\$ —	\$ 30,975	\$ 14,430	\$ 9,503	\$ —	\$ 652,916
Hospitality revenue	—	—	—	58,143	—	—	—	—	58,143
Other revenue	14,064	3,850	—	1,676	1,996	757	53	—	22,396
Total revenues	302,517	230,610	82,795	59,819	32,971	15,187	9,556	—	733,455
Expenses:									
Rental property operating	139,941	73,872	221	—	15,708	4,909	3,054	—	237,705
Hospitality operating	—	—	—	55,680	—	—	—	—	55,680
Total expenses	139,941	73,872	221	55,680	15,708	4,909	3,054	—	293,385
Income from unconsolidated entities	—	9,335	25,347	—	—	—	—	—	34,682
Income from investments in real estate debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239,361	239,361
Income from investments in equity securities	56,053	21,642	8,878	—	—	—	4,538	—	91,111
Segment net operating income (loss)	\$ 218,629	\$ 187,715	\$ 116,799	\$ 4,139	\$ 17,263	\$ 10,278	\$ 11,040	\$ 239,361	\$ 805,224
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (168,043)	\$ (131,895)	\$ (28,499)	\$ (22,706)	\$ (37,751)	\$ (7,610)	\$ (3,883)	\$ —	\$ (400,387)
General and administrative									\$ (6,960)
Management fee									(73,095)
Performance participation allocation									(143,215)
Net gain on dispositions of real estate									15,430
Interest income									86
Interest expense									(181,618)
Loss on extinguishment of debt									(3,416)
Other income (expense)									16,835
Net income									\$ 28,884
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures									\$ (59)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP									(353)
Net income attributable to BREIT stockholders									\$ 28,472

The following table details the financial results by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Multifamily	Industrial	Net Lease	Hospitality	Self Storage	Retail	Office	Investments in Real Estate Debt	Total
Revenues:									
Rental revenue	\$ 227,119	\$ 201,397	\$ 82,795	\$ —	\$ 3,564	\$ 14,243	\$ 2,977	\$ —	\$ 532,095
Hospitality revenue	—	—	—	127,472	—	—	—	—	127,472
Other revenue	12,085	841	—	1,574	447	278	90	—	15,315
Total revenues	239,204	202,238	82,795	129,046	4,011	14,521	3,067	—	674,882
Expenses:									
Rental property operating	104,560	57,170	101	—	2,102	3,420	1,035	—	168,388
Hospitality operating	—	—	—	99,306	—	—	—	—	99,306
Total expenses	104,560	57,170	101	99,306	2,102	3,420	1,035	—	267,694
Income from unconsolidated entities	—	—	13,269	—	—	—	—	—	13,269
Income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,016,147)	(1,016,147)
Income (loss) from investments in equity securities	(8,890)	10,063	(31,897)	—	—	—	(3,218)	—	(33,942)
Segment net operating income	\$ 125,754	\$ 155,131	\$ 64,066	\$ 29,740	\$ 1,909	\$ 11,101	\$ (1,186)	\$ (1,016,147)	\$ (629,632)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (127,326)	\$ (138,124)	\$ (28,155)	\$ (22,793)	\$ (2,229)	\$ (8,635)	\$ (1,543)	\$ —	\$ (328,805)
General and administrative									(6,682)
Management fee									(49,502)
Performance participation allocation									—
Net gains on dispositions of real estate									371
Interest income									1,747
Interest expense									(188,504)
Loss on extinguishment of debt									(1,237)
Other income (expense)									(14,906)
Net loss									\$ (1,217,150)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures									\$ 237
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP									16,826
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders									\$ (1,200,087)

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

From time to time, the Company may be involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company was not involved in any material legal proceedings.

Capital Commitments

In February 2021, the Company committed \$200.0 million to invest in a private real estate-related company to be funded by September 30, 2021. As of March 31, 2021, the Company had a remaining commitment of \$80.9 million to the private real estate-related company.

17. Subsequent Events

Acquisitions

Subsequent to March 31, 2021, the Company acquired an aggregate of \$540.9 million of real estate, exclusive of closing costs, across six separate transactions.

Subsequent to March 31, 2021, the Company purchased an aggregate of \$514.7 million of investments in real estate debt.

Proceeds from the Issuance of Common Stock

Subsequent to March 31, 2021, the Company received net proceeds of \$3.5 billion from the issuance of its common stock.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

References herein to "Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust," "BREIT," the "Company," "we," "us," or "our" refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q 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 "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "continue," "identified" or other similar words or the negatives thereof. These may include our financial projections and 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. We believe these factors also include but are not limited to those described under the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our prospectus and our Annual Report on form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, and any such updated factors included in our 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 our prospectus and other 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.

Overview

BREIT invests primarily in stabilized income-generating commercial real estate in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in real estate debt. We are the sole general partner of BREIT Operating Partnership L.P. ("BREIT OP"), a Delaware limited partnership, and we own substantially all of our assets through BREIT OP. We are externally managed by BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the "Adviser"). The Adviser is part of the real estate group of The Blackstone Group Inc. ("Blackstone"), a leading investment manager, which serves as our sponsor. We currently operate our business in eight reportable segments: Multifamily, Industrial, Net Lease, Hospitality, Self Storage, Retail, and Office Properties, and Investments in Real Estate Debt. Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing including apartments, student housing and manufactured housing. Net Lease includes the real estate assets of The Bellagio Las Vegas ("Bellagio") and the unconsolidated interest in the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay joint venture. Additional unconsolidated interests are included in the respective property segment.

BREIT is a non-listed, perpetual life real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that qualifies as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) for U.S. federal income tax. We generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income to the extent we annually distribute all of our net taxable income to stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

As of May 13, 2021, we have received net proceeds of \$27.7 billion from the sale of shares of our common stock. We have contributed the net proceeds to BREIT OP in exchange for a corresponding number of Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D units. BREIT OP has primarily used the net proceeds to make investments in real estate and real estate debt as further described below under “Portfolio”. We intend to continue selling shares on a monthly basis.

Recent Developments

As of March 31, 2021, the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) pandemic is ongoing. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic created disruption in the U.S. and global economies. In 2021, the global economy has, with certain setbacks, begun reopening and wider distribution of vaccines will likely encourage greater economic activity. Nonetheless, the recovery could remain uneven, particularly given uncertainty with respect to the distribution and acceptance of the vaccines and their effectiveness with respect to new variants of the virus.

The outbreak of COVID-19 and its impact on the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to our financial condition and results of operations. Countries around the world continue to grapple with the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although a recovery is partially underway, it continues to be gradual, uneven and characterized by meaningful dispersion across sectors and regions, and could be hindered by persistent or resurgent infection rates. The most recent round of U.S. fiscal stimulus could provide meaningful support, along with continued accommodative monetary policy and wider distribution of vaccines. Issues with respect to the distribution and acceptance of vaccines or the spread of new variants of the virus could adversely impact the recovery. Overall, there remains significant uncertainty regarding the timing and duration of the economic recovery, which precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic and market conditions. For additional discussion with respect to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our liquidity and capital resources, see “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below.

Impact of COVID-19 - Results of Operations

Rent collections at our real estate assets continue to be impacted by COVID-19. Rent collections for revenue recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2021 from real estate properties, excluding hospitality and self storage properties, were an average of 1.0% lower compared to a typical pre-COVID quarter. Based on rent collections and other factors, we reserved \$14.3 million for bad debt expense for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Certain of our tenants impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic have requested rental assistance. As a result, we have granted \$4.3 million of rent deferral, representing 0.7% of total rental revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2021. It is expected that the deferred rent will generally be paid back over a period of three to twelve months. However, it is possible that tenants may not be able to meet their deferred rent obligations.

Our hospitality segment also continues to be impacted by COVID-19 with decreases in occupancy, ADR and RevPAR. However, we continue to see a steady rise in monthly occupancy as the economy continues to reopen, vaccines are distributed, and travel restrictions have eased. See “Results of Operations – Same Property Results of Operations”.

For additional discussion with respect to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on liquidity and capital resources see “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below.

Please refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 and our prospectus dated February 12, 2021 and filed with the SEC, as supplemented, for additional disclosure relating to material trends or uncertainties that may impact our business.

Q1 2021 Highlights

Operating Results:

- Declared monthly net distributions totaling \$289.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, resulting in quarterly average annualized distribution rates of 4.6% for Class S, 5.5% for Class I, 4.7% for Class T, and 5.3% for Class D.⁽¹⁾
- Year-to-date total return through March 31, 2021, without upfront selling commissions, was 4.1% for Class S, 4.4% for Class I, 4.2% for Class T, and 4.2% for Class D shares. Year-to-date total return through March 31, 2021 assuming maximum upfront selling commissions was 0.6% for Class S, 0.7% for Class T, and 2.7% for Class D shares.⁽²⁾
- Inception-to-date total return through March 31, 2021 without upfront selling commissions of 9.2% for Class S, 10.0% for Class I, 9.4% for Class T, and 10.1% for Class D shares. Inception-to-date total return through March 31, 2021 assuming maximum upfront selling commissions of 8.3% for Class S, 8.5% for Class T shares and 9.7% for Class D.⁽²⁾

Investments:

- Acquired seven industrial and four multifamily properties across four transactions with a total purchase price of \$365.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021. The acquisitions are consistent with our strategy of acquiring diversified, income-producing, commercial real estate assets concentrated in high growth markets across the U.S.
- Closed a joint venture transaction to acquire an interest in the WC Infill Industrial Portfolio and the Vault Industrial Portfolio for a total purchase price of \$918.9 million.
- Sold four multifamily properties for net proceeds of \$73.9 million, which resulted in a realized gain of \$15.4 million.
- Made investments in real estate debt with a total cost basis of \$281.0 million consisting of commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”), corporate bonds, and mezzanine loans of real estate-related companies.

Capital Activity and Financings:

- Raised \$3.0 billion of proceeds during the three months ended March 31, 2021 from the sale of our common stock. Repurchased \$508.3 million of our common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2021.
- Added an additional \$358.6 million of revolving credit capacity, reduced property-level financings by \$343.1 million, and reduced the financings secured by our investments in real estate debt by \$649.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Overall Portfolio:

- Our portfolio as of March 31, 2021 consisted of investments in real estate (89% based on fair value) and investments in real estate debt (11%).
 - Our 1,429 properties as of March 31, 2021 consisted primarily of Multifamily (39% based on fair value), Industrial (36%), and Net Lease (13%), and our portfolio of real estate was concentrated in the following regions: West (40%), South (34%), East (15%), and Midwest (11%).
 - Our investments in real estate debt as of March 31, 2021 consisted of a diversified portfolio. For further details on credit rating and underlying real estate collateral, refer to “Investment Portfolio – Investments in Real Estate Debt”.

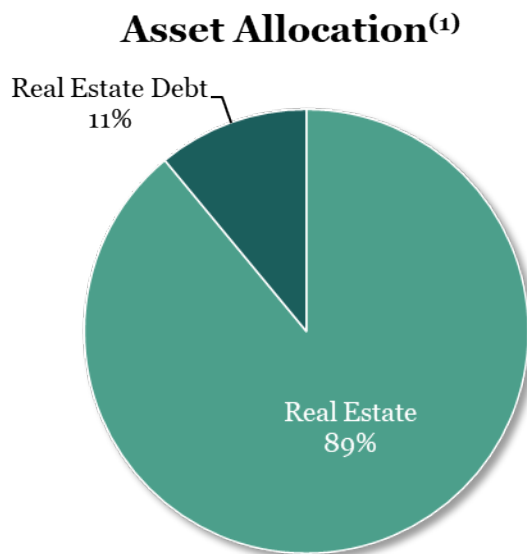
⁽¹⁾ The annualized distribution rate is calculated as the current month’s distribution annualized and divided by the prior month’s net asset value, which is inclusive of all fees and expenses. Management believes the annualized distribution rate is a useful measure of the overall investment performance of our shares.

⁽²⁾ Total return is calculated as the change in NAV per share during the respective periods plus any distributions per share declared in the period and assumes any distributions are reinvested in accordance with our distribution reinvestment plan. Total return for periods greater than one year are annualized. Management believes total return is a useful measure of the overall investment performance of our shares.

Investment Portfolio

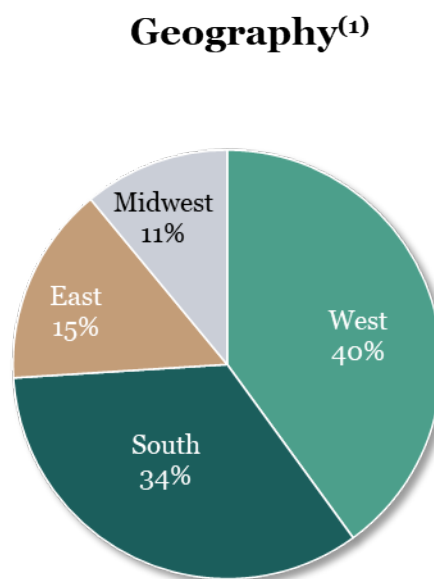
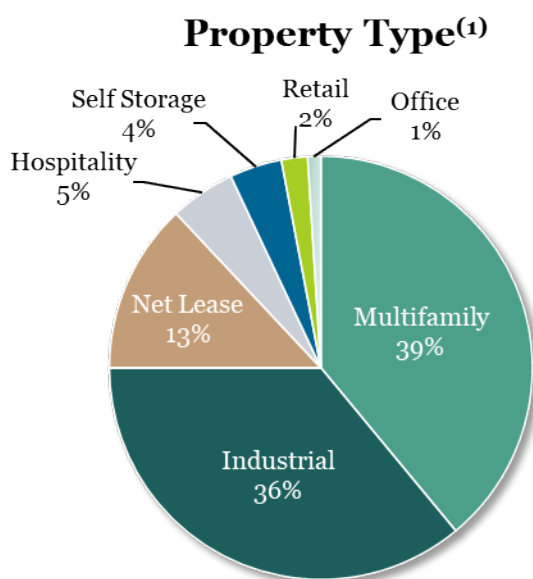
Portfolio Summary

The following chart outlines the allocation of our investments in real estate and real estate debt based on fair value as of March 31, 2021:



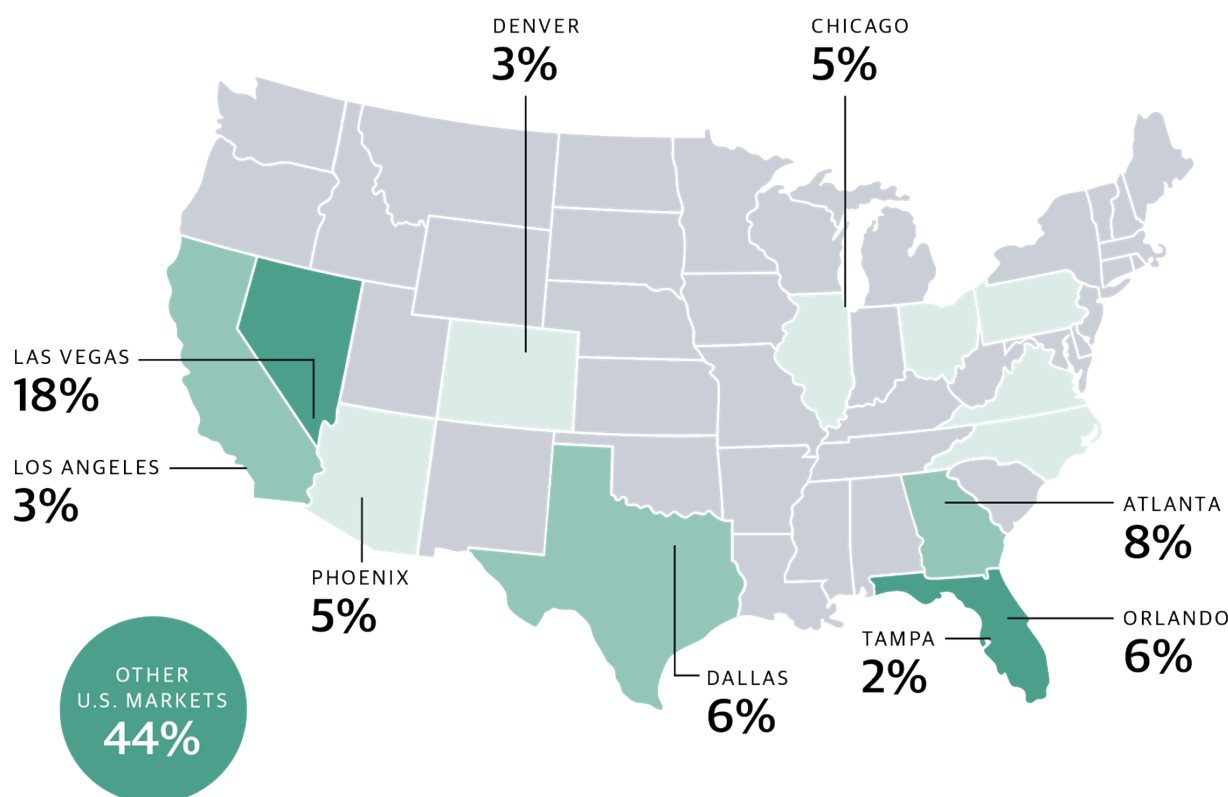
Real Estate Investments

The following charts further describe the diversification of our investments in real estate based on fair value as of March 31, 2021:



⁽¹⁾ Investments in real estate includes our direct property investments, unconsolidated investments, and equity in public and private real estate-related companies. Geography weighting is measured as the asset value of real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and unconsolidated investments for each geographical category (West, South, East, Midwest) against the total asset value of all (i) real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and (ii) unconsolidated investments.

The following map identifies the top markets of our real estate portfolio composition based on fair value as of March 31, 2021:



STATE CONCENTRATION



The select markets that are named represent all metropolitan statistical areas (“MSAs”) in which BREIT has at least a 2% weighting. BREIT is invested in additional MSAs that are not named above. Shading reflects the concentration of all real estate properties and unconsolidated investments in each state. Weighting is measured as the asset value of real estate properties and unconsolidated investments for each market against the total asset value of all (i) real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and (ii) unconsolidated investments.

As of March 31, 2021, we owned 1,429 properties consisting of a diversified portfolio of income producing assets primarily focused in Multifamily, Industrial, and Net Lease properties, and to a lesser extent Hospitality, Self Storage, Retail, and Office properties, concentrated in growth markets across the U.S.

The following table provides a summary of our portfolio as of March 31, 2021:

Segment	Number of Properties ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys	Occupancy Rate ⁽²⁾	Average Effective Annual Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot/Units/Keys ⁽³⁾	Gross Asset Value ⁽⁴⁾ (\$ in thousands)	Segment Revenue ⁽⁵⁾	Percentage of Total Revenues
Multifamily ⁽⁶⁾	286	88,625 units	94%	\$ 13,841	\$ 15,631,185	\$ 302,517	40%
Industrial	917	151,710 sq. ft.	95%	\$ 5.23	14,190,665	239,945	31%
Net lease	3	24,748 sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	5,442,510	108,142	14%
Hospitality	58	9,669 keys	38%	\$110.07/\$41.91	1,967,198	59,819	8%
Self Storage	150	11,801 sq. ft.	91%	\$ 11.79	1,633,714	32,971	4%
Retail	13	1,933 sq. ft.	95%	\$ 23.84	670,481	15,187	2%
Office	2	585 sq. ft.	98%	\$ 40.00	389,514	9,556	1%
Total	1,429				\$ 39,925,267	\$ 768,137	100%

⁽¹⁾ Industrial and Net Lease include properties owned by unconsolidated entities.

⁽²⁾ The occupancy rate for our industrial, retail and office investments includes all leased square footage as of March 31, 2021. The occupancy rate for our self storage and manufactured housing investments includes occupied square footage and occupied units, respectively, as of March 31, 2021. The occupancy rate for our student housing and other multifamily investments is defined as the percentage of actual rent divided by gross potential rent (defined as actual rent for occupied units and market rent for vacant units) for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The occupancy rate for our hospitality investments includes paid occupied rooms for the 12 months ended March 31, 2021. Hospitality investments owned less than 12 months are excluded from the average occupancy rate calculation.

- (3) For industrial, manufactured housing, self storage, retail, and office properties, average effective annual base rent represents the annualized March 31, 2021 base rent per leased square foot or unit and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization. For student housing and other multifamily properties, average effective annual base rent represents the base rent for the three months ended March 31, 2021 per leased unit, and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization. For hospitality properties, average effective annual base rent represents Average Daily Rate (“ADR”) and Revenue Per Available Room (“RevPAR”), respectively, for the 12 months ended March 31, 2021. Hospitality investments owned less than 12 months are excluded from the ADR and RevPAR calculations.
- (4) Based on fair value as of March 31, 2021.
- (5) Segment revenue is presented for the three months ended March 31, 2021. Net lease and industrial segment revenue includes income from unconsolidated entities.
- (6) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, manufactured and student housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.

The following table provides information regarding our real estate portfolio as of March 31, 2021:

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
<i>Multifamily:</i>						
TA Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	April 2017	100%	2,514 units	95%
Emory Point	1	Atlanta, GA	May 2017	100%	750 units	98%
Nevada West Multifamily	3	Las Vegas, NV	May 2017	100%	972 units	96%
Mountain Gate & Trails Multifamily	2	Las Vegas, NV	June 2017	100%	539 units	96%
Elysian West Multifamily	1	Las Vegas, NV	July 2017	100%	466 units	96%
Gilbert Multifamily	2	Gilbert, AZ	Sept. 2017	90%	748 units	96%
Domain & GreenVue Multifamily	2	Dallas, TX	Sept. 2017	100%	803 units	94%
ACG II Multifamily	4	Various	Sept. 2017	94%	932 units	96%
Olympus Multifamily	3	Jacksonville, FL	Nov. 2017	95%	1,032 units	95%
Amberglen West Multifamily	1	Hillsboro, OR	Nov. 2017	100%	396 units	90%
Aston Multifamily Portfolio	19	Various	Various	100%	4,122 units	95%
Talavera and Flamingo Multifamily	2	Las Vegas, NV	Dec. 2017	100%	674 units	95%
Walden Pond & Montair Multifamily Portfolio	2	Everett, WA & Thornton, CO	Dec. 2017	95%	635 units	94%
Signature at Kendall Multifamily	1	Miami, FL	Dec. 2017	100%	546 units	96%
The Boulevard	1	Phoenix, AZ	April 2018	100%	294 units	95%
Blue Hills Multifamily	1	Boston, MA	May 2018	100%	472 units	94%
Wave Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	May 2018	100%	2,199 units	96%
ACG III Multifamily	2	Gresham, OR & Turlock, CA	May 2018	95%	475 units	95%
Carroll Florida Multifamily	2	Jacksonville & Orlando, FL	May 2018	100%	716 units	96%
Solis at Flamingo	1	Las Vegas, NV	June 2018	95%	524 units	95%
Velaire at Aspera	1	Phoenix, AZ	July 2018	100%	286 units	96%
Coyote Multifamily Portfolio	6	Phoenix, AZ	Aug. 2018	100%	1,752 units	96%
Avanti Apartments	1	Las Vegas, NV	Dec. 2018	100%	414 units	96%
Gilbert Heritage Apartments	1	Phoenix, AZ	Feb. 2019	90%	256 units	97%
Roman Multifamily Portfolio	14	Various	Feb. 2019	100%	3,743 units	96%
Elevation Plaza Del Rio	1	Phoenix, AZ	April 2019	90%	333 units	96%
Courtney at Universal Multifamily	1	Orlando, FL	April 2019	100%	355 units	95%
Citymark Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Various	April 2019	95%	608 units	96%
Tri-Cities Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Richland & Kennewick, WA	April 2019	95%	428 units	97%
Raider Multifamily Portfolio	4	Las Vegas, NV	Various	100%	1,514 units	96%
Bridge II Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	Various	100%	2,363 units	96%
Miami Doral 2-Pack	2	Miami, FL	May 2019	100%	720 units	97%
Davis Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Various	May 2019	100%	454 units	95%
Slate Savannah	1	Savannah, GA	May 2019	90%	272 units	94%
Amara at MetroWest	1	Orlando, FL	May 2019	95%	411 units	93%
Colorado 3-Pack	3	Denver & Fort Collins, CO	May 2019	100%	855 units	96%
Edge Las Vegas	1	Las Vegas, NV	June 2019	95%	296 units	96%
ACG IV Multifamily	2	Various	June 2019	95%	606 units	97%
Perimeter Multifamily 3-Pack	3	Atlanta, GA	June 2019	100%	691 units	95%
Anson at the Lakes	1	Charlotte, NC	June 2019	100%	694 units	95%
San Valiente Multifamily	1	Phoenix, AZ	July 2019	95%	604 units	96%
Edgewater at the Cove	1	Oregon City, OR	Aug. 2019	100%	244 units	92%
Haven 124 Multifamily	1	Denver, CO	Sept. 2019	100%	562 units	94%
Villages at McCullers Walk Multifamily	1	Raleigh, NC	Oct. 2019	100%	412 units	93%
Canopy at Citrus Park Multifamily	1	Largo, FL	Oct. 2019	90%	318 units	96%
Ridge Multifamily Portfolio	4	Las Vegas, NV	Oct. 2019	90%	1,220 units	95%
Charleston on 66th Multifamily	1	Tampa, FL	Nov. 2019	95%	258 units	95%
Evolve at Timber Creek Multifamily	1	Garner, NC	Nov. 2019	100%	304 units	97%
Solis at Towne Center Multifamily	1	Glendale, AZ	Nov. 2019	100%	240 units	95%
Arches at Hidden Creek Multifamily	1	Chandler, AZ	Nov. 2019	98%	432 units	92%
Terra Multifamily	1	Austin, TX	Dec. 2019	100%	372 units	92%
Arium Multifamily Portfolio	5	Various	Dec. 2019	100%	1,684 units	94%
Easton Gardens Multifamily	1	Columbus, OH	Feb. 2020	95%	1,064 units	95%
Acorn Multifamily Portfolio	21	Various	Feb. & May 2020	98%	8,309 units	95%
Indigo West Multifamily	1	Orlando, FL	March 2020	100%	456 units	93%
The Sixes Multifamily	1	Holly Springs, GA	Sept. 2020	100%	340 units	98%
Park & Market Multifamily	1	Raleigh, NC	Oct. 2020	100%	409 units	96%
Cortland Lex Multifamily	1	Alpharetta, GA	Oct. 2020	100%	360 units	98%
The Palmer Multifamily	1	Charlotte, NC	Oct. 2020	90%	318 units	94%
Grizzly Multifamily Portfolio	2	Atlanta, GA & Nashville, TN	Oct. & Nov. 2020	100%	767 units	71%

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
Jaguar Multifamily Portfolio	11	Various	Nov. & Dec. 2020	100%	3,788 units	94%
Kansas City Multifamily Portfolio	2	Overland Park & Olathe, KS	Dec. 2020	100%	620 units	73%
The View at Woodstock Multifamily	1	Woodstock, GA	Jan. 2021	100%	320 units	95%
Southeast Multifamily Portfolio	2	Lebanon, TN & Sanford, FL	Feb. 2021	98%	330 units	93%
Highroads MH	3	Phoenix, AZ	April 2018	99%	265 units	95%
Evergreen Minari MH	2	Phoenix, AZ	June 2018	99%	115 units	95%
Southwest MH	12	Various	June 2018	99%	2,568 units	77%
Hidden Springs MH	1	Desert Hot Springs, CA	July 2018	99%	317 units	86%
SVPAC MH	2	Phoenix, AZ	July 2018	99%	234 units	95%
Riverest MH	1	Tavares, FL	Dec. 2018	99%	130 units	88%
Angler MH Portfolio	4	Phoenix, AZ	April 2019	99%	770 units	89%
Florida MH 4-Pack	4	Various	April & July 2019	99%	795 units	81%
Impala MH	3	Phoenix & Chandler, AZ	July 2019	99%	333 units	98%
Clearwater MHC 2-Pack	2	Clearwater, FL	March & Aug. 2020	99%	207 units	98%
Legacy MH Portfolio	7	Various	April 2020	99%	1,896 units	85%
May Manor MH	1	Lakeland, FL	June 2020	99%	297 units	83%
Royal Oaks MH	1	Petaluma, CA	Nov. 2020	99%	94 units	99%
Southeast MH Portfolio	41	Various	Dec. 2020	99%	8,563 units	82%
EdR Student Housing Portfolio	20	Various	Sept. 2018	95%	10,610 units	92%
Mercury 3100 Student Housing	1	Orlando, FL	Feb. 2021	100%	840 units	95%
Total Multifamily	286				88,625 units	
<i>Industrial:</i>						
Stockton Industrial Park	1	Stockton, CA	Feb. 2017	100%	878 sq. ft.	86%
HS Industrial Portfolio	36	Various	April 2017	100%	5,838 sq. ft.	97%
Fairfield Industrial Portfolio	11	Fairfield, NJ	Sept. 2017	100%	578 sq. ft.	99%
Southeast Industrial Portfolio	5	Various	Nov. 2017	100%	1,927 sq. ft.	100%
Kraft Chicago Industrial Portfolio	3	Aurora, IL	Jan. 2018	100%	1,693 sq. ft.	100%
Canyon Industrial Portfolio	145	Various	March 2018	100%	21,174 sq. ft.	94%
HP Cold Storage Industrial Portfolio	6	Various	May 2018	100%	2,252 sq. ft.	100%
Meridian Industrial Portfolio	106	Various	Nov. 2018	99%	14,011 sq. ft.	96%
Stockton Distribution Center	1	Stockton, CA	Dec. 2018	100%	987 sq. ft.	100%
Summit Industrial Portfolio	8	Atlanta, GA	Dec. 2018	100%	631 sq. ft.	92%
4500 Westport Drive	1	Harrisburg, PA	Jan. 2019	100%	179 sq. ft.	100%
Morgan Savannah	1	Savannah, GA	April 2019	100%	357 sq. ft.	100%
Minneapolis Industrial Portfolio	34	Minneapolis, MN	April 2019	100%	2,460 sq. ft.	95%
Atlanta Industrial Portfolio	61	Atlanta, GA	May 2019	100%	3,779 sq. ft.	92%
D.C. Powered Shell Warehouse Portfolio	9	Ashburn & Manassas, VA	June & Dec. 2019	90%	1,471 sq. ft.	100%
Patriot Park Industrial Portfolio	2	Durham, NC	Sept. 2019	100%	323 sq. ft.	100%
Denali Industrial Portfolio	18	Various	Sept. 2019	100%	4,098 sq. ft.	94%
Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio	315	Various	Sept. 2019	100%	63,965 sq. ft.	94%
2201 Main Street	1	San Diego, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	260 sq. ft.	N/A
Triangle Industrial Portfolio	37	Greensboro, NC	Jan. 2020	100%	2,783 sq. ft.	91%
Midwest Industrial Portfolio	27	Various	Feb. 2020	100%	5,940 sq. ft.	97%
Panecal Industrial Portfolio	12	Various	Feb. & April 2020	100%	2,109 sq. ft.	96%
Grainger Distribution Center	1	Jacksonville, FL	March 2020	100%	297 sq. ft.	100%
Diamond Industrial	1	Rico Rivera, CA	Aug. 2020	100%	243 sq. ft.	100%
Inland Empire Industrial Portfolio	2	Etiwanda & Fontana, CA	Sept. 2020	100%	404 sq. ft.	100%
Shield Industrial Portfolio	13	Various	Dec. 2020	100%	2,079 sq. ft.	100%
7520 Georgetown Industrial	1	Indianapolis, IN	Dec. 2020	100%	425 sq. ft.	100%
WC Infill Industrial Portfolio	17	Various	Jan. 2021	85%	2,926 sq. ft.	95%
Vault Industrial Portfolio	35	Various	Jan. 2021	41%	6,585 sq. ft.	96%
Chicago Infill Industrial Portfolio	7	Various	Feb. 2021	100%	1,058 sq. ft.	100%
Total Industrial	917				151,710 sq. ft.	
<i>Net Lease:</i>						
Bellagio Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Nov. 2019	95%	8,507 sq. ft.	N/A
MGM Grand Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Feb. 2020	49.9%	6,917 sq. ft.	N/A
Mandalay Bay Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Feb. 2020	49.9%	9,324 sq. ft.	N/A
Total Net Lease	3				24,748 sq. ft.	
<i>Hospitality:</i>						
Hyatt Place UC Davis	1	Davis, CA	Jan. 2017	100%	127 keys	39%
Hyatt Place San Jose Downtown	1	San Jose, CA	June 2017	100%	240 keys	23%
Florida Select-Service 4-Pack	4	Tampa & Orlando, FL	July 2017	100%	476 keys	45%
Hyatt House Downtown Atlanta	1	Atlanta, GA	Aug. 2017	100%	150 keys	45%
Boston/Worcester Select-Service 3-Pack	3	Boston & Worcester, MA	Oct. 2017	100%	374 keys	45%
Henderson Select-Service 2-Pack	2	Henderson, NV	May 2018	100%	228 keys	57%
Orlando Select-Service 2-Pack	2	Orlando, FL	May 2018	100%	254 keys	46%

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
Corporex Select Service Portfolio	5	Various	Aug. 2018	100%	601 keys	47%
JW Marriott San Antonio Hill Country Resort	1	San Antonio, TX	Aug. 2018	100%	1,002 keys	20%
Hampton Inn & Suites Federal Way	1	Seattle, WA	Oct. 2018	100%	142 keys	38%
Staybridge Suites Reno	1	Reno, NV	Nov. 2018	100%	94 keys	74%
Salt Lake City Select Service 3 Pack	3	Salt Lake City, UT	Nov. 2018	60%	454 keys	47%
Courtyard Kona	1	Kailua-Kona, HI	March 2019	100%	452 keys	18%
Raven Select Service Portfolio	21	Various	June 2019	100%	2,555 keys	45%
Urban 2-Pack	1	Chicago, IL	July 2019	100%	337 keys	11%
Hyatt Regency Atlanta	1	Atlanta, GA	Sept. 2019	100%	1,260 keys	20%
RHW Select Service Portfolio	9	Various	Nov. 2019	100%	923 keys	57%
Total Hospitality	58				9,669 keys	
<i>Self Storage:</i>						
East Coast Storage Portfolio	21	Various	Aug. 2019	98%	1,347 sq. ft.	94%
Phoenix Storage 2-Pack	2	Phoenix, AZ	March 2020	98%	111 sq. ft.	99%
Cactus Storage Portfolio	18	Various	Sept. & Oct. 2020	98%	1,250 sq. ft.	86%
Caltex Storage Portfolio	4	Various	Nov. & Dec. 2020	98%	273 sq. ft.	90%
Simply Self Storage	102	Various	Dec. 2020	100%	8,588 sq. ft.	92%
Florida Self Storage Portfolio	2	Cocoa & Rockledge, FL	Dec. 2020	98%	158 sq. ft.	70%
Pace Storage Portfolio	1	Pace, FL	Dec. 2020	98%	74 sq. ft.	99%
Total Self Storage	150				11,801 sq. ft.	
<i>Retail:</i>						
Bakers Centre	1	Philadelphia, PA	March 2017	100%	237 sq. ft.	100%
Plaza Del Sol Retail	1	Burbank, CA	Oct. 2017	100%	166 sq. ft.	99%
Vista Center	1	Miami, FL	Aug. 2018	100%	91 sq. ft.	92%
El Paseo Simi Valley	1	Simi Valley, CA	June 2019	100%	109 sq. ft.	78%
Towne Center East	1	Signal Hill, CA	Sept. 2019	100%	163 sq. ft.	100%
Plaza Pacoima	1	Pacoima, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	204 sq. ft.	100%
Canarsie Plaza	1	Brooklyn, NY	Dec. 2019	100%	274 sq. ft.	98%
SoCal Grocery Portfolio	6	Various	Jan. 2020	100%	689 sq. ft.	92%
Total Retail	13				1,933 sq. ft.	
<i>Office:</i>						
EmeryTech Office	1	Emeryville, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	228 sq. ft.	95%
Coleman Highline Office	1	San Jose, CA	Oct. 2020	100%	357 sq. ft.	100%
Total Office	2				585 sq. ft.	
Total Investments in Real Estate	1,429					

- (1) Certain of the joint venture agreements entered into by the Company provide the seller or the other partner a profits interest based on achieving certain internal rate of return hurdles. Such investments are consolidated by us and any profits interest due to the other partners is reported within non-controlling interests. The table also includes properties owned by unconsolidated entities.
- (2) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, manufactured housing, and student housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.
- (3) The occupancy rate for our industrial, retail and office investments includes all leased square footage as of March 31, 2021. The occupancy rate for our self storage and manufactured housing investments includes occupied square footage and occupied units, respectively, as of March 31, 2021. The occupancy rate for our student housing and other multifamily investments is defined as the percentage of actual rent divided by gross potential rent (defined as actual rent for occupied units and market rent for vacant units) for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The occupancy rate for our hospitality investments is the average occupancy rate for the 12 months ended March 31, 2021. The occupancy rate for hospitality investments owned less than 12 months is not included.

Lease Expirations

The following schedule details the expiring leases at our consolidated industrial, net lease, retail, and office properties by annualized base rent and square footage as of March 31, 2021 (\$ and square feet data in thousands). The table below excludes our multifamily and self-storage properties as substantially all leases at such properties expire within 12 months:

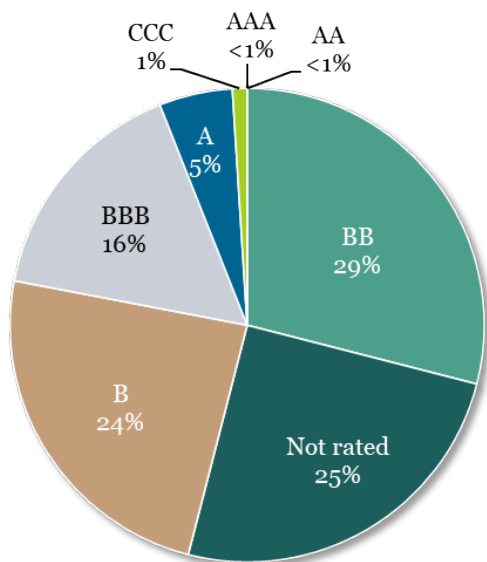
Year	Number of Expiring Leases	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Annualized Base Rent Expiring	Square Feet	% of Total Square Feet Expiring
2021 (remaining)	328	\$ 58,582	6%	10,778	8%
2022	549	119,433	12%	22,510	16%
2023	470	115,585	11%	22,908	16%
2024	425	91,060	9%	17,264	12%
2025	315	71,462	7%	12,951	9%
2026	231	92,036	9%	19,141	14%
2027	107	46,188	5%	9,055	7%
2028	87	37,698	4%	6,146	4%
2029	54	36,933	4%	4,460	3%
2030	56	55,141	5%	5,882	4%
2031	23	7,700	1%	963	1%
Thereafter	31	270,979	27%	8,896	6%
Total	2,676	\$ 1,002,797	100%	140,954	100%

⁽¹⁾ Annualized base rent is determined from the annualized March 31, 2021 base rent per leased square foot of the applicable year and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization.

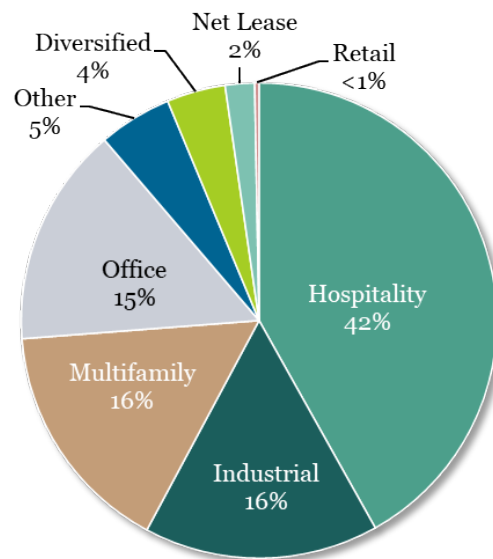
Investments in Real Estate Debt

The following charts further describe the diversification of our investments in real estate debt by credit rating and collateral type based on fair value as of March 31, 2021:

Credit Rating



Collateral Type



As of March 31, 2021, our investments in real estate debt consisted of 217 investments in CMBS, 9 corporate bond investments, 10 loans, and 24 investments in RMBS. The following table details our investments in real estate debt as of March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

March 31, 2021						
Type of Security/Loan	Number of Positions	Weighted Average Coupon ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Face Amount/ Notional ⁽³⁾	Cost Basis	Fair Value
CMBS - floating	151	L+2.8%	4/23/2025	\$ 3,058,143	\$ 3,035,444	\$ 2,976,607
CMBS - fixed	56	4.0%	5/23/2028	970,027	935,055	927,426
Corporate bonds	9	4.9%	8/30/2027	163,200	162,487	167,404
CMBS - zero coupon	4	N/A	3/8/2027	236,090	140,394	152,643
RMBS - fixed	24	4.3%	3/8/2045	24,673	24,863	24,830
CMBS - interest only	6	2.3%	4/17/2028	2,277,315	20,707	20,690
Total real estate securities	250	3.2%	4/8/2026	N/M	4,318,950	4,269,600
Term loans	8	L+3.1%	12/23/2021	456,542	423,766	454,774
Mezzanine loans	2	L+6.3%	1/29/2025	183,750	181,064	172,042
Total real estate loans	10	L+4.0%	10/30/2022	640,292	604,830	626,816
Total investments in real estate debt	260	3.2%	10/29/2025	N/M	\$ 4,923,780	\$ 4,896,416

⁽¹⁾ The term “L” refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, EURIBOR and SONIA, as applicable to each security and loan.

⁽²⁾ Weighted average maturity date is based on the fully extended maturity date of the instrument or, in the case of CMBS and RMBS, the underlying collateral.

⁽³⁾ Represents notional amount for CMBS interest only positions.

Results of Operations

In the first quarter of 2021, we elected to update the consolidated results of operations disclosure to compare the operating results for the current quarter to the immediately preceding sequential quarter. We believe this comparison provides a more relevant and informative representation of the changes to our results of operations over time. The following table sets forth information regarding our consolidated results of operations (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended		Change
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	\$
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$ 652,916	588,007	\$ 64,909
Hospitality revenue	58,143	43,618	14,525
Other revenue	22,396	17,023	5,373
Total revenues	733,455	648,648	84,807
Expenses			
Rental property operating	237,705	203,050	34,655
Hospitality operating	55,680	57,304	(1,624)
General and administrative	6,960	6,628	332
Management fee	73,095	64,232	8,863
Performance participation allocation	143,215	192,648	(49,433)
Depreciation and amortization	400,387	353,395	46,992
Total expenses	917,042	877,257	39,785
Other income (expense)			
Income from unconsolidated entities	34,682	24,893	9,789
Income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	239,361	196,295	43,066
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	15,430	12,732	2,698
Interest income	86	126	(40)
Interest expense	(181,618)	(175,883)	(5,735)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,416)	(3,861)	445
Other income (expense)	107,946	83,254	24,692
Total other income (expense)	212,471	137,556	74,915
Net income (loss)	\$ 28,884	\$ (91,053)	\$ 119,937
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	\$ (59)	621	\$ (680)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	(353)	1,409	(1,762)
Net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ 28,472	\$ (89,023)	\$ 117,495
Net income (loss) per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.05

Revenues, Rental Property Operating and Hospitality Operating Expenses

Due to the amount of acquisitions of real estate and investments in real estate debt we have made since December 31, 2020, our revenues and operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are not comparable. See below for a discussion of the properties in our portfolio that were owned for both of the full three months ended March 31, 2021 and the three months ended December 31, 2020.

General and Administrative Expenses

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, general and administrative expenses increased \$0.3 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to various corporate level expenses related to the increased size of our portfolio.

Management Fee

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the management fee increased \$8.9 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to the \$3.3 billion increase in our NAV from December 31, 2020 to March 31, 2021.

Performance Participation Allocation

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the unrealized performance participation allocation accrual decreased \$49.4 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The decrease was due to achieving the performance hurdle in the fourth quarter of 2020, which resulted in an accrual for the full year of performance participation allocation during the three months ended December 31, 2020. Such performance hurdle was achieved in the first quarter of 2021, which resulted in our accrual of one quarter of performance participation allocation during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Depreciation and Amortization

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, depreciation and amortization increased \$47.0 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was driven by the growth in our portfolio, which increased to 1,429 properties as of March 31, 2021 from 1,370 properties as of December 31, 2020.

Income from Unconsolidated Entities

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, income from unconsolidated entities increased \$9.8 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase is primarily due to acquisition of the WC Infill Industrial Portfolio and the Vault Industrial Portfolio in January 2021.

Income (Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, income (loss) from our investments in real estate debt increased \$43.1 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily attributable to \$217.1 million of unrealized gains during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to \$173.9 million of unrealized gains during the three months ended December 31, 2020.

Net Gain on Dispositions of Real Estate

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, net gains on dispositions of real estate increased \$2.7 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, we recorded \$15.4 million of net gains from the sales of four multifamily properties compared to a \$12.7 million net gain from the disposition of one multifamily property during the three months ended December 31, 2020.

Interest Expense

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, interest expense increased \$5.7 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to the growth in our real estate portfolio and investments in real estate debt and the related indebtedness of such investments.

Other Income (Expense)

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, other income (expense) increased \$24.7 million compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to \$82.3 million of unrealized gains on our investments in equity securities and \$17.2 million of unrealized gains on our interest rate swaps during the three months ended March 31, 2021, compared to \$69.2 million of unrealized gains on our investments in equity securities during the three months ended December 31, 2020. This increase was offset by \$2.3 million of realized gains on the sale of our investments in equity securities during the three months ended December 31, 2020.

The following table sets forth information regarding our consolidated results of operations (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2021 vs. 2020
	2021	2020	\$
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$ 652,916	\$ 532,095	\$ 120,821
Hospitality revenue	58,143	127,472	(69,329)
Other revenue	22,396	15,315	7,081
Total revenues	733,455	674,882	58,573
Expenses			
Rental property operating	237,705	168,388	69,317
Hospitality operating	55,680	99,306	(43,626)
General and administrative	6,960	6,682	278
Management fee	73,095	49,502	23,593
Performance participation allocation	143,215	—	143,215
Depreciation and amortization	400,387	328,805	71,582
Total expenses	917,042	652,683	264,359
Other income (expense)			
Income from unconsolidated entities	34,682	13,269	21,413
Income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	239,361	(1,016,147)	1,255,508
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	15,430	371	15,059
Interest income	86	1,747	(1,661)
Interest expense	(181,618)	(188,504)	6,886
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,416)	(1,237)	(2,179)
Other income (expense)	107,946	(48,848)	156,794
Total other income (expense)	212,471	(1,239,349)	1,451,820
Net income (loss)	\$ 28,884	\$ (1,217,150)	\$ 1,246,034
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	\$ (59)	\$ 237	\$ (296)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	(353)	16,826	(17,179)
Net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ 28,472	\$ (1,200,087)	\$ 1,228,559
Net income (loss) per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.86)	\$ 0.87

Revenues, Rental Property Operating and Hospitality Operating Expenses

Due to the significant amount of acquisitions of real estate and investments in real estate debt we have made since March 31, 2020, our revenues and operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are not comparable. Additionally, as discussed in the recent developments section, our portfolio has been impacted by COVID-19. See below for a discussion of the properties in our portfolio that were owned for both of the full three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

General and Administrative Expenses

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, general and administrative expenses increased \$0.3 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was primarily due to various corporate level expenses related to the increased size of our portfolio.

Management Fee

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the management fee increased \$23.6 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was primarily due to the \$8.1 billion increase in our NAV from March 31, 2020 to March 31, 2021.

Performance Participation Allocation

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the unrealized performance participation allocation accrual increased \$143.2 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was primarily the result of our increased NAV and a higher total return for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the corresponding period in 2020.

Depreciation and Amortization

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, depreciation and amortization increased \$71.6 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was driven by the growth in our portfolio, which increased to 1,429 properties as of March 31, 2021 from 1,156 properties as of March 31, 2020.

Income from Unconsolidated Entities

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, income from unconsolidated entities increased \$21.4 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase is primarily due to acquisition of the WC Infill Industrial Portfolio and the Vault Industrial Portfolio in January 2021 and a full quarter of income from our investment in MGM Grand & Mandalay Bay.

Income (Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, income (loss) from our investments in real estate debt increased \$1.3 billion compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was primarily attributable to \$217.1 million of unrealized gains during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to \$1.1 billion of unrealized losses during the corresponding period in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant market pricing and liquidity dislocation in March 2020, causing a broad-based market decline impacting the unrealized value of certain of our investments in real estate debt. However, beginning in the second quarter of 2020 and continuing through the first quarter of 2021 we continued to see a recovery in the fair value of our investments in real estate debt.

Net Gain on Dispositions of Real Estate

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, net gains on dispositions of real estate increased \$15.1 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, we recorded \$15.4 million of net gains from the sales of four multifamily properties compared to a \$0.4 million net gain from the disposition of one industrial property during the corresponding period in 2020.

Interest Expense

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, interest expense decreased \$6.9 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in our indebtedness and a decrease in the applicable floating rate benchmark rates associated with such indebtedness during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Other Income (Expense)

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, other income (expense) increased \$156.8 million compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was primarily due to \$82.3 million of unrealized gains on our investments in equity securities and \$17.2 million of unrealized gains on our interest rate swaps during the three months ended March 31, 2021, compared to \$37.1 million of unrealized losses on our investments in equity securities and a \$20.8 million forfeited deposit related to a transaction we decided not to pursue during the corresponding period in 2020.

Same Property Results of Operations

We evaluate our consolidated results of operations on a same property basis, which allows us to analyze our property operating results excluding acquisitions and dispositions during the periods under comparison. Properties in our portfolio are considered same property if they were owned for the full periods presented, otherwise they are considered non-same property. Recently developed properties that have not achieved stabilized occupancy (defined as 90% or greater for properties other than hotels) and properties held for sale are excluded from same property results and are considered non-same property. We do not consider our investments in real estate debt segment to be same property.

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, our same property portfolio consisted of 843 industrial, 201 multifamily, 58 hotel, 23 self storage, 13 retail, one net lease, and one office property. For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, our same property portfolio consisted of 761 industrial, 173 multifamily, 58 hotel, seven retail, one net lease, and one office property.

Same property operating results are measured by calculating same property net operating income ("NOI"). Same property NOI is a supplemental non-GAAP disclosure of our operating results that we believe is meaningful as it enables management to evaluate the impact of occupancy, rents, leasing activity, and other controllable property operating results at our real estate. We define same property NOI as operating revenues less operating expenses, which exclude (i) impairment of investments in real estate (ii) depreciation and amortization, (iii) interest expense, and (iv) other non-property related revenue and expense items such as (a) general and administrative expenses, (b) management fee, (c) performance participation allocation, (d) affiliate incentive compensation awards, (e) income from unconsolidated entities, (f) income (loss) from investments in real estate debt, (g) net gain on dispositions of real estate, (h) interest income, (i) loss on extinguishment of debt, and (j) other income (expense).

Our same property NOI may not be comparable to that of other REITs and should not be considered to be more relevant or accurate in evaluating our operating performance than the current GAAP methodology used to calculate our net income (loss).

In the first quarter of 2021, we elected to update the same property results of operations disclosure to compare the operating results for the current quarter to the immediately preceding sequential quarter. We believe this comparison provides a more relevant and informative representation of the changes to our same property results of operations over time. The following table reconciles GAAP net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders to same property NOI for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Change
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	\$
Net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ 28,472	\$ (89,023)	\$ 117,495
Adjustments to reconcile to same property NOI			
General and administrative	6,960	6,628	332
Management fee	73,095	64,232	8,863
Performance participation allocation	143,215	192,648	(49,433)
Incentive compensation awards	1,177	425	752
Depreciation and amortization	400,387	353,395	46,992
Income from unconsolidated entities	(34,682)	(24,893)	(9,789)
(Income) loss from investments in real estate debt	(239,361)	(196,295)	(43,066)
Net gains on dispositions of real estate	(15,430)	(12,732)	(2,698)
Interest income	(86)	(126)	40
Interest expense	181,618	175,883	5,735
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,416	3,861	(445)
Other (income) expense	(107,946)	(83,254)	(24,692)
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	59	(621)	680
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	353	(1,409)	1,762
NOI	441,247	388,719	52,528
Non-same property NOI	54,501	22,608	31,893
Same property NOI	<u>\$ 386,746</u>	<u>\$ 366,111</u>	<u>\$ 20,635</u>

The following table details the components of same property NOI for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Change	
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	\$	%
Same property NOI				
Rental revenue	\$ 563,656	\$ 551,409	\$ 12,247	2%
Hospitality revenue	58,143	45,699	12,444	27%
Other revenue	19,037	14,834	4,203	28%
Total revenues	640,836	611,942	28,894	5%
Rental property operating	198,545	186,656	11,889	6%
Hospitality operating	55,545	59,175	(3,630)	(6)%
Total expenses	254,090	245,831	8,259	3%
Same property NOI	<u>\$ 386,746</u>	<u>\$ 366,111</u>	<u>\$ 20,635</u>	<u>6%</u>

Same Property – Rental Revenue

Same property rental revenue increased \$12.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was due to a \$11.8 million increase in tenant reimbursement income and a \$2.7 million increase in base rental revenue partially offset by a \$2.3 million increase in our bad debt reserve, primarily as a result of COVID-19. Our bad debt reserve represents the amount of rental revenue we anticipate we will not be able to collect from our tenants.

The following table details the changes in base rental revenue period over period (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021 vs. December 31, 2020					
	Three Months Ended		Change in Base Rental Revenue	Change in Occupancy Rate	Change in Average Effective Annual Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot/Unit ⁽¹⁾	
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020				
Multifamily	\$ 235,605	\$ 234,595	\$ 1,010	+1%	—%	
Industrial	169,568	168,658	910	(1)%	+1%	
Net Lease	82,795	82,795	—	—%	—%	
Self Storage	4,237	4,124	113	+1%	+2%	
Retail	12,547	11,835	712	(1)%	+6%	
Office	2,069	2,069	—	—%	—%	
Total base rental revenue	\$ 506,821	\$ 504,076	\$ 2,745			

⁽¹⁾ The annualized base rent per leased square foot or unit for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and the three months ended December 31, 2020 includes straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization.

Same Property – Hospitality Revenue

Same property hospitality revenue increased \$12.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. ADR for the hotels in our same property portfolio increased from \$104 to \$113 while occupancy increased 11% and RevPAR increased from \$41 to \$56 during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020.

Same Property – Other Revenue

Same property other revenue increased \$4.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to increased lease termination fees and ancillary income at our industrial properties during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Same Property – Rental Property Operating Expenses

Same property rental property operating expenses increased \$11.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021, compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The increase in rental property operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2021 was primarily the result of increased real estate taxes, snow removal and insurance expenses at our industrial properties. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in utilities, real estate taxes, and insurance expenses at our student housing properties.

Same Property – Hospitality Operating Expenses

Same property hospitality operating expenses decreased \$3.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021, compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020. The decrease in hospitality operating expenses was primarily the result of decreased insurance and other operating expenses at our hotels during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

The following table reconciles GAAP net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders to same property NOI for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change
	2021	2020	\$
Net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ 28,472	\$ (1,200,087)	\$ 1,228,559
Adjustments to reconcile to same property NOI			
General and administrative	6,960	6,682	278
Management fee	73,095	49,502	23,593
Performance participation allocation	143,215	—	143,215
Incentive compensation awards	1,177	500	677
Depreciation and amortization	400,387	328,805	71,582
Income from unconsolidated entities	(34,682)	(13,269)	(21,413)
(Income) loss from investments in real estate debt	(239,361)	1,016,147	(1,255,508)
Net gains on dispositions of real estate	(15,430)	(371)	(15,059)
Interest income	(86)	(1,747)	1,661
Interest expense	181,618	188,504	(6,886)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,416	1,237	2,179
Other (income) expense	(107,946)	48,848	(156,794)
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	59	(237)	296
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	353	(16,826)	17,179
NOI	441,247	407,688	33,559
Non-same property NOI	80,403	15,600	64,803
Same property NOI	<u>\$ 360,844</u>	<u>\$ 392,088</u>	<u>\$ (31,244)</u>

The following table details the components of same property NOI for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2021	2020	\$	%
Same property NOI				
Rental revenue	\$ 491,948	\$ 486,482	\$ 5,466	1%
Hospitality revenue	58,143	121,930	(63,787)	(52)%
Other revenue	16,338	13,425	2,913	22%
Total revenues	566,429	621,837	(55,408)	(9)%
Rental property operating	148,018	136,839	11,179	8%
Hospitality operating	57,567	92,910	(35,343)	(38)%
Total expenses	205,585	229,749	(24,164)	(11)%
Same property NOI	<u>\$ 360,844</u>	<u>\$ 392,088</u>	<u>\$ (31,244)</u>	<u>(8)%</u>

Same Property – Rental Revenue

Same property rental revenue increased \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was due to a \$7.4 million increase in tenant reimbursement income and a \$6.0 million increase in base rental revenue partially offset by a \$7.9 million increase in our bad debt reserve, primarily as a result of COVID-19. Our bad debt reserve represents the amount of rental revenue we anticipate we will not be able to collect from our tenants.

The following table details the changes in base rental revenue period over period (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2021 vs. 2020		Change in Average Effective Annual Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot/Unit ⁽¹⁾
	2021	2020	Change in Base Rental Revenue	Change in Occupancy Rate	
Multifamily	\$ 194,674	\$ 190,389	\$ 4,285	—%	+2%
Industrial	154,327	152,634	1,693	—%	+2%
Net Lease	82,795	82,795	—	—%	—%
Retail	7,670	7,665	5	(1)%	+2%
Office	2,069	2,069	—	—%	—%
Total base rental revenue	\$ 441,535	\$ 435,552	\$ 5,983		

- (1) The annualized base rent per leased square foot or unit for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 includes straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization.

Same Property – Hospitality Revenue

Same property hospitality revenue decreased \$63.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to corresponding period in 2020. ADR for the hotels in our same property portfolio decreased from \$159 to \$113 while occupancy decreased 13% and RevPAR decreased from \$100 to \$56 during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2020.

Same Property – Other Revenue

Same property other revenue increased \$2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was primarily due to increased lease termination fees and ancillary income at our industrial properties during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Same Property – Rental Property Operating Expenses

Same property rental property operating expenses increased \$11.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021, compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The increase in rental property operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2021 was primarily the result of increased real estate taxes, snow removal and insurance expenses at our industrial properties and increased COVID-19 related expenses at our multifamily properties. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in real estate taxes and a decrease in general operating expenses at our student housing properties due to decreased occupancy during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Same Property – Hospitality Operating Expenses

Same property hospitality operating expenses decreased \$35.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021, compared to the corresponding period in 2020. The decrease in hospitality operating expenses was primarily the result of reduced occupancy at our hotels for a full quarter as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Non-same Property NOI

Due to our substantial fundraising and continued deployment of the net proceeds raised into new property acquisitions, non-same property NOI is not comparable period-over-period. We expect the non-same property NOI variance period-over-period to continue as we raise more proceeds from selling shares of our common stock and invest in additional new property acquisitions. Additionally, as discussed in the recent developments section, our portfolio has been impacted by COVID-19.

Funds from Operations, Adjusted Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution

We believe funds from operations (“FFO”) is a meaningful supplemental non-GAAP operating metric. Our condensed consolidated financial statements are presented under historical cost accounting which, among other things, requires depreciation of real estate investments to be calculated on a straight-line basis. As a result, our operating results imply that the value of our real estate investments will decrease evenly over a set time period. However, we believe that the value of real estate investments will fluctuate over time based on market conditions and as such, depreciation under historical cost accounting may be less informative. FFO is a standard REIT industry metric defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). FFO, as defined by NAREIT and presented below, is calculated as net income or loss (computed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”)), excluding (i) depreciation and amortization, (ii) impairment of investments in real estate, plus (iii) net gains or losses from sales of real estate, and (iv) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities.

We also believe that adjusted FFO (“AFFO”) is a meaningful non-GAAP supplemental measure of our operating results. AFFO further adjusts FFO in order for our operating results to reflect the specific characteristics of our business by adjusting for items we believe are not directly attributable to our operations. Our adjustments to FFO to arrive at AFFO include removing the impact of (i) straight-line rental income and expense, (ii) amortization of above- and below-market lease intangibles, (iii) amortization of mortgage premium/discount, (iv) unrealized losses (gains) from changes in fair value of financial instruments, (v) net forfeited investment deposits, (vi) amortization of restricted stock awards, (vii) non-cash performance participation allocation or other non-cash incentive compensation awards even if repurchased by us, (viii) gain or loss on involuntary conversion, (ix) amortization of deferred financing costs, (x) losses (gains) on extinguishment of debt, and (xi) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities.

We also believe funds available for distribution (“FAD”) is an additional meaningful non-GAAP supplemental disclosure that provides useful information for considering our operating results and certain other items relative to the amount of our distributions by removing the impact of certain non-cash items from our operating results. FAD is calculated as AFFO excluding (i) management fees paid in shares or BREIT OP units, even if subsequently repurchased by us, (ii) realized losses (gains) on financial instruments, and including deductions for (iii) recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and other capital expenditures, (iv) stockholder servicing fees paid during the period, and (v) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities. FAD is not indicative of cash available to fund our cash needs and does not represent cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, as it excludes (i) adjustments for working capital items and (ii) amortization of discounts and premiums on investments in real estate debt. Cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP would generally be adjusted for such items. Furthermore, FAD is adjusted for stockholder servicing fees and recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and other capital expenditures, which are not considered when determining cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP.

FFO, AFFO, and FAD should not be considered to be more relevant or accurate than the GAAP methodology used to calculate net income (loss) or in evaluating our operating performance. In addition, FFO, AFFO, and FAD should not be considered as alternatives to net income (loss) as indications of our performance or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities as indications of our liquidity, but rather should be reviewed in conjunction with these and other GAAP measurements. Further, FFO, AFFO, and FAD are not intended to be used as liquidity measures indicative of cash flow available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. In addition, our methodology for calculating AFFO and FAD may differ from the methodologies employed by other companies to calculate the same or similar supplemental performance measures, and accordingly, our reported AFFO and FAD may not be comparable to the AFFO and FAD reported by other companies.

During the first quarter of 2021, we updated our definitions of AFFO and FAD to exclude the impact of the amortization related to deferred financing costs (“DFCs”) on our debt, which is included in GAAP net income (loss). We do not consider the amortization of DFCs to be directly attributable to our operations and view DFCs similar to acquisition expenses, which are capitalized into our cost basis, and therefore excluded from our non-GAAP metrics. We believe that excluding amortization of DFCs from our calculations of AFFO and FAD results in metrics that better reflect the results of our operations. Prior period disclosures of AFFO and FAD were updated to conform to our updated definitions of AFFO and FAD.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders to FFO, AFFO and FAD attributable to BREIT stockholders (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ 28,472	\$ (1,200,087)
Adjustments to arrive at FFO:		
Depreciation and amortization	410,859	334,122
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	(15,430)	(371)
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	(10,291)	(10,816)
FFO attributable to BREIT stockholders	413,610	(877,152)
Adjustments to arrive at AFFO:		
Straight-line rental income and expense	(40,344)	(35,174)
Amortization of above- and below-market lease intangibles	(5,038)	(3,718)
Amortization of mortgage premium/discount	(501)	(230)
Unrealized (gains) losses from changes in fair value of financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	(321,621)	1,104,394
Net forfeited investment deposits	—	12,750
Amortization of restricted stock awards	121	100
Non-cash performance participation allocation	143,215	—
Non-cash incentive compensation awards	1,177	500
Amortization of deferred financing costs	12,741	9,560
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,416	1,237
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	3,983	(13,425)
AFFO attributable to BREIT stockholders	210,759	198,842
Adjustments to arrive at FAD:		
Management fee paid in shares	73,095	49,502
Recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions and other capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	(33,113)	(23,617)
Stockholder servicing fees	(20,771)	(15,424)
Realized losses on financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	20,582	1,365
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	(855)	(433)
FAD attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ 249,697	\$ 210,235

⁽¹⁾ Unrealized losses (gains) from changes in fair value of financial instruments primarily relates to mark-to-market changes on both our investments in real estate debt and our investments in equity securities. Realized losses (gains) on financial instruments primarily relates to realized losses (gains) from the sale of our investments in real estate debt and our investments in equity securities.

- (2) Recurring tenant improvements and leasing commissions are generally related to second-generation leases and other capital expenditures required to maintain our investments. Other capital expenditures exclude underwritten tenant improvements, leasing commissions and capital expenditures in conjunction with acquisitions and projects that we believe will enhance the value of our investments.

Net Asset Value

The purchase price per share for each class of our common stock will generally equal our prior month's NAV per share, as determined monthly, plus applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees. Our NAV for each class of shares is based on the net asset values of our investments (including investments in real estate debt), and any other assets (such as cash on hand), and is reduced by our liabilities, including the allocation/accrual of any performance participation, and any stockholder servicing fees applicable to such class of shares.

For more information on our Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines please refer to our prospectus. Please also refer to Item 1A Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 and our prospectus dated February 12, 2021 and filed with the SEC, as supplemented for additional disclosure relating to material trends or uncertainties that may impact our business.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2021, BREIT's Class S NAV per share increased \$0.34, from \$11.59 as of December 31, 2020 to \$11.93 as of March 31, 2021. BREIT's Class I NAV per share increased from \$11.55 to \$11.90, BREIT's Class D NAV per share increased from \$11.42 to \$11.75 and BREIT's Class T NAV per share increased from \$11.38 to \$11.72. This price movement was driven by increases in the value of our multifamily, industrial and net lease properties, as well as mark-to-market increases in our real estate debt portfolio.

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class T, Class D, and Class I common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT OP held by parties other than us. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of March 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands):

Components of NAV	March 31, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 38,642,645
Investments in real estate debt	4,896,416
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,282,622
Cash and cash equivalents	574,130
Restricted cash	1,370,434
Other assets	1,283,522
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,671,662)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(1,491,509)
Subscriptions received in advance	(1,230,294)
Other liabilities	(821,603)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(143,215)
Management fee payable	(25,666)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(7,546)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(297,331)
Net Asset Value	<u>\$ 24,360,943</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>2,048,277</u>

- (1) Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T, and Class D shares. See Reconciliation of Stockholders' Equity and BREIT OP Partners' Capital to NAV below for an explanation of the difference between the \$7.6 million accrued for purposes of our NAV and the \$683.5 million accrued under U.S. GAAP.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of March 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Monthly NAV	\$ 9,344,964	\$ 12,404,926	\$ 552,348	\$ 1,726,360	\$ 332,345	\$ 24,360,943
Number of outstanding shares/units	783,521	1,042,750	47,115	146,954	27,937	2,048,277
NAV Per Share/Unit as of March 31, 2021	<u>\$ 11.9269</u>	<u>\$ 11.8964</u>	<u>\$ 11.7233</u>	<u>\$ 11.7476</u>	<u>\$ 11.8964</u>	

- (1) Includes the partnership interests of BREIT OP held by the Special Limited Partner, Class B unitholders, and other BREIT OP interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the March 31, 2021 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily	7.4%	5.1%
Industrial	6.5%	5.2%
Net Lease	7.1%	6.7%
Hospitality	9.3%	9.7%
Self Storage	7.0%	5.6%
Retail	7.6%	6.5%
Office	7.6%	6.2%

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hospitality Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.2%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.3%	+3.0%	+2.1%	+1.4%	+2.7%	+2.3%	+2.7%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(3.0%)	(3.4%)	(2.0%)	(1.4%)	(2.7%)	(2.1%)	(2.5%)

The following table reconciles stockholders' equity and BREIT OP partners' capital per our condensed consolidated balance sheet to our NAV (\$ in thousands):

	March 31, 2021
Stockholders' equity	\$ 18,042,112
Non-controlling interests attributable to BREIT OP	254,072
Redeemable non-controlling interest	284
Total partners' capital of BREIT OP under U.S. GAAP	18,296,468
Adjustments:	
Accrued stockholder servicing fee	675,959
Organization and offering costs	3,579
Accrued affiliate incentive compensation awards	(7,020)
Unrealized net real estate and debt appreciation	2,344,091
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,047,866
NAV	<u>\$ 24,360,943</u>

The following details the adjustments to reconcile GAAP stockholders' equity and total partners' capital of BREIT OP to our NAV:

- Accrued stockholder servicing fee represents the accrual for the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee for Class S, Class T, and Class D shares. Under GAAP, we accrued the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee payable over the life of each share (assuming such share remains outstanding the length of time required to pay the maximum stockholder servicing fee) as an offering cost at the time we sold the Class S, Class T, and Class D shares. Refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 for further details of the GAAP treatment regarding the stockholder servicing fee. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis when such fee is paid.
- The Adviser agreed to advance certain organization and offering costs on our behalf through December 31, 2017. Such costs are being reimbursed to the Adviser on a pro-rata basis over 60 months beginning January 1, 2018. Under GAAP, organization costs are expensed as incurred and offering costs are charged to equity as such amounts are incurred. For NAV, such costs will be recognized as a reduction to NAV as they are reimbursed ratably over 60 months.
- Under GAAP, the affiliate incentive compensation awards are valued as of grant date and compensation expense is recognized over the service period on a straight-line basis with an offset to equity resulting in no impact to Stockholders' Equity. For purposes of NAV, we value the awards based on the performance of the applicable period and deduct such value from NAV.

- Our investments in real estate are presented under historical cost in our GAAP consolidated financial statements. Additionally, our mortgage notes, term loans, secured and unsecured revolving credit facilities, and repurchase agreements (“Debt”) are presented at their carrying value in our consolidated GAAP financial statements. As such, any increases or decreases in the fair market value of our investments in real estate or our Debt are not included in our GAAP results. For purposes of determining our NAV, our investments in real estate and our Debt are recorded at fair value.
- In addition, we depreciate our investments in real estate and amortize certain other assets and liabilities in accordance with GAAP. Such depreciation and amortization is not recorded for purposes of determining our NAV.

Distributions

Beginning March 31, 2017, we declared monthly distributions for each class of our common stock, which are generally paid 20 days after month-end. We have paid distributions consecutively each month since such time. Each class of our common stock received the same aggregate gross distribution per share, which was \$0.1600 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The net distribution varies for each class based on the applicable stockholder servicing fee, which is deducted from the monthly distribution per share and paid directly to the applicable distributor. The table below details the net distribution for each of our share classes for the three months ended March 31, 2021:

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares
January 31, 2021	\$ 0.0451	\$ 0.0535	\$ 0.0452	\$ 0.0511
February 28, 2021	0.0451	0.0528	0.0452	0.0506
March 31, 2021	0.0451	0.0537	0.0452	0.0512
Total	<u>\$ 0.1353</u>	<u>\$ 0.1600</u>	<u>\$ 0.1356</u>	<u>\$ 0.1529</u>

The following tables summarize our distributions declared during the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021		Three Months Ended March 31, 2020	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Distributions				
Payable in cash	\$ 132,790	46%	\$ 93,940	45%
Reinvested in shares	156,615	54%	113,134	55%
Total distributions	<u>\$ 289,405</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 207,074</u>	<u>100%</u>
Sources of Distributions				
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 289,405	100%	\$ 207,074	100%
Offering proceeds	—	—%	—	—%
Total sources of distributions	<u>\$ 289,405</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 207,074</u>	<u>100%</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 291,636		\$ 209,039	
Funds from Operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 413,610		\$ (877,152)	
Adjusted Funds from Operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 210,759		\$ 198,842	
Funds Available for Distribution ⁽¹⁾	\$ 249,697		\$ 210,235	

⁽¹⁾ See “—Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution” above for descriptions of Funds from Operations (FFO), Adjusted Funds from Operations (AFFO), and Funds Available for Distribution (FAD), for reconciliations of them to GAAP net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders, and for considerations on how to review these metrics.

Through March 31, 2021, our distributions have been funded entirely from cash flows from operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The global outbreak of COVID-19 continues to impact global commercial activity and has contributed to volatility in financial markets. While the long-term impact of COVID-19 to our business is not yet fully known, we believe we are well positioned from a liquidity perspective with \$6.1 billion of immediate liquidity as of May 3, 2021, made up of \$4.1 billion of undrawn line of credit capacity and \$2.0 billion of cash on hand.

Our primary needs for liquidity and capital resources are to fund our investments, make distributions to our stockholders, repurchase shares of our common stock pursuant to our share repurchase plan, pay operating expenses, fund capital expenditures, cover margin calls under our reverse repurchase agreements, and to pay debt service on our outstanding indebtedness we may incur. Our operating expenses include, among other things, fees and expenses related to managing our properties and other investments, the management fee we pay to the Adviser (to the extent the Adviser elects to receive the management fee in cash), the performance participation allocation that BREIT OP pays to the Special Limited Partner (to the extent the Special Limited Partner elects to receive the performance participation allocation in cash), and general corporate expenses.

Our cash needs for acquisitions and other capital investments will be funded primarily from the sale of shares of our common stock and through the incurrence or assumption of debt. We continue to believe that our current liquidity position is sufficient to meet the need of our expected investment activity. Other potential future sources of capital include secured or unsecured financings from banks or other lenders and proceeds from the sale of assets. If necessary, we may use financings or other sources of capital in the event of unforeseen significant capital expenditures.

As of March 31, 2021, our indebtedness included loans secured by our properties, master repurchase agreements with lenders secured by our investments in real estate debt, and unsecured revolving credit facilities.

During April 2020, we entered into an asset-specific Total Return Swap (“TRS”) and sale of a financial asset, collectively accounted for as a secured financing with Deutsche Bank (the “DB Secured Financing”) in the amount of \$246.9 million. The DB Secured Financing is secured by one of our term loans and bears interest equal to the three-month EURIBOR plus 1.8% per annum. Additionally, as part of the DB Secured Financing, we are responsible for providing in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral. The DB Secured Financing is denominated in euro, therefore any foreign exchange is recorded as a component of Income (Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

During July 2020, we entered into a TRS with Citibank, N.A. (the “Citi Term Loan TRS”) in order to finance certain of our term loans. The Citi Term Loan TRS bears interest equal to the three-month or one-month USD LIBOR plus a spread, dependent upon the collateral. Additionally, as part of the Citi Term Loan TRS, we are responsible for providing, in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral.

The following table is a summary of our indebtedness as of March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands):

				Principal Balance as of	
	Weighted Average Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Maximum Facility Size	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Indebtedness					
<i>Fixed rate loans:</i>					
Fixed rate mortgages	3.8%	8/25/2027	N/A	\$ 13,020,170	\$ 13,124,595
Mezzanine loans	—	—		—	—
Total fixed rate loans	3.8%	8/25/2027		13,020,170	13,124,595
<i>Variable rate loans:</i>					
Floating rate mortgages	L+1.8%	3/16/2026	N/A	4,790,933	4,544,044
Variable rate term loans	L+1.7%	3/18/2024	N/A	1,795,520	1,761,920
Variable rate secured revolving credit facilities	L+1.8%	4/9/2026	\$2,195,520	33,600	481,725
Variable rate mezzanine loans	L+3.6%	1/15/2025	N/A	131,100	202,200
Total variable rate loans	L+1.8%	8/26/2025		6,751,153	6,989,889
Total loans secured by our properties	3.1%	12/19/2026		19,771,323	20,114,484
<i>Secured financings on investments in real estate debt:</i>					
Barclays		9/29/2021	750,000	599,940	750,000
Other Lenders ⁽⁴⁾		7/2/2021	N/A	618,017	1,098,587
DB Secured Financing		4/2/2022	N/A	259,846	275,319
Citi Term Loan TRS		7/9/2021	N/A	13,706	17,087
Total secured financings on investments real estate debt ⁽⁵⁾	1.7%			1,491,509	2,140,993
<i>Unsecured loans:</i>					
Unsecured variable rate revolving credit facility	L+2.5%	2/22/2024	1,850,000	—	—
Affiliate line of credit	L+2.5%	1/22/2022	100,000	—	—
Total unsecured loans			1,950,000	—	—
Total indebtedness				\$ 21,262,832	\$ 22,255,477

⁽¹⁾ The term “L” refers to the one-month LIBOR with respect to loans secured by our properties and unsecured loans.

⁽²⁾ For loans where we, at our sole discretion, have extension options, the maximum maturity date has been assumed.

⁽³⁾ Subsequent to quarter end, we rolled our repurchase agreement contracts expiring in April 2021 into new contracts.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes Royal Bank of Canada, Morgan Stanley, Citigroup, and J.P. Morgan.

- (5) Weighted average interest rate based on L+1.7%, whereby “L” refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and EURIBOR, as applicable to each secured financing.

We had registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), two offerings for an aggregate of up to \$17.0 billion in shares of common stock (the “Previous Offerings”) and accepted gross offering proceeds of \$16.3 billion during the period January 1, 2017 to February 1, 2021. The Company subsequently registered with the SEC a follow-on offering of up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in its primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan, which we began using to offer shares of our common stock in February 2021 (the “Current Offering” and with the Previous Offerings, the “Offering”). The share classes have different upfront selling commissions and ongoing stockholder servicing fees.

As of May 13, 2021, we had received net proceeds of \$3.5 billion from selling an aggregate of 293,577,879 shares of our common stock in the Current Offering (consisting of 133,557,585 Class S shares, 125,544,810 Class I shares, 3,280,185 Class T shares, and 31,195,299 Class D shares).

Cash Flows

The following table provides a breakdown of the net change in our cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 291,636	\$ 209,039
Cash flows used in investing activities	(1,232,561)	(4,242,095)
Cash flows provided by financing activities	1,840,966	4,610,517
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 900,041</u>	<u>\$ 577,461</u>

Cash flows provided by operating activities increased \$0.1 billion during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the corresponding period in 2020 due to increased cash flows from the operations of the investments in real estate and income on our investments in real estate debt.

Cash flows used in investing activities decreased \$3.0 billion during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the corresponding period in 2020 primarily due to a decrease of \$2.2 billion in the acquisitions of and capital improvements to real estate investments, a decrease of \$0.4 billion in investments in unconsolidated entities, a net decrease of \$0.2 billion in our investments in real estate debt, an increase of \$0.1 billion in proceeds from dispositions of real estate and a decrease of \$0.1 billion related to our investments in real estate-related equity securities.

Cash flows provided by financing activities decreased \$2.8 billion during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the corresponding period in 2020 primarily due to a decrease of \$1.9 billion from the issuance of our common stock, a net decrease in borrowings of \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$0.4 billion in repurchases of common stock, and a \$0.1 billion increase in distributions, partially offset by an increase of \$0.9 billion in subscriptions received in advance.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP involves significant judgments and assumptions and requires estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgments will affect our reported amounts of assets and liabilities and our disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. With different estimates or assumptions, materially different amounts could be reported in our condensed consolidated financial statements. We consider our accounting policies over investments in real estate and lease intangibles, investments in real estate debt, and revenue recognition to be our critical accounting policies. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 for further descriptions of such accounting policies.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Allocation of Purchase Price for Investments in Real Estate

Upon the acquisition of a property, we assess the fair value of the acquired tangible and intangible assets (including land, buildings, tenant improvements, “above-market” and “below-market” leases, acquired in-place leases, other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities) and we allocate the purchase price to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, which are on a relative fair value basis. The most significant portion of the allocation is to building and land and requires the use of market-based estimates and assumptions. We assess and consider fair value based on estimated cash flow projections that utilize appropriate discount and/or capitalization rates, as well as other available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions.

The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it were vacant. We also consider an allocation of purchase price of other acquired intangibles, including acquired in-place leases that may have a customer relationship intangible value, including (but not limited to) the nature and extent of the existing relationship with the tenants, the tenants’ credit quality and expectations of lease renewals.

Acquired above-market and below-market leases are recorded at their fair values (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) equal to the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (2) management’s estimate of fair market lease rates for each corresponding in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options for below-market leases. Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. Factors to be considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, we include real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, depending on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, we consider leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 — “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to our condensed consolidated financial statements in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for a discussion concerning recent accounting pronouncements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We currently have no off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Contractual Obligations

The following table aggregates our contractual obligations and commitments with payments due subsequent to March 31, 2021 (\$ in thousands).

Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Indebtedness ⁽¹⁾	\$ 25,297,372	\$ 1,891,377	\$ 2,676,495	\$ 9,025,295	\$ 11,704,205
Ground leases	962,500	7,124	14,734	15,572	925,070
Capital Commitments ⁽²⁾	80,914	80,914	—	—	—
Organizational and offering costs	3,579	2,045	1,534	—	—
Other	4,796	2,398	2,398	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 26,349,161</u>	<u>\$ 1,983,858</u>	<u>\$ 2,695,161</u>	<u>\$ 9,040,867</u>	<u>\$ 12,629,275</u>

⁽¹⁾ The allocation of our indebtedness includes both principal and interest payments based on the fully extended maturity date and interest rates in effect at March 31, 2021.

⁽²⁾ Capital committed to invest in a private real estate-related company to be funded by September 30, 2021.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Indebtedness

We are exposed to interest rate risk with respect to our variable-rate indebtedness, whereas an increase in interest rates would directly result in higher interest expense costs. We seek to manage our exposure to interest rate risk by utilizing a mix of fixed and floating rate financings with staggered maturities and through interest rate protection agreements to fix or cap a portion of our variable rate debt. As of March 31, 2021, the outstanding principal balance of our variable rate indebtedness was \$8.2 billion and consisted of mortgage notes, term loans, secured and unsecured revolving credit facilities, and secured financings on investments in real estate debt.

Certain of our mortgage notes, term loans, secured and unsecured revolving credit facilities and secured financings are variable rate and indexed to one-month U.S. Dollar denominated LIBOR, three-month U.S. Dollar denominated LIBOR, three-month GBP denominated LIBOR, or three-month Euro denominated LIBOR (collectively, the “Reference Rates”). For the three months ended March 31, 2021, a 10% increase in the Reference Rates would have resulted in increased interest expense of \$0.3 million.

LIBOR and certain other floating rate benchmark indices to which our floating rate loans and other loan agreements are tied, including, without limitation, the Euro Interbank Offered Rate, or collectively, IBORs, are the subject of recent national, international and regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. On November 30, 2020, the Financial Conduct Authority of the U.K., or FCA, which has statutory powers to require panel banks to contribute to LIBOR where necessary, announced that subject to confirmation following its consultation with the administrator of LIBOR, it would cease publication of the one-week and two-month USD LIBOR immediately after December 31, 2021 and cease publication of the remaining tenors immediately after June 30, 2023. Additionally, the Federal Reserve Board has advised banks to stop entering into new USD LIBOR based contracts. The U.S. Federal Reserve, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a steering committee comprised of large U.S. financial institutions, has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, or SOFR, a new index calculated by short-term repurchase agreements, backed by Treasury securities, as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. At this time, it is not possible to predict how markets will respond to SOFR or other alternative reference rates as the transition away from the IBOR benchmarks is anticipated in coming years. Refer to “Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Debt Financing — Changes to, or the elimination of, LIBOR may adversely affect interest expense related to borrowings under our credit facilities and real estate-related investments” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

As of March 31, 2021, we held \$4.9 billion of investments in real estate debt. Our investments in real estate debt are primarily floating-rate and indexed to the Reference Rates and as such, exposed to interest rate risk. Our net income will increase or decrease depending on interest rate movements. While we cannot predict factors which may or may not affect interest rates, for the three months ended March 31, 2021, a 10% increase or decrease in the Reference Rates would have resulted in an increase or decrease to income from investments in real estate debt of \$0.1 million.

We may also be exposed to market risk with respect to our investments in real estate debt due to changes in the fair value of our investments. We seek to manage our exposure to market risk with respect to our investments in real estate debt by making investments in real estate debt backed by different types of collateral and varying credit ratings. The fair value of our investments may fluctuate, therefore the amount we will realize upon any sale of our investments in real estate debt is unknown. However, as of March 31, 2021, a 10% change in the fair value of our investments in real estate debt may result in a change in the carrying value of our investments in real estate debt of \$489.6 million.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q was made under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”). Based upon this evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report our disclosure controls and procedures (a) were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by SEC rules and forms and (b) included, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our “internal control over financial reporting” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of March 31, 2021, we were not involved in any material legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

For information regarding factors that could affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, see the risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 and under the heading “Risk Factors” in our [prospectus](#) dated February 12, 2021, as supplemented.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, we sold equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act as described below. As described in Note 9 to our condensed consolidated financial statements, the Adviser is entitled to an annual management fee payable monthly in cash, shares of common stock, or BREIT OP Units, in each case at the Adviser's election. For the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Adviser elected to receive its management fee in Class I shares and we issued 4.0 million unregistered Class I shares to the Adviser in satisfaction of the management fee for January and February 2021. Additionally, we issued 2.2 million unregistered Class I shares to the Adviser in April 2021 in satisfaction of the March 2021 management fee.

We have also sold Class I shares to feeder vehicles primarily created to hold Class I shares that offers interests in such feeder vehicles to non-U.S. persons. The offer and sale of Class I shares to the feeder vehicles was exempt from the registration provisions of the Securities Act, by virtue of Section 4(a)(2) and Regulation S thereunder. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, we received \$0.7 billion from selling 62.3 million unregistered Class I shares to such vehicles. We intend to use the net proceeds from such sales for the purposes set forth in the prospectus for our Current Offering and in a manner within the investment guidelines approved by our board of directors, who serve as fiduciaries to our stockholders.

Share Repurchases

Under our share repurchase plan, to the extent we choose to repurchase shares in any particular month, we will only repurchase shares as of the opening of the last calendar day of that month (each such date, a "Repurchase Date"). Repurchases will be made at the transaction price in effect on the Repurchase Date (which will generally be equal to our prior month's NAV per share), except that shares that have not been outstanding for at least one year will be repurchased at 95% of the transaction price (an "Early Repurchase Deduction") subject to certain limited exceptions. Settlements of share repurchases will generally be made within three business days of the Repurchase Date. The Early Repurchase Deduction will not apply to shares acquired through our distribution reinvestment plan.

The aggregate NAV of total repurchases of Class S shares, Class I shares, Class T shares and Class D shares (including repurchases at certain non-U.S. investor access funds primarily created to hold shares of the Company but excluding any Early Repurchase Deduction applicable to the repurchased shares) is limited to no more than 2% of our aggregate NAV per month based on the aggregate NAV of the prior month and no more than 5% of our aggregate NAV per calendar quarter based on the average of the aggregate NAV per month over the prior three months.

Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real properties or other investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then we may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, our board of directors may modify and suspend our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. In the event that we determine to repurchase some but not all of the shares submitted for repurchase during any month, shares repurchased at the end of the month will be repurchased on a pro rata basis. All unsatisfied repurchase requests must be resubmitted after the start of the next month or quarter, or upon the recommencement of the share repurchase plan, as applicable.

If the transaction price for the applicable month is not made available by the tenth business day prior to the last business day of the month (or is changed after such date), then no repurchase requests will be accepted for such month and stockholders who wish to have their shares repurchased the following month must resubmit their repurchase requests.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, we repurchased shares of our common stock in the following amounts, which represented all of the share repurchase requests received for the same period.

Month of:	Total Number of Shares Repurchased ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Repurchases as a Percentage of NAV ⁽²⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares Pending Repurchase Pursuant to Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽³⁾
January 2021	11,816,543	0.7%	\$ 11.54	7,400,664	—
February 2021	15,259,684	0.8%	11.67	13,333,823	—
March 2021	16,466,839	0.9%	11.78	14,476,810	—
Total	43,543,066	N/M	\$ 11.67	35,211,297	—

⁽¹⁾ Includes 8,331,769 Class I common shares previously issued to the Adviser as payment for the management fee. The shares were repurchased at the then current transaction price resulting in a total repurchase of \$96.9 million. As of March 31, 2021, the Adviser owned 2,054,189 of our Class I common shares.

⁽²⁾ Represents aggregate NAV of the shares repurchased under our share repurchase plan over aggregate NAV of all shares outstanding, in each case, based on the NAV as of the last calendar day of the prior month.

⁽³⁾ All repurchase requests under our share repurchase plan were satisfied.

The Special Limited Partner continues to hold 23,788 Class I units in BREIT OP. The redemption of Class I units, Class B units and shares held by the Adviser acquired as payment of the Adviser's management fee are not considered part of our share repurchase plan.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.1 +	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.2 +	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
99.1	<u>Policy with Respect to Share Repurchases for the Adviser (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-249070) filed on April 9, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

+ This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. Such exhibit shall not be deemed incorporated into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

The agreements and other documents filed as exhibits to this report are not intended to provide factual information or other disclosure other than with respect to the terms of the agreements or other documents themselves, and you should not rely on them for that purpose. In particular, any representations and warranties made by us in these agreements or other documents were made solely within the specific context of the relevant agreement or document and may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.

May 13, 2021
Date

/s/ Frank Cohen
Frank Cohen
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

May 13, 2021
Date

/s/ Anthony F. Marone, Jr.
Anthony F. Marone, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)

May 13, 2021
Date

/s/ Paul Kolodziej
Paul Kolodziej
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 DATED APRIL 15, 2021
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2021

This prospectus supplement ("Supplement") is part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated February 12, 2021 (as supplemented to date, the "Prospectus"). Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meanings as in the Prospectus. References herein to the "Company," "BREIT," "we," "us," or "our" refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The purposes of this Supplement are as follows:

- to provide an update on BREIT's portfolio;
- to disclose the transaction price for each class of our common stock as of May 1, 2021;
- to disclose the calculation of our March 31, 2021 NAV per share for all share classes;
- to provide an update on the status of our current public offering (the "Offering"); and
- to otherwise update the Prospectus.

Portfolio Update

For the month ended March 31, 2021, BREIT's Class S NAV per share increased \$0.11, from \$11.82 as of February 28, 2021 to \$11.93 as of March 31, 2021¹. This price movement was driven by increases in the value of our multifamily and net lease properties.

Though we continue to expect the path to a full economic recovery will be uneven and vary by sector, we are encouraged by the accelerating distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine and increasing demand in the hospitality sector as the economy re-opens. We believe our real estate portfolio will continue to be well-positioned in a recovering economy as a result of BREIT's thoughtful sector and geographic selection.

For more information on our Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines, please refer to page 183 of the Prospectus.

May 1, 2021 Transaction Price

The transaction price for each share class of our common stock for subscriptions accepted as of May 1, 2021 (and repurchases as of April 30, 2021) is as follows:

Transaction Price (per share)		
Class S	\$	11.9269
Class I	\$	11.8964
Class T	\$	11.7233
Class D	\$	11.7476

The May 1 transaction price for each of our share classes is equal to such class's NAV per share as of March 31, 2021. A detailed calculation of the NAV per share is set forth below. The purchase price of our common stock for each share class equals the transaction price of such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The repurchase price for each share class equals the transaction price of such class.

¹ BREIT's Class I NAV per share increased from \$11.79 to \$11.90, BREIT's Class T NAV per share increased from \$11.61 to \$11.72 and BREIT's Class D NAV per share increased from \$11.64 to \$11.75.

March 31, 2021 NAV per Share

We calculate NAV per share in accordance with the valuation guidelines that have been approved by our board of directors. Our NAV per share, which is updated as of the last calendar day of each month, is posted on our website at www.breit.com and is made available on our toll-free, automated telephone line at (844) 702-1299. Please refer to “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines” in the Prospectus for how our NAV is determined. The Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining our NAV. All our property investments are appraised annually by third party appraisal firms in accordance with our valuation guidelines and such appraisals are reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. Transactions or events have occurred since March 31, 2021 that could have a material impact on our NAV per share, upon which our transaction price is based. We have included a breakdown of the components of total NAV and NAV per share for March 31, 2021 along with the immediately preceding month.

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of March 31, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	March 31, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 38,642,645
Investments in real estate debt	4,896,416
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,282,622
Cash and cash equivalents	574,130
Restricted cash	1,370,434
Other assets	1,283,522
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,671,662)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(1,491,509)
Subscriptions received in advance	(1,230,294)
Other liabilities	(821,603)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(143,215)
Management fee payable	(25,666)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(7,546)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(297,331)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 24,360,943</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	2,048,277

- ⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of March 31, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$683.5 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of March 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
NAV Per Share/Unit						
Net asset value	\$ 9,344,964	\$ 12,404,926	\$ 552,348	\$ 1,726,360	\$ 332,345	\$ 24,360,943
Number of outstanding shares/units	783,521	1,042,750	47,115	146,954	27,937	2,048,277
NAV Per Share/Unit as of March 31, 2021	<u>\$ 11.9269</u>	<u>\$ 11.8964</u>	<u>\$ 11.7233</u>	<u>\$ 11.7476</u>	<u>\$ 11.8964</u>	

- ⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partner, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the March 31, 2021 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.4%	5.1%
Industrial	6.5%	5.2%
Net lease	7.1%	6.7%
Hotel	9.3%	9.7%
Self Storage	7.0%	5.6%
Retail	7.6%	6.5%
Office	7.6%	6.2%

⁽¹⁾ Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hotel Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.2%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.3%	+3.0%	+2.1%	+1.4%	+2.7%	+2.3%	+2.7%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(3.0%)	(3.4%)	(2.0%)	(1.4%)	(2.7%)	(2.1%)	(2.5%)

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of February 28, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	February 28, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 38,381,458
Investments in real estate debt	4,777,906
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,266,492
Cash and cash equivalents	214,349
Restricted cash	851,504
Other assets	1,118,512
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,875,082)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(1,903,311)
Subscriptions received in advance	(662,910)
Other liabilities	(734,855)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(94,602)
Management fee payable	(24,214)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,459)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(285,589)
Net asset value	\$ 23,023,199
Number of outstanding shares/units	1,953,548

⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of February 28, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$648.5 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of February 28, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share/Unit	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net asset value	\$ 8,843,627	\$ 11,693,204	\$ 542,902	\$ 1,615,145	\$ 328,321	\$ 23,023,199
Number of outstanding shares/units	748,236	992,001	46,743	138,715	27,853	1,953,548
NAV Per Share/Unit as of February 28, 2021	\$ 11.8193	\$ 11.7875	\$ 11.6145	\$ 11.6436	\$ 11.7875	

⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partnership, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Status of our Current Public Offering

We are currently offering on a continuous basis up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. As of the date of this Supplement, we had issued and sold in the Offering (i) 182,903,005 shares of our common stock (consisting of 81,798,483 Class S Shares, 78,440,025 Class I Shares, 1,846,295 Class T Shares, and 20,818,202 Class D Shares) in the primary offering for total proceeds of \$2.1 billion and (ii) 7,212,092 shares of our common stock (consisting of 3,833,811 Class S Shares, 2,476,055 Class I Shares, 224,451 Class T Shares, and 677,775 Class D Shares) pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan for a total value of \$0.1 billion. As of March 31, 2021, our aggregate NAV was \$24.4 billion. We intend to continue selling shares in the Offering on a monthly basis.

Updates to the Prospectus

Management

The following supersedes and replaces the first paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Management—Compensation of Directors” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Effective as of the third quarter of 2021, we compensate each of our non-employee directors who are not affiliated with the Adviser or Blackstone with an annual retainer of \$225,000, consisting of \$80,000 cash and a \$145,000 grant of restricted stock. Additionally, the audit committee chairperson will receive an additional retainer of \$15,000 and each chairperson of our other committees will receive an additional retainer of \$10,000. The annual grant of restricted stock will be based on the then-current per share transaction price of our Class I shares at the time of grant and generally vest one year from the date of grant. We do not intend to pay our directors additional fees for attending board meetings, but we intend to reimburse each of our directors for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending board and committee meetings (including, but not limited to, airfare, hotel and food). Our directors who are affiliated with the Adviser or Blackstone will not receive additional compensation for serving on the board of directors or committees thereof.

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 DATED MARCH 17, 2021
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2021

This prospectus supplement ("Supplement") is part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated February 12, 2021 (as supplemented to date, the "Prospectus"). Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meanings as in the Prospectus. References herein to the "Company," "BREIT," "we," "us," or "our" refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The purposes of this Supplement are as follows:

- to provide an update on BREIT's portfolio;
- to disclose the transaction price for each class of our common stock as of April 1, 2021;
- to disclose the calculation of our February 28, 2021 NAV per share for all share classes;
- to provide an update on the status of our current public offering (the "Offering");
- to provide an update on BREIT's officers;
- to otherwise update the Prospectus; and
- to include our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Portfolio Update

For the month ended February 28, 2021, BREIT's Class S NAV per share increased \$0.12, from \$11.70 as of January 31, 2021 to \$11.82 as of February 28, 2021¹. This price movement was driven by increases in the value of our multifamily, industrial and net lease properties.

Overall, we continue to expect the path to a full economic recovery will be uneven and vary by sector. BREIT's real estate portfolio continues to demonstrate strong performance as a result of its concentration in our highest conviction investment themes (88% of real estate portfolio is concentrated in multifamily, industrial and net lease).

We recently completed several investments in high-quality assets consistent with those in our existing portfolio. As an example, in February, BREIT closed on a \$151 million portfolio of high-quality, last-mile industrial assets totaling 1.1 million square feet in Chicago. The portfolio is 100% leased and well-located with direct access to O'Hare International Airport and key interstates. This transaction further orients BREIT's real estate portfolio toward the industrial sector.

For more information on our Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines, please refer to page 183 of the Prospectus.

April 1, 2021 Transaction Price

The transaction price for each share class of our common stock for subscriptions accepted as of April 1, 2021 (and repurchases as of March 31, 2021) is as follows:

	Transaction Price	
	(per share)	
Class S	\$	11.8193
Class I	\$	11.7875
Class T	\$	11.6145
Class D	\$	11.6436

The April 1 transaction price for each of our share classes is equal to such class's NAV per share as of February 28, 2021. A detailed calculation of the NAV per share is set forth below. The purchase price of our common stock for each share class equals the transaction price of such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The repurchase price for each share class equals the transaction price of such class.

¹ BREIT's Class I NAV per share increased from \$11.67 to \$11.79, BREIT's Class T NAV per share increased from \$11.49 to \$11.61 and BREIT's Class D NAV per share increased from \$11.53 to \$11.64.

February 28, 2021 NAV per Share

We calculate NAV per share in accordance with the valuation guidelines that have been approved by our board of directors. Our NAV per share, which is updated as of the last calendar day of each month, is posted on our website at www.breit.com and is made available on our toll-free, automated telephone line at (844) 702-1299. Please refer to “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines” in the Prospectus for how our NAV is determined. The Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining our NAV. All our property investments are appraised annually by third party appraisal firms in accordance with our valuation guidelines and such appraisals are reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. Transactions or events have occurred since February 28, 2021 that could have a material impact on our NAV per share, upon which our transaction price is based. We have included a breakdown of the components of total NAV and NAV per share for February 28, 2021 along with the immediately preceding month.

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of February 28, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	February 28, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 38,381,458
Investments in real estate debt	4,777,906
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,266,492
Cash and cash equivalents	214,349
Restricted cash	851,504
Other assets	1,118,512
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,875,082)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(1,903,311)
Subscriptions received in advance	(662,910)
Other liabilities	(734,855)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(94,602)
Management fee payable	(24,214)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,459)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(285,589)
Net asset value	\$ 23,023,199
Number of outstanding shares/units	1,953,548

- ⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of February 28, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$648.5 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of February 28, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
NAV Per Share/Unit						
Net asset value	\$ 8,843,627	\$ 11,693,204	\$ 542,902	\$ 1,615,145	\$ 328,321	\$ 23,023,199
Number of outstanding shares/units	748,236	992,001	46,743	138,715	27,853	1,953,548
NAV Per Share/Unit as of February 28, 2021	\$ 11.8193	\$ 11.7875	\$ 11.6145	\$ 11.6436	\$ 11.7875	

- ⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partner, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the February 28, 2021 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.4%	5.2%
Industrial	6.5%	5.2%
Net lease	7.2%	6.7%
Hotel	9.3%	9.7%
Self Storage	7.0%	5.7%
Retail	7.6%	6.5%
Office	7.6%	6.2%

⁽¹⁾ Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hotel Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.2%	+3.0%	+2.1%	+1.4%	+2.7%	+2.3%	+2.8%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(3.0%)	(3.4%)	(1.9%)	(1.4%)	(2.7%)	(2.1%)	(2.6%)

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of January 31, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	January 31, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 37,909,054
Investments in real estate debt	4,642,677
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,237,226
Cash and cash equivalents	289,699
Restricted cash	779,014
Other assets	964,670
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,736,286)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(2,185,507)
Subscriptions received in advance	(590,797)
Other liabilities	(843,978)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(45,308)
Management fee payable	(23,215)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,859)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(273,945)
Net asset value	\$ 22,116,445
Number of outstanding shares/units	1,896,071

⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of January 31, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$627.0 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of January 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share/Unit	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net asset value	\$ 8,472,952	\$ 11,256,563	\$ 535,950	\$ 1,525,646	\$ 325,334	\$ 22,116,445
Number of outstanding shares/units	724,267	964,930	46,629	132,357	27,888	1,896,071
NAV Per Share/Unit as of January 31, 2021	\$ 11.6987	\$ 11.6657	\$ 11.4940	\$ 11.5267	\$ 11.6657	

⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partnership, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Status of our Current Public Offering

We are currently offering on a continuous basis up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. As of the date of this Supplement, we had issued and sold in the Offering (i) 77,252,213 shares of our common stock (consisting of 35,598,304 Class S Shares, 32,833,395 Class I Shares, 564,792 Class T Shares, and 8,255,722 Class D Shares) in the primary offering for total proceeds of \$901.1 million and (ii) 3,577,437 shares of our common stock (consisting of 1,898,363 Class S Shares, 1,230,112 Class I Shares, 112,909 Class T Shares, and 336,053 Class D Shares) pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan for a total value of \$41.7 million. As of February 28, 2021, our aggregate NAV was \$23.0 billion. We intend to continue selling shares in the Offering on a monthly basis.

Chief Financial Officer Transition

On March 10, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed Anthony F. Marone, Jr. to the position of Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer) of the Company, effective as of March 31, 2021. Mr. Marone's appointment coincides with the resignation, effective March 31, 2021, of Paul Quinlan as the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company. Mr. Quinlan is resigning in recognition of Mr. Marone's experience and strong qualifications for the position and will carry on his duties as Chief Financial Officer for the Blackstone Real Estate group.

Updates to the Prospectus

Management

The following updates the section of the Prospectus titled "Management—Directors and Executive Officers" and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Name	Age	Position
Anthony Marone, Jr.	38	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Anthony Marone, Jr. has been Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company since March 2021. He is a Managing Director of Blackstone and is based in New York. Mr. Marone has been the Chief Financial Officer of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies since January 2016, Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary since March 2016 and Principal Accounting Officer since September 2013 of Blackstone Mortgage Trust, Inc. (NYSE: BXMT) and Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Blackstone Real Estate Income Funds since April 2017. Prior to joining Blackstone in 2012, Mr. Marone was a Vice President and Controller at Capital Trust, Inc., the predecessor business to BXMT. Previously, Mr. Marone worked in the Real Estate Assurance practice of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, where he provided audit and other assurance services to various real estate companies. Mr. Marone received a B.S. and an M.B.A. from Rutgers University and is a Certified Public Accountant and Chartered Global Management Accountant.

Mr. Volchyok's title is amended to Chief Legal Officer and Secretary and replaces all similar disclosure in the Prospectus.

The following supersedes and replaces the first sentence in the section of the Prospectus titled "Management—Committees of the Board of Directors—Audit Committee" and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Our board of directors has established an audit committee, which consists of Messrs. Beier, Gilchrist and Lewis and Ms. Carras.

The following supersedes and replaces the first sentence in the section of the Prospectus titled “Management—Committees of the Board of Directors—Affiliate Transaction Committee” and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

The affiliate transaction committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Beier, Gilchrist, Griffith and Lewis and Ms. Carras.

The following supersedes and replaces the first sentence of the section of the Prospectus titled “Management—Committees of the Board of Directors—Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee” and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

The nominating and corporate governance committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Gilchrist, Griffith and Lewis and Ms. Carras.

The following supersedes and replaces the first paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Management—Compensation of Directors” and all other similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Effective as of the third quarter of 2021, we compensate each of our non-employee directors who are not affiliated with the Adviser or Blackstone with an annual retainer of \$80,000, plus an additional retainer of \$10,000 to each chairperson of our committees, other than the audit committee. The audit committee chairperson will receive an additional retainer of \$15,000. On an annual basis, \$145,000 is paid in the form of an annual grant of restricted stock based on the then-current per share transaction price of our Class I shares at the time of grant and the remaining amount is paid in cash. Restricted stock grants will generally vest one year from the date of grant. We do not intend to pay our directors additional fees for attending board meetings, but we intend to reimburse each of our directors for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending board and committee meetings (including, but not limited to, airfare, hotel and food). Our directors who are affiliated with the Adviser or Blackstone will not receive additional compensation for serving on the board of directors or committees thereof.

The following is added after the first paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Management—Compensation of Directors”:

Non-Employee Director Stock Ownership Policy

In March 2021, the Board of Directors adopted a stock ownership policy for our non-employee directors in order to better align our non-employee directors’ financial interests with those of our stockholders by requiring such directors to own a minimum level of our stock. Each of our non-employee directors (other than a non-employee director who is affiliated with the Adviser) of the Company that meet the ownership requirements for a non-employee director is required to own shares in an amount equal to five times his or her annual cash retainer within five years of becoming subject to the policy.

Compensation

The following supersedes and replaces the first bullet point under the third paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Compensation” and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

- “Total Operating Expenses” are all costs and expenses paid or incurred by us, as determined under generally accepted accounting principles, including the management fee and the performance participation, but excluding: (i) the expenses of raising capital such as organization and offering expenses, legal, audit, accounting, underwriting, brokerage, listing, registration and other fees, printing, and other such expenses and taxes incurred in connection with the issuance, distribution, transfer, registration and listing of our capital stock, (ii) property-level expenses incurred at each property, (iii) interest payments, (iv) taxes, (v) non-cash expenditures such as depreciation, amortization and bad debt reserves, (vi) incentive fees paid in compliance with our charter, (vii) acquisition fees and acquisition expenses related to the selection and acquisition of assets, whether or not a property is actually acquired, (viii) real estate commissions on the sale of property and (ix) other fees and expenses connected with the acquisition, disposition and ownership of real estate interests, mortgage loans or other property (including the costs of foreclosure, insurance premiums, legal services, maintenance, repair and improvement of property).

Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines

The following supersedes and replaces the first sentence of the second paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Valuation of Investments—Consolidated Properties” and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Each property will then be valued by an independent third-party appraisal firm within the first two full months after acquisition and no less frequently than annually thereafter.

The following supersedes and replaces the second paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Valuation of Real Estate Debt and Other Securities—No readily available market quotations” and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Certain investments, such as mortgages, mezzanine loans, preferred equity or private company investments, are unlikely to have market quotations.

In the case of loans acquired by us, such initial value will generally be the acquisition price of such loan. In the case of loans originated by us, such initial value will generally be the par value of such loan. Each such investment will then be valued by the Adviser within the first three full months after we make such investment and no less frequently than quarterly thereafter in accordance with the procedures set forth in the immediately following paragraph.

The following paragraph is added after the third paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Valuation of Real Estate Debt and Other Securities—No readily available market quotations” and supersedes and replaces all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

The initial value of preferred equity and private company investments will generally be the acquisition price of such investment. Each such investment will then be valued by the Adviser within the first three full months after we make such investment and no less frequently than quarterly thereafter. The Adviser may utilize generally accepted valuation methodologies, which may include, but are not limited to, the market approach, cost approach and income approach, to value such preferred equity or private company investments. These methodologies generally include inputs such as the multiples of comparable companies, the value and performance of underlying assets, select financial statement metrics, the stock price of the investment, volatility, strike price, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield and expected term, as applicable. For each month that the Adviser does not perform a valuation of such investments, it will review such investment to confirm that there have been no significant events that would cause a material change in value of such investment. Our independent valuation advisor will generally review and confirm the reasonableness of the valuation of our private company investments without readily available market quotations upon the Adviser’s initial quarterly valuation of such investment and each month thereafter.

Share Repurchases

The following supersedes and replaces the first sentence of the second paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations” and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

In the event that we determine to repurchase some but not all of the shares submitted for repurchase during any month, shares submitted for repurchase during such month will be repurchased on a pro rata basis after we have repurchased all shares for which repurchase has been requested due to death, disability or divorce.

The following supersedes and replaces the fourth paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations” and all similar disclosure in the Prospectus:

Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real properties or other investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, we may choose to repurchase fewer shares in any particular month than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify or suspend our share repurchase plan if, in its reasonable judgment, it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Our board of directors cannot terminate our share repurchase plan absent a liquidity event which results in our stockholders receiving cash or securities listed on a national securities exchange or where otherwise required by law. Material modifications, including any amendment to the 2% monthly or 5% quarterly limitations on repurchases, to and suspensions of the share repurchase plan will be promptly disclosed to stockholders in a prospectus supplement (or post-effective amendment if required by the Securities Act) or special or periodic report filed by us. Material modifications will also be disclosed on our website. In addition, we may determine to suspend the share repurchase plan due to regulatory changes, changes in law or if we become aware of undisclosed material information that we believe should be publicly disclosed before shares are repurchased. Once the share repurchase plan is suspended, our board of directors will be required to consider at least quarterly whether the continued suspension of our share repurchase plan is in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders. Our board of directors must affirmatively authorize the recommencement of the plan if it is suspended before stockholder requests will be considered again.

Experts

The first paragraph under the section “Experts” is amended and replaced by the following:

The financial statements incorporated in this Prospectus by reference from Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2020

On March 17, 2021, we filed our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The report (without exhibits) is attached to this Supplement.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

- ☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
- ☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____**

Commission File Number: 000-55931

Blackstone

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

81-0696966
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

345 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10154
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(212) 583-5000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Class S Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share
Class I Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share
Class T Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share
Class D Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐
Smaller reporting company ☐
Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant: There is currently no established public market for the Registrant's shares of common stock.

As of March 17, 2021, the issuer had the following shares outstanding: 783,834,057 shares of Class S common stock, 1,054,300,963 shares of Class I common stock, 47,308,129 shares of Class T common stock, and 146,970,893 shares of Class D common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K incorporates information by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement with respect to its 2021 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS; RISK FACTOR SUMMARY

This Annual Report on Form 10-K 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 “may,” “will,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “continue” or other similar words or the negatives thereof. These may include our financial projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements about plans, objectives and expectations with respect to future operations, statements with respect to acquisitions and statements regarding future performance. 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 our prospectus and other 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.

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. A summary of principal risk factors that make investing in our securities risky and might cause such actual outcomes or results to differ is set forth below.

- Since there is no public trading market for shares of our common stock, repurchase of shares by us will likely be the only way to dispose of your shares. Our share repurchase plan 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 may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in our discretion. In addition, repurchases will be subject to available liquidity and other significant restrictions. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify and suspend our share repurchase plan if, in its reasonable judgement, it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Our board of directors cannot terminate our share repurchase plan absent a liquidity event which results in stockholders receiving cash or securities listed on a national securities exchange or where otherwise required by law. As a result, our shares should be considered as having only limited liquidity and at times may be illiquid.
- We cannot guarantee that we will make distributions, and if we do we may fund such distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of our common stock or Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner, an affiliate of Blackstone), and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources.
- The purchase and repurchase price for shares of our common stock are generally based on our prior month’s and are not based on any public trading market. While there will be independent valuations of our properties from time to time, the valuation 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 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, the allocation of time of its investment professionals and the substantial fees that we will pay to the Adviser.
- Principal and interest payments on any borrowings will reduce the amount of funds available for distribution or investment in additional real estate assets.
- There are limits on the ownership and transferability of our shares. See “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer” in the prospectus for the Offering.
- While BREIT’s investment strategy is to invest in stabilized commercial real estate 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 the Company, 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.
- 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.
- 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 the investments to adverse economic factors.
- Investing in commercial real estate assets involves certain risks, including but not limited to: 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.

- The outbreak of the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) has had and may in the future have an adverse impact on our NAV, results of operations (including FFO, AFFO and FAD), cash flows and fundraising, and may have an adverse impact on our ability to source new investments, obtain financing, fund distributions to stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests, among other factors.
- Our operating results will be affected 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; fluctuations in the average occupancy and room rates for hotel properties; inability to lease space on favorable terms; bankruptcies, financial difficulties or lease defaults by our tenants, particularly for our tenants with net leases for large properties; and changes in government rules, regulations and fiscal policies, such as property taxes, zoning laws, limitations on rental rates, and compliance costs with respect to environmental laws.
- 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.
- Competition for investment opportunities may reduce our profitability and the return on your investment.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Moreover, unless we are required by law to update these statements, we will not necessarily update or revise any forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report after the date hereof, either to conform them to actual results or to changes in our expectations. We urge you to carefully consider the foregoing summary together with the risks discussed in Part I., Item 1A. “Risk Factors” and Part II, Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”.

Website Disclosure

We use our website (www.breit.com) as a channel of distribution of company information. The information we post through this channel may be deemed material. Accordingly, investors should monitor this channel, in addition to following our press releases and SEC filings. The contents of our website are not, however, a part of this report.

PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

References herein to “Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust,” the “Company,” “BREIT,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

General Description of Business and Operations

BREIT invests primarily in stabilized income-generating commercial real estate in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in real estate debt. Our objective is to bring Blackstone’s leading institutional quality real estate investment platform to income focused investors. We are externally managed by BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the “Adviser”), a subsidiary of The Blackstone Group Inc. (“Blackstone”). We were incorporated in Maryland in 2015. We are the sole general partner of BREIT Operating Partnership L.P. (“BREIT OP”), a Delaware limited partnership, and we own substantially all of our assets through BREIT OP. We currently operate our business in eight reportable segments: Multifamily, Industrial, Net Lease, Hotel, Self Storage, Retail, and Office Properties, and Investments in Real Estate Debt. Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing including apartments, student housing and manufactured housing. Net Lease includes the real estate assets of The Bellagio Las Vegas (“Bellagio”) and the unconsolidated interest in the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay joint venture.

BREIT is a non-listed, perpetual life real estate investment trust (“REIT”). We qualified as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income to the extent we annually distribute all of our net taxable income to stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

As of March 17, 2021, we had received net proceeds of \$24.1 billion from the sale of shares of our Class S, Class I, Class T and Class D common stock. We have contributed the net proceeds to BREIT OP in exchange for a corresponding number of Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D units. BREIT OP has primarily used the net proceeds to make investments in real estate and real estate debt.

Our Adviser

We are externally managed by our Adviser, and pursuant to the advisory agreement between us and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”), we have delegated to the Adviser the authority to source, evaluate and monitor our investment opportunities and to make decisions related to the acquisition, management, financing and disposition of our assets, in accordance with our investment objectives, guidelines, policies and limitations, as well as provide us with our executive management team. Our board of directors will at all times have oversight and policy-making authority over us, including responsibility for governance, financial controls, compliance and disclosure.

Our Adviser is a part of Blackstone, a leading global investment manager with assets under management of \$618.6 billion as of December 31, 2020. Blackstone’s alternative asset management businesses include private equity, real estate, insurance, hedge fund solutions, non-investment grade credit, secondary private equity funds of funds, infrastructure and multi-asset class strategies, all on a global basis.

In connection with the performance of its duties, our Adviser benefits from the resources, relationships, and expertise of the 541 professionals in Blackstone’s global real estate group, which is one of the largest real estate investment managers in the world with \$187.2 billion of investor capital under management as of December 31, 2020. Blackstone’s real estate group (“Blackstone Real Estate”) has one centralized investment committee (the “Investment Committee”) that meets weekly to review large new investments around the world. The Investment Committee includes all Senior Managing Directors in Blackstone Real Estate, as well as select senior executives of Blackstone.

Our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and other executive officers are senior Blackstone real estate professionals. Our Adviser, our executive officers, and other personnel supplied to us by our Adviser are each not obligated to dedicate any specific amount of time to our business. Our Adviser is subject to the supervision and oversight of our board of directors and has only such functions and authority as our board of directors delegates to it. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, our Adviser is entitled to receive a base management fee, and expense reimbursements. In addition, BREIT Special Limited Partner L.P. (the “Special Limited Partner”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Blackstone, is entitled to receive a performance participation allocation. See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements and Item 13 “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more detail on the terms of the Advisory Agreement.

Investment Objectives

Our investment objectives are to invest in assets that will enable us to:

- provide attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions;
- preserve and protect invested capital;
- realize appreciation in net asset value (“NAV”) from proactive investment management and asset management; and
- provide an investment alternative for stockholders seeking to allocate a portion of their long-term investment portfolios to commercial real estate with lower volatility than listed public real estate companies.

Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy is to acquire primarily stabilized, income-generating commercial real estate in the United States and to a lesser extent, invest in real estate debt and other securities. Our investment strategy capitalizes on Blackstone’s scale and the real-time information provided by its real estate holdings to identify and acquire our target investments at attractive pricing. We also benefit from Blackstone’s reputation and ability to transact in scale with speed and certainty, and its long-standing and extensive relationships in the real estate industry. After acquisition, we leverage Blackstone Real Estate’s established asset management team, which focuses on value creation through the oversight and improvement of the operating performance of Blackstone Real Estate’s portfolio holdings.

Our investments in primarily stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate focus on a range of asset types. These may include multifamily, industrial, net lease, hotel, retail, and office assets, as well as others, including, without limitation, healthcare, student housing, senior living, data centers, manufactured housing and storage properties. For a breakdown of our portfolio by asset type see the “Investments in Properties” section below.

Our real estate debt strategy is designed to generate current income and contribute to our overall net returns. Alongside our credit facilities and operating cash flow, our real estate debt investments may provide an additional source of liquidity. These liquidity sources are collectively used for cash management, satisfying any stock repurchases under our share repurchase plan and other purposes. We use the Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies team to assist in this portion of the portfolio. The Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies team leverages the competitive advantages of the broader Blackstone Real Estate platform and its own proprietary investment models to seek attractive real estate debt investment opportunities throughout the capital structure.

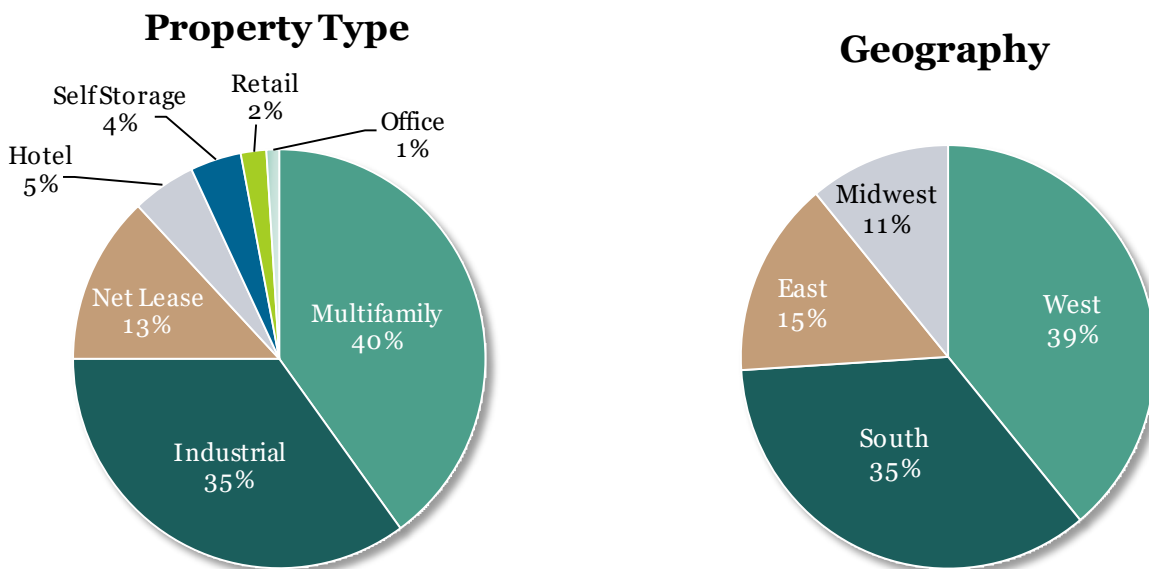
We believe that our structure as a perpetual-life REIT will allow us to acquire and manage our investment portfolio in a more active and flexible manner. We are not limited by a pre-determined operational period or the need to provide a “liquidity” event at the end of that period.

Investments in Real Estate

We invest primarily in stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate. We may invest to a lesser extent in Canadian and European cities and potentially elsewhere and opportunistically in equity of public and private real estate-related companies. We may also acquire assets that require some amount of capital investment in order to be renovated or repositioned. We generally will limit investment in new developments on a standalone basis, but may consider development that is ancillary to an overall investment.

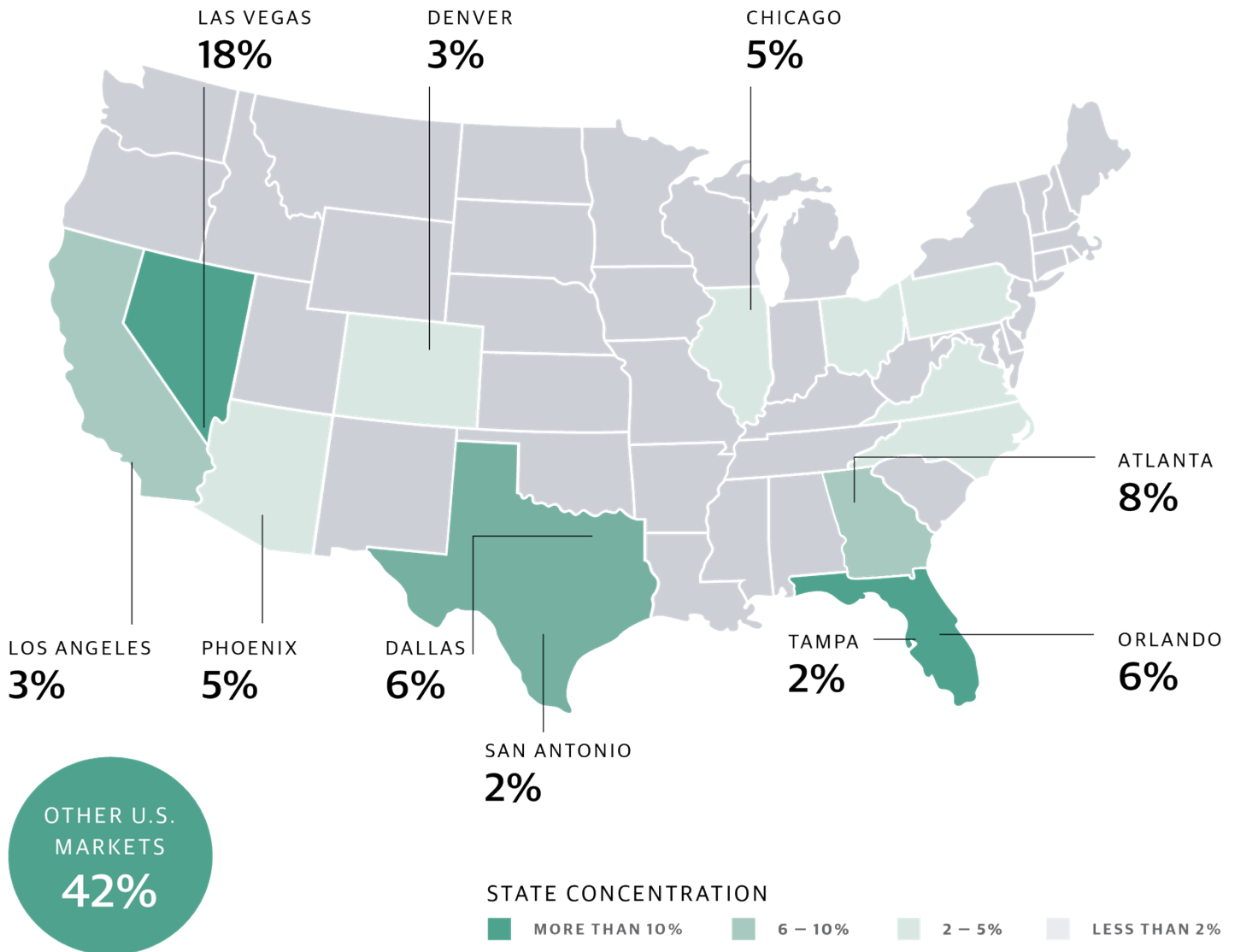
We do not designate specific geography or sector allocations for the portfolio; rather we invest in regions or asset classes where we see the best opportunities that support our investment objectives.

The following charts describe the diversification of our investments in real estate⁽¹⁾ based on fair value as of December 31, 2020:



⁽¹⁾ Investments in real estate includes our direct property investments, unconsolidated investments, and equity in public and private real estate-related companies. “Geography” weighting is measured as the asset value of real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and unconsolidated investments for each geographical category (South, East, West, Midwest) against the total asset value of all (i) real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and (ii) unconsolidated investments.

The following map identifies the top markets of our portfolio composition in real properties based on fair value as of December 31, 2020:



The select markets that are named represent all metropolitan statistical areas (“MSAs”) in which BREIT has at least a 2% weighting. BREIT is invested in additional MSAs which are not named above. Shading reflects the concentration of all real estate properties and unconsolidated investments in each state. Weighting is measured as the asset value of real estate properties and unconsolidated investments for each market against the total asset value of all (i) real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and (ii) unconsolidated investments.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

Our real estate debt investments focus on non-distressed public and private real estate debt, including, but not limited to, commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), real estate-related corporate credit, mortgages, loans, mezzanine and other forms of debt (including residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) and other residential credit), interests of collateralized debt obligation and collateralized loan obligation vehicles and equity interests in public and private entities that invest in real estate debt as one of their core businesses, and may also include preferred equity and derivatives. Our investments in real estate debt are focused in the United States, but may also include securities issued or backed by real estate in Europe and certain other countries.

Borrowing Policies

We use financial leverage to provide additional funds to support our investment activities. This allows us to make more investments than would otherwise be possible, resulting in a broader portfolio. Subject to the limitation on indebtedness for money borrowed in our charter described below, our target leverage ratio is in the range of 60%. Our leverage ratio is measured by dividing (i) consolidated property-level and entity-level debt net of cash and loan-related restricted cash, by (ii) the asset value of real estate investments (measured using the greater of fair market value and the cost) plus the equity in our settled real estate debt portfolio. Indebtedness incurred (i) in connection with funding a deposit in advance of the closing of an investment or (ii) as other working capital advances, will not be included as part of the calculation above. The leverage ratio excludes our pro rata share of indebtedness within our unconsolidated investments. Real estate investments include our direct property investments, unconsolidated investments, and equity in public and private real estate-related companies. Our real estate debt portfolio may have embedded leverage, including through the use of reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives, including, but not limited to, total return swaps, securities lending arrangements and credit default swaps. During times of increased investment and capital market activity, but subject to the limitation on indebtedness for money borrowed in our charter described below, we may employ greater leverage in order to build a broader portfolio of assets. We may leverage our portfolio by assuming or incurring secured or unsecured property-level or entity-level debt.

Under our charter, we have a limitation that precludes us from borrowing in excess of 300% of the cost of our net assets, which approximates borrowing 75% of the cost of our investments (unless a majority of our independent directors approves any borrowing in excess of the limit and we disclose the justification for doing so to our stockholders), but such restriction does not restrict the amount of indebtedness we may incur with respect to any single investment.

For an overview of our borrowings, see Item 7 — “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Taxation of the Company

We elected to be taxed as a REIT, under the Code commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2017, the year in which the proceeds from the Initial Offering were released from escrow. We generally must distribute annually at least 90% of our taxable net income, subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gain, in order for U.S. federal income tax not to apply to our earnings that we distribute. To the extent that we satisfy this distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our stockholders in a calendar year is less than a minimum amount specified under U.S. federal tax laws.

Our qualification as a REIT also depends on our ability to meet various other requirements imposed by the Code, which relate to organizational structure, diversity of stock ownership, and certain restrictions with regard to the nature of our assets and the sources of our income. Even if we qualify as a REIT, we may be subject to certain U.S. federal income and excise taxes and state and local taxes on our income and assets. If we fail to maintain our qualification as a REIT for any taxable year, we may be subject to material penalties as well as federal, state, and local income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates and we would not be able to qualify as a REIT for the subsequent four full taxable years.

Furthermore, we have one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”) which pay federal, state, and local income tax on their net taxable income. See Item 1A—“Risk Factors—Risks Related to our REIT Status and Certain Other Tax Items” for additional tax status information.

Governmental Regulations

As an owner of real estate, our operations are subject, in certain instances, to supervision and regulation by U.S. and other governmental authorities, and may be subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions imposing various requirements and restrictions, which, include among other things: (i) federal and state securities laws and regulations; (ii) federal, state and local tax laws and regulations, (ii) state and local laws relating to real property; (iv) federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances, and regulations, and (v) various laws relating to housing, including permanent and temporary rent control and stabilization laws, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988, among others.

Compliance with the federal, state and local laws described above has not had a material, adverse effect on our business, assets, results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions, and we do not believe that our existing portfolio will require us to incur material expenditures to comply with these laws and regulations.

Competition

We face competition from various entities for investment opportunities in properties, including other REITs, pension funds, insurance companies, investment funds and companies, partnerships and developers. In addition to third-party competitors, other programs sponsored by the Adviser and its affiliates, particularly those with investment strategies that overlap with ours, will seek investment opportunities under Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures. Many of these entities may have greater access to capital to make investments than we have.

In the face of this competition, we have access to our Adviser's and Blackstone's professionals and their industry expertise and relationships, which we believe provide us with a competitive advantage and help us source, evaluate and compete for potential investments. We believe these relationships will enable us to compete more effectively for attractive investment opportunities. However, we may not be able to achieve our business goals or expectations due to the competitive risks that we face. For additional information concerning these competitive risks, see Item 1A—"Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Investment Activities."

Human Capital

We have no employees other than those employed by Simply Storage Management, which was acquired with the December 2020 acquisition of Simply Storage, none of whom are executive officers of the Company or are involved in the management of the Company. Our operations are conducted by the Adviser.

Conflicts of Interest

We are subject to conflicts of interest arising out of our relationship with Blackstone, including the Adviser and its affiliates. See Item 1A — "Risk Factors — Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest."

Available Information

Stockholders may obtain copies of our filings with the SEC, free of charge from the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov or from our website at www.breit.com.

We are providing the address to our website solely for the information of investors. The information on our website is not a part of, nor is it incorporated by reference into, this report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should specifically consider the following material risks in addition to the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The occurrence of any of the following risks might have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. The risks and uncertainties discussed below are not the only ones we face, but do represent those risks and uncertainties that we believe are most significant to our business, operating results, financial condition, prospects and forward-looking statements. As used herein, the term “you” refers to our current stockholders or potential investors in our common stock, as applicable.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

We have held most of our current investments for only a limited period of time and you will not have the opportunity to evaluate our future investments before we make them, which makes your investment more speculative.

We have held most of our current investments for a limited period of time and are not able to provide you with information to assist you in evaluating the merits of any specific properties or real estate debt that we may acquire, except for investments that may be described in one or more supplements to the prospectus for the Offering (the “Prospectus”). Because we have not held our current investments for a long period of time, it may be difficult for you to evaluate our success in achieving our investment objectives. We will continue to seek to invest substantially all of the future net offering proceeds from the Offering and certain private offerings, after the payment of fees and expenses, in the acquisition of or investment in interests in properties and real estate debt. However, because you will be unable to evaluate the economic merit of our future investments before we make them, you will have to rely entirely on the ability of the Adviser to select suitable and successful investment opportunities. Furthermore, the Adviser has broad discretion in selecting the types of properties we will invest in and the tenants of those properties, and you will not have the opportunity to evaluate potential investments. These factors increase the risk that your investment may not generate returns comparable to other real estate investment alternatives.

The Adviser manages our portfolio pursuant to very broad investment guidelines and generally is not required to seek the approval of our board of directors for each investment, financing or asset allocation decision made by it, which may result in our making riskier investments and which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our board of directors approved very broad investment guidelines that delegate to the Adviser the authority to execute acquisitions and dispositions of real estate and real estate debt on our behalf, in each case so long as such investments are consistent with the investment guidelines and our charter. The Adviser will implement on our behalf the strategies and discretionary approaches it believes from time to time may be best suited to prevailing market conditions in furtherance of that purpose, subject to the limitations under our investment guidelines and our charter. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in implementing any particular strategy or discretionary approach to our investment activities. Furthermore, the diversification and type of investments may differ substantially from our prior investments. For example, future investments may focus on different sectors of real estate or different geographic areas than is the case for our current investment portfolio. Our board of directors reviews our investment guidelines on an annual basis (or more often as it deems appropriate) and reviews our investment portfolio periodically. The prior approval of our board of directors or a committee of independent directors will be required only as set forth in our charter (including for transactions with affiliates of the Adviser) or for the acquisition or disposition of assets that are not in accordance with our investment guidelines. In addition, in conducting periodic reviews, our directors rely primarily on information provided to them by the Adviser. Furthermore, transactions entered into on our behalf by the Adviser may be costly, difficult or impossible to unwind when they are subsequently reviewed by our board of directors.

There is no public trading market for shares of our common stock; therefore, your ability to dispose of your shares will likely be limited to repurchase by us. If you do sell your shares to us, you may receive less than the price you paid.

There is no current public trading market for shares of our common stock, and we do not expect that such a market will ever develop. Therefore, repurchase of shares by us will likely be the only way for you to dispose of your shares. We expect to continue to repurchase shares at a price equal to the transaction price of the class of shares being repurchased on the date of repurchase (which will generally be equal to our prior month’s NAV per share) and not based on the price at which you initially purchased your shares. Subject to limited exceptions, shares repurchased within one year of the date of issuance will be repurchased at 95% of the transaction price. As a result, you may receive less than the price you paid for your shares when you sell them to us pursuant to our share repurchase plan. See Item 5—“Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Share Repurchases.”

Your ability to have your shares repurchased through our share repurchase plan is limited. We may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, in our discretion at any time, and the amount of shares we may repurchase is subject to caps. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify or suspend our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders.

We may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested in any particular month to be repurchased under our share repurchase plan, or none at all, in our discretion at any time. We may repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased due to lack of readily available funds because of adverse market conditions beyond our control, the need to maintain liquidity for our operations or because we have determined that investing in real property or other illiquid investments is a better use of our capital than repurchasing our shares. In addition, the aggregate NAV of total repurchases (including repurchases at certain non-U.S. investor access funds primarily created to hold shares of our common stock but excluding any Early Repurchase Deduction applicable to the repurchased shares) is limited, in any calendar month, to no more than 2% of our aggregate NAV (measured using the aggregate NAV as of the end of the immediately preceding month) and, in any calendar quarter, to shares whose aggregate value is no more than 5% of our aggregate NAV (measured using the average aggregate NAV at the end of the immediately preceding three months). Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify and suspend our share repurchase plan if, in its reasonable judgment, it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Our board of directors cannot terminate our share repurchase plan absent a liquidity event which results in stockholders receiving cash or securities listed on a national securities exchange or where otherwise required by law. If the full amount of all shares of our common stock requested to be repurchased in any given month are not repurchased, funds will be allocated pro rata based on the total number of shares of common stock being repurchased without regard to class and subject to the volume limitation. All unsatisfied repurchase requests must be resubmitted after the start of the next month or quarter, or upon the recommencement of the share repurchase plan, as applicable.

The vast majority of our assets consist of properties that cannot generally be readily liquidated without impacting our ability to realize full value upon their disposition. Therefore, we may not always have a sufficient amount of cash to immediately satisfy repurchase requests. Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real properties or other illiquid investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then we may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Upon suspension of our share repurchase plan, our board of directors will be required to consider at least quarterly whether the continued suspension of our share repurchase plan is in the best interests of the Company and our stockholders; however, we are not required to authorize the recommencement of the share repurchase plan within any specified period of time. As a result, your ability to have your shares repurchased by us may be limited and at times you may not be able to liquidate your investment. See Item 5—“Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Share Repurchases.”

Economic events that may cause our stockholders to request that we repurchase their shares may materially adversely affect our cash flow and our results of operations and financial condition.

Economic events affecting the U.S. economy, such as the general negative performance of the real estate sector, could cause our stockholders to seek to sell their shares to us pursuant to our share repurchase plan at a time when such events are adversely affecting the performance of our assets. Even if we decide to satisfy all resulting repurchase requests, our cash flow could be materially adversely affected. In addition, if we determine to sell assets to satisfy repurchase requests, we may not be able to realize the return on such assets that we may have been able to achieve had we sold at a more favorable time, and our results of operations and financial condition, including, without limitation, breadth of our portfolio by property type and location, could be materially adversely affected.

We have incurred net losses under GAAP in the past and may incur net losses in the future, and we have an accumulated deficit and may continue to have an accumulated deficit in the future.

For the year ended December 31, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, we had net loss attributable to our stockholders of approximately \$853.4 million and \$401.8 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$1.6 billion and \$769.2 million, respectively. These amounts largely reflect the expense of real estate depreciation and amortization in accordance with GAAP, which was \$1.4 billion and \$824.0 million during these periods. For the year ended December 31, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, our funds available for distribution, or FAD, was \$743.7 million and \$409.4 million, respectively.

Net loss and accumulated deficit are calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, which, among other things, requires depreciation of real estate investments to be calculated on a straight-line basis. As a result, our operating results imply that the value of our real estate investments will decrease evenly over a set time period. However, we believe that the value of real estate investments will fluctuate over time based on market conditions. Thus, in addition to GAAP financial metrics, management reviews certain non-GAAP financial metrics that exclude real estate-related depreciation and amortization, including FAD, as an additional meaningful non-GAAP supplemental disclosure to provide information for considering our operating results. See Item 5—“Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities— Funds from Operations, Adjusted Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution” for reconciliations of FAD to GAAP net loss attributable to common stockholders and for considerations on how to review this metric.

We face risks associated with the deployment of our capital.

In light of the nature of our continuous public offering as well as ongoing and periodic private offerings in relation to our investment strategy and the need to be able to deploy potentially large amounts of capital quickly to capitalize on potential investment opportunities, if we have difficulty identifying and purchasing suitable properties on attractive terms, there could be a delay between the time we receive net proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock in the Offering or any private offering and the time we invest the net proceeds. We may also from time to time hold cash pending deployment into investments or have less than our targeted leverage, which cash or shortfall in target leverage may at times be significant, particularly at times when we are receiving high amounts of offering proceeds and/or times when there are few attractive investment opportunities. Such cash may be held in an account for the benefit of our stockholders that may be invested in money market accounts or other similar temporary investments, each of which are subject to the management fees.

In the event we are unable to find suitable investments such cash may be maintained for longer periods which would be dilutive to overall investment returns. This could cause a substantial delay in the time it takes for your investment to realize its full potential return and could adversely affect our ability to pay regular distributions of cash flow from operations to you. It is not anticipated that the temporary investment of such cash into money market accounts or other similar temporary investments pending deployment into investments will generate significant interest, and investors should understand that such low interest payments on the temporarily invested cash may adversely affect overall returns. In the event we fail to timely invest the net proceeds of sales of our common stock or do not deploy sufficient capital to meet our targeted leverage, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to successfully integrate new investments and manage our growth, our results of operations and financial condition may suffer.

We have in the past and may in the future significantly increase the size and/or change the types of investments in our portfolio. We may be unable to successfully and efficiently integrate newly acquired investments into our existing portfolio or otherwise effectively manage our assets or growth. In addition, increases in the size of our investment portfolio and/or changes in our investment focus may place significant demands on our Adviser’s administrative, operational, asset management, financial and other resources which could lead to decreased efficiency. Any failure to effectively manage such growth or increase in scale could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The amount and source of distributions we may make to our stockholders is uncertain, and we may be unable to generate sufficient cash flows from our operations to make distributions to our stockholders at any time in the future.

We have not established a minimum distribution payment level, and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected by a number of factors, including the risk factors described in the Prospectus. We have a limited track record and may not generate sufficient income to make distributions to our stockholders. Our board of directors (or a committee of our board of directors) will make determinations regarding distributions based upon, among other factors, our financial performance, debt service obligations, debt covenants, REIT qualification and tax requirements and capital expenditure requirements. Among the factors that could impair our ability to make distributions to our stockholders are:

- our inability to invest the proceeds from sales of our shares on a timely basis in income-producing properties;
- our inability to realize attractive risk-adjusted returns on our investments;
- high levels of expenses or reduced revenues that reduce our cash flow or non-cash earnings; and
- defaults in our investment portfolio or decreases in the value of our investments.

As a result, we may not be able to make distributions to our stockholders at any time in the future, and the level of any distributions we do make to our stockholders may not increase or even be maintained over time, any of which could materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.

We may pay distributions from sources other than our cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds, and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources.

We may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fully fund distributions to stockholders. Therefore, we may fund distributions to our stockholders from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales from our common stock or Operating Partnership units). The extent to which we pay distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations will depend on various factors, including the level of participation in our distribution reinvestment plan, the extent to which the Adviser elects to receive its management fee in Class I shares or Class I units and the Special Limited Partner elects to receive distributions on its performance participation interest in Class I units or Class B units, how quickly we invest the proceeds from this and any future offering and the performance of our investments, including our real estate debt portfolio. Funding distributions from the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or proceeds of the Offering will result in us having less funds available to acquire properties or other real estate-related investments. As a result, the return you realize on your investment may be reduced. Doing so may also negatively impact our ability to generate cash flows. Likewise, funding distributions from the sale of additional securities will dilute your interest in us on a percentage basis and may impact the value of your investment especially if we sell these securities at prices less than the price you paid for your shares. We may be required to continue to fund our regular distributions from a combination of some of these sources if our investments fail to perform, if expenses are greater than our revenues or due to numerous other factors. We have not established a limit on the amount of our distributions that may be paid from any of these sources.

To the extent we borrow funds to pay distributions, we would incur borrowing costs and these borrowings would require a future repayment. The use of these sources for distributions and the ultimate repayment of any liabilities incurred could adversely impact our ability to pay distributions in future periods, decrease our NAV, decrease the amount of cash we have available for operations and new investments and adversely impact the value of your investment.

We may also defer operating expenses or pay expenses (including the fees of the Adviser or distributions to the Special Limited Partner) with shares of our common stock or Operating Partnership units in order to preserve cash flow for the payment of distributions. The ultimate repayment of these deferred expenses could adversely affect our operations and reduce the future return on your investment. We may repurchase shares or redeem Operating Partnership units from the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner shortly after issuing such units or shares as compensation. The payment of expenses in shares of our common stock or with Operating Partnership units will dilute your ownership interest in our portfolio of assets. There is no guarantee any of our operating expenses will be deferred and the Adviser and Special Limited Partner are under no obligation to receive future fees or distributions in shares of our common stock or Operating Partnership units and may elect to receive such amounts in cash.

Payments to the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner in the form of common stock or Operating Partnership units they elect to receive in lieu of fees or distributions will dilute future cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

The Adviser or the Special Limited Partner may choose to receive, and have in the past received, our common stock or Operating Partnership units in lieu of certain fees or distributions. The holders of all Operating Partnership units are entitled to receive cash from operations pro rata with the distributions being paid to us and such distributions to the holder of the Operating Partnership units will reduce the cash available for distribution to us and to our stockholders. Furthermore, under certain circumstances the Operating Partnership units held by the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner are required to be repurchased, in cash at the holder's election, and there may not be sufficient cash to make such a repurchase payment; therefore, we may need to use cash from operations, borrowings, offering proceeds or other sources to make the payment, which will reduce cash available for distribution to you or for investment in our operations. Repurchases of our shares or Operating Partnership units from the Adviser paid to the Adviser as a management fee are not subject to the monthly and quarterly volume limitations or the Early Purchase Deduction, and such sales receive priority over other shares being put for repurchase during such period. Repurchases of our shares or Operating Partnership units from the Special Limited Partner distributed to the Special Limited Partner with respect to its performance participation interest are not subject to the Early Purchase Deduction, but such repurchases are subject to the monthly and quarterly volume limitations and do not receive priority over other shares being put for repurchase during such period.

Purchases and repurchases of shares of our common stock are not made based on the current NAV per share of our common stock.

Generally, our offering price per share and the price at which we make repurchases of our shares will equal the NAV per share of the applicable class as of the last calendar day of the prior month, plus, in the case of our offering price, applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. 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 transaction price per share and repurchase price per share. In exceptional circumstances, we may in our sole discretion, but are not obligated to, offer and repurchase shares at a different price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month's NAV per share, including by updating a previously disclosed transaction price, in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month and we believe an updated price is appropriate. In such exceptional cases, the transaction price and the repurchase price will not equal our NAV per share as of any time.

Valuations and appraisals of our real estate and real estate debt are estimates of fair value and may not necessarily correspond to realizable value.

For the purposes of calculating our monthly NAV, our properties will generally initially be valued at cost, which we expect to represent fair value at that time. Thereafter, valuations of properties will be determined by the Adviser based in part on appraisals of each of our properties by independent third-party appraisal firms reviewed by our independent valuation advisor at least once per year in accordance with valuation guidelines approved by our board of directors. The Adviser will also conduct a monthly valuation of our properties that will be reviewed and confirmed for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor. Investments in real estate debt and other securities with readily available market quotations will be valued monthly at fair market value. Certain investments, such as mortgages and mezzanine loans, are unlikely to have market quotations. In the case of loans acquired by us, preferred equity and private company investments, such initial value will generally be the acquisition price of such investment. In the case of loans originated by us, such initial value will generally be the par value of such loan. Each such investment will then be valued by the Adviser within the first three full months after we invest in such investment and no less than quarterly thereafter. Additionally, the Adviser may in its discretion consider material market data and other information that becomes available after the end of the applicable month in valuing our assets and liabilities and calculating our NAV for a particular month. For more information regarding our valuation process, see "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" in the Prospectus.

Although monthly valuations of each of our real properties will be reviewed and confirmed for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor, such valuations are based on asset- and portfolio-level information provided by the Adviser, including historical operating revenues and expenses of the properties, lease agreements on the properties, revenues and expenses of the properties, information regarding recent or planned capital expenditures and any other information relevant to valuing the real property, which information will not be independently verified by our independent valuation advisor. Similarly, each month, our independent valuation advisor will review and confirm for reasonableness our quarterly valuations (and our monthly updates of such valuations) of our real estate debt and other securities for which market quotations are not readily available. However, such valuations are based on information provided by the Adviser, which information will not be verified by our independent valuation advisor.

Within the parameters of our valuation guidelines, the valuation methodologies used to value our properties and certain of our investments will involve subjective judgments and projections and may not be accurate. Valuation methodologies will also involve assumptions and opinions about future events, which may or may not turn out to be correct. Valuations and appraisals of our properties and other investments will be only estimates of fair value. Ultimate realization of the value of an asset depends to a great extent on economic, market and other conditions beyond our control and the control of the Adviser and our independent valuation advisor. Further, valuations do not necessarily represent the price at which an asset would sell, since market prices of assets can only be determined by negotiation between a willing buyer and seller. As such, the carrying value of an asset may not reflect the price at which the asset could be sold in the market, and the difference between carrying value and the ultimate sales price could be material. In addition, accurate valuations are more difficult to obtain in times of low transaction volume because there are fewer market transactions that can be considered in the context of the appraisal. There will be no retroactive adjustment in the valuation of such assets, the offering price of our shares of common stock, the price we paid to repurchase shares of our common stock or NAV-based fees we paid to the Adviser and Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. (the "Dealer Manager"), an affiliate of the Adviser, to the extent such valuations prove to not accurately reflect the realizable value of our assets. Because the price you will pay for shares of our common stock in the Offering, and the price at which your shares may be repurchased by us pursuant to our share repurchase plan are generally based on our prior month's NAV per share, you may pay more than realizable value or receive less than realizable value for your investment.

Our NAV per share amounts may change materially if the appraised values of our properties materially change from prior appraisals or the actual operating results for a particular month differ from what we originally budgeted for that month.

We anticipate that the annual appraisals of our properties will be conducted on a rolling basis, such that properties may be appraised at different times but each property would be appraised at least once per year. When these appraisals are considered by the Adviser for purposes of valuing the relevant property, there may be a material change in our NAV per share amounts for each class of our common stock from those previously reported. In addition, actual operating results for a given month may differ from what we originally budgeted for that month, which may cause a material increase or decrease in the NAV per share amounts. We will not retroactively adjust the NAV per share of each class reported for the previous month. Therefore, because a new annual appraisal may differ materially from the prior appraisal or the actual results from operations may be better or worse than what we previously budgeted for a particular month, the adjustment to take into consideration the new appraisal or actual operating results may cause the NAV per share for each class of our common stock to increase or decrease, and such increase or decrease will occur in the month the adjustment is made.

It may be difficult to reflect, fully and accurately, material events that may impact our monthly NAV.

The Adviser's determination of our monthly NAV per share will be based in part on appraisals of each of our properties provided annually by independent third-party appraisal firms in individual appraisal reports reviewed by our independent valuation advisor and quarterly valuations of our real estate debt and other securities for which market prices are not readily available provided by the Adviser and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor, each in accordance with valuation guidelines approved by our board of directors. As a result, our published NAV per share in any given month may not fully reflect any or all changes in value that may have occurred since the most recent appraisal or valuation. The Adviser will review appraisal reports and monitor our real estate and real estate debt, and is responsible for notifying the independent valuation advisor of the occurrence of any property-specific or market-driven event it believes may cause a material valuation change in the real estate valuation, but it may be difficult to reflect fully and accurately rapidly changing market conditions or material events that may impact the value of our real estate and real estate debt or liabilities between valuations, or to obtain complete information regarding any such events in a timely manner. For example, an unexpected termination or renewal of a material lease, a material increase or decrease in vacancies or an unanticipated structural or environmental event at a property may cause the value of a property to change materially, yet obtaining sufficient relevant information after the occurrence has come to light and/or analyzing fully the financial impact of such an event may be difficult to do and may require some time. As a result, the NAV per share may not reflect a material event until such time as sufficient information is available and analyzed, and the financial impact is fully evaluated, such that our NAV may be appropriately adjusted in accordance with our valuation guidelines. Depending on the circumstance, the resulting potential disparity in our NAV may be in favor or to the detriment of either stockholders who repurchase their shares, or stockholders who buy new shares, or existing stockholders.

NAV calculations are not governed by governmental or independent securities, financial or accounting rules or standards.

The methods used by our Adviser and State Street to calculate our NAV, including the components used in calculating our NAV, is not prescribed by rules of the SEC or any other regulatory agency. Further, there are no accounting rules or standards that prescribe which components should be used in calculating NAV, and our NAV is not audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. We calculate and publish NAV solely for purposes of establishing the price at which we sell and repurchase shares of our common stock, and you should not view our NAV as a measure of our historical or future financial condition or performance. The components and methodology used in calculating our NAV may differ from those used by other companies now or in the future.

In addition, calculations of our NAV, to the extent that they incorporate valuations of our assets and liabilities, are not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These valuations may differ from liquidation values that could be realized in the event that we were forced to sell assets.

Additionally, errors may occur in calculating our NAV, which could impact the price at which we sell and repurchase shares of our common stock and the amount of the Adviser's management fee and the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest. The Adviser has implemented certain policies and procedures to address such errors in NAV calculations. If such errors were to occur, the Adviser, depending on the circumstances surrounding each error and the extent of any impact the error has on the price at which shares of our common stock were sold or repurchased or on the amount of the Adviser's management fee or the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest, may determine in its sole discretion to take certain corrective actions in response to such errors, including, subject to Blackstone's policies and procedures, making adjustments to prior NAV calculations. You should carefully review the disclosure of our valuation policies and how NAV will be calculated under "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" in the Prospectus.

Our board of directors may, in the future, adopt certain measures under Maryland law without stockholder approval that may have the effect of making it less likely that a stockholder would receive a “control premium” for his or her shares.

Corporations organized under Maryland law with a class of registered securities and at least three independent directors are permitted to elect to be subject, by a charter or bylaw provision or a resolution of its board of directors and notwithstanding any contrary charter or bylaw provision, to any or all of five provisions:

- staggering the board of directors into three classes;
- requiring a two-thirds vote of stockholders to remove directors;
- providing that only the board of directors can fix the size of the board;
- providing that all vacancies on the board, regardless of how the vacancy was created, may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office and for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred; and
- providing for a majority requirement for the calling by stockholders of a special meeting of stockholders.

These provisions may discourage an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, all of which might provide a premium price for stockholders’ shares. In our charter, we have elected that vacancies on our board of directors be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred. Through other provisions in our charter and bylaws, we vest in our board of directors the exclusive power to fix the number of directorships, provided that the number is not less than three. We have not elected to be subject to any of the other provisions described above, but our charter does not prohibit our board of directors from opting into any of these provisions in the future.

Further, under the Maryland Business Combination Act, we may not engage in any merger or other business combination with an “interested stockholder” (which is defined as (1) any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding voting stock and (2) an affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding stock) or any affiliate of that interested stockholder for a period of five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder. A person is not an interested stockholder if our board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he would otherwise have become an interested stockholder. In approving a transaction, our board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms or conditions determined by our board of directors. After the five-year period ends, any merger or other business combination with the interested stockholder or any affiliate of the interested stockholder must be recommended by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of all votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of our voting stock; and
- two-thirds of all of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of our voting stock other than those shares owned or held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These supermajority voting provisions do not apply if, among other things, our stockholders receive a minimum price (as defined in the Maryland General Corporation Law (the “MGCL”)) for their common stock and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by our board of directors prior to the time the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting any business combination involving us and any person, including Blackstone, the Dealer Manager and the Adviser, from the provisions of this law, provided that such business combination is first approved by our board of directors.

Our charter permits our board of directors to authorize us to issue preferred stock on terms that may subordinate the rights of the holders of our current common stock or discourage a third party from acquiring us.

Our board of directors is permitted, subject to certain restrictions set forth in our charter, to authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock without stockholder approval. Further, our board of directors may classify or reclassify any unissued shares of common or preferred stock into other classes or series of stock and establish the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications, and terms or conditions of redemption of the stock and may amend our charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares or the number of shares of any class or series that we have authority to issue without stockholder approval. Thus, our board of directors could authorize us to issue shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could subordinate the rights of the holders of our common stock or have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, that might provide a premium price for holders of our common stock.

Maryland law limits, in some cases, the ability of a third party to vote shares acquired in a “control share acquisition.”

The Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act provides that “control shares” of a Maryland corporation acquired in a “control share acquisition” have no voting rights except to the extent approved by stockholders by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares of stock owned by the acquirer, by officers or by employees who are directors of the corporation, are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. “Control shares” are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer can exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within specified ranges of voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval or shares acquired directly from the corporation. A “control share acquisition” means the acquisition of issued and outstanding control shares. The control share acquisition statute does not apply: (1) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or statutory share exchange if the Maryland corporation is a party to the transaction; or (2) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the Maryland corporation. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions of our stock by any person. There can be no assurance that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. For a more detailed discussion on the Maryland laws governing control share acquisitions, see “Certain Provisions of Maryland Corporate Law and Our Charter and Bylaws—Control Share Acquisition” in the Prospectus.

Maryland law and our organizational documents limit our rights and the rights of our stockholders to recover claims against our directors and officers, which could reduce your and our recovery against them if they cause us to incur losses.

Maryland law provides that a director will not have any liability as a director so long as he or she performs his or her duties in accordance with the applicable standard of conduct. In addition, our charter generally limits the personal liability of our directors and officers for monetary damages subject to the limitations of the North American Securities Administrators Association’s Statement of Policy Regarding Real Estate Investment Trusts, as revised and adopted on May 7, 2007 (the “NASAA REIT Guidelines”) and Maryland law. Maryland law and our charter provide that no director or officer shall be liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages unless the director or officer (1) actually received an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (2) was actively and deliberately dishonest as established by a final judgment as material to the cause of action. Moreover, our charter generally requires us to indemnify and advance expenses to our directors and officers for losses they may incur by reason of their service in those capacities unless their act or omission was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, they actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or, in the case of any criminal proceeding, they had reasonable cause to believe the act or omission was unlawful. Further, we have entered into separate indemnification agreements with each of our officers and directors. As a result, you and we may have more limited rights against our directors or officers than might otherwise exist under common law, which could reduce your and our recovery from these persons if they act in a manner that causes us to incur losses. In addition, we are obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by these persons in some cases. However, our charter provides that we may not indemnify our directors or officers, or the Adviser and its affiliates, for any liability or loss suffered by them or hold our directors or officers, the Adviser and its affiliates harmless for any liability or loss suffered by us, unless they have determined, in good faith, that the course of conduct that caused the loss or liability was in our best interests, they were acting on our behalf or performing services for us, the liability or loss was not the result of negligence or misconduct by our non-independent directors, the Adviser and its affiliates, or gross negligence or willful misconduct by our independent directors, and the indemnification or agreement to hold harmless is recoverable only out of our net assets or the proceeds of insurance and not from the stockholders. See “Management—Limited Liability and Indemnification of Directors, Officers, the Adviser and Other Agents” in the Prospectus.

Maryland law limits our stockholders’ ability to amend our charter or dissolve us without the approval of our board of directors.

Although the NASAA REIT Guidelines indicate that stockholders are permitted to amend our charter or terminate us without the necessity for concurrence by our board of directors, we are required to comply with the MGCL, which provides that any amendment to our charter or any dissolution of our company must first be declared advisable by our board of directors. Therefore, our stockholders may vote to authorize the amendment of our charter or the dissolution of our company, but only after such action has been declared advisable by our board of directors. Accordingly, the only proposals to amend our charter or to dissolve our company that will be presented to our stockholders will be those that have been declared advisable by our board of directors and also require approval by our stockholders.

You may experience dilution. Your interest in our assets will also be diluted if the Operating Partnership issues additional units.

Holders of our common stock will not have preemptive rights to any shares we issue in the future. Our charter authorizes us to issue up to 10,100,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 10,000,000,000 shares are classified as common stock, of which 500,000,000 shares are classified as Class T shares, 3,000,000,000 shares are classified as Class S shares, 500,000,000 shares are classified as Class D shares and 6,000,000,000 are classified as Class I shares, and 100,000,000 shares are classified as preferred stock. We have also issued shares in private offerings and Operating Partnership units to holders other than the Company, and expect to make more such issuances in the future. In addition, our board of directors may amend our charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of capital stock or the number of authorized shares of capital stock of any class or series without stockholder approval. After you purchase shares of our common stock in the Offering, our board of directors may elect, without stockholder approval, to: (1) sell additional shares in this or future public offerings; (2) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership in private offerings; (3) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership upon the exercise of the options we may grant to our independent directors or future employees; (4) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership to the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner, or their successors or assigns, in payment of an outstanding obligation to pay fees for services rendered to us or the performance participation allocation; (5) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership to sellers of properties we acquire, or (6) issue equity incentive compensation to certain employees of affiliated service providers or to third parties as satisfaction of obligations under incentive compensation arrangements. If you purchase shares of our common stock in the Offering, you will incur immediate dilution in the net tangible book value of your investment as a result of accumulated depreciation and amortization on our assets and costs and fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Offering. Net tangible book value does not reflect our estimated value per share nor does it necessarily reflect the value of our assets upon an orderly liquidation of the Company in accordance with our investment objectives. Furthermore, you may experience a dilution in the value of your shares depending on the terms and pricing of any share issuances (including the shares being sold in the Offering) and the value of our assets at the time of issuance. To the extent we issue additional shares of common stock after your purchase in the Offering, your percentage ownership interest in us will be diluted. Because we hold all of our assets through the Operating Partnership, to the extent we issue additional units of our Operating Partnership after you purchase in the Offering, your percentage ownership interest in our assets will be diluted. Because certain classes of the units of our Operating Partnership may, in the discretion of our board of directors, be exchanged for shares of our common stock, any merger, exchange or conversion between our Operating Partnership and another entity ultimately could result in the issuance of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, thereby diluting the percentage ownership interest of other stockholders. Because of these and other reasons, our stockholders may experience substantial dilution in their percentage ownership of our shares or their interests in the underlying assets held by our Operating Partnership. Operating Partnership units may have different and preferential rights to the claims of common units of our Operating Partnership which correspond to the common stock held by our stockholders. Certain units in our Operating Partnership may have different and preferential rights to the terms of the common Operating Partnership units which correspond to the common stock held by our stockholders.

We are not required to comply with certain reporting requirements, including those relating to auditor's attestation reports on the effectiveness of our system of internal control over financial reporting, accounting standards and disclosure about our executive compensation, that apply to other public companies.

So long as our shares of common stock are not traded on a securities exchange, we will be deemed to be a "non-accelerated filer" under the Exchange Act, and as a non-accelerated filer, we will be exempt from compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, so long as we are externally managed by the Adviser and we do not directly compensate our executive officers, or reimburse the Adviser or its affiliates for salaries, bonuses, benefits and severance payments for persons who also serve as one of our executive officers or as an executive officer of the Adviser, we do not have any executive compensation.

Our UPREIT structure may result in potential conflicts of interest with limited partners in our Operating Partnership whose interests may not be aligned with those of our stockholders.

Our directors and officers have duties to our corporation and our stockholders under Maryland law and our charter in connection with their management of the corporation. At the same time, we, as general partner, have fiduciary duties under Delaware law to our Operating Partnership and to the limited partners in connection with the management of our Operating Partnership. Our duties as general partner of our Operating Partnership and its partners may come into conflict with the duties of our directors and officers to the corporation and our stockholders. Under Delaware law, a general partner of a Delaware limited partnership owes its limited partners the duties of good faith and fair dealing. Other duties, including fiduciary duties, may be modified or eliminated in the partnership's partnership agreement. The partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership provides that, for so long as we own a controlling interest in our Operating Partnership, any conflict that cannot be resolved in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the limited partners may be resolved in favor of our stockholders.

Additionally, the partnership agreement expressly limits our liability by providing that we and our officers, directors, agents and employees will not be liable or accountable to our Operating Partnership for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived if we or our officers, directors, agents or employees acted in good faith. In addition, our Operating Partnership is required to indemnify us and our officers, directors, employees, agents and designees to the extent permitted by applicable law from and against any and all claims arising from operations of our Operating Partnership, unless it is established that: (1) the act or omission was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and either was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty; (2) the indemnified party received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or (3) in the case of a criminal proceeding, the indemnified person had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

The provisions of Delaware law that allow the fiduciary duties of a general partner to be modified by a partnership agreement have not been tested in a court of law, and we have not obtained an opinion of counsel covering the provisions set forth in the partnership agreement that purport to waive or restrict our fiduciary duties.

Your investment return may be reduced if we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

We intend to continue to conduct our operations so that neither we, nor our Operating Partnership nor the subsidiaries of our Operating Partnership are investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). However, there can be no assurance that we and our subsidiaries will be able to successfully avoid operating as an investment company.

A change in the value of any of our assets could negatively affect our ability to maintain our exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act. To maintain compliance with the applicable exemption under the Investment Company Act, we may be unable to sell assets we would otherwise want to sell and may need to sell assets we would otherwise wish to retain. In addition, we may have to acquire additional assets that we might not otherwise have acquired or may have to forego opportunities to acquire assets that we would otherwise want to acquire and would be important to our investment strategy.

If we were required to register as an investment company but failed to do so, we would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to our capital structure (including our ability to use borrowings), management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons (as defined in the Investment Company Act), and portfolio composition, including disclosure requirements and restrictions with respect to diversification and industry concentration, and other matters. Compliance with the Investment Company Act would, accordingly, limit our ability to make certain investments and require us to significantly restructure our business plan, which could materially adversely affect our NAV and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

We depend on the Adviser to develop appropriate systems and procedures to control operational risk.

Operational risks arising from mistakes made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for or other similar disruption in our operations may cause us to suffer financial losses, the disruption of our business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or damage to our reputation. We depend on the Adviser and its affiliates to develop the appropriate systems and procedures to control operational risk. We rely heavily on our financial, accounting and other data processing systems. The ability of our systems to accommodate transactions could also constrain our ability to properly manage our portfolio. Generally, the Adviser will not be liable for losses incurred due to the occurrence of any such errors.

We are subject to the risk that our trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including, without limitation, systems failure or human error. As a result, we could be unable to achieve the market position selected by the Adviser or might incur a loss in liquidating our positions. Since some of the markets in which we may effect transactions are over-the-counter or interdealer markets, the participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation or regulatory oversight comparable to that which members of exchange-based markets are subject. We are also exposed to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions, thereby causing us to suffer a loss.

Cybersecurity risks could result in the loss of data, interruptions in our business, damage to our reputation, and subject us to regulatory actions, increased costs and financial losses, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our operations are highly dependent on our information systems and technology and we rely heavily on our and Blackstone's financial, accounting, treasury, communications and other data processing systems. Such systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of tampering or a breach of the network security systems or otherwise. In addition, such systems are from time to time subject to cyberattacks which may continue to increase in sophistication and frequency in the future. Attacks on Blackstone and its affiliates and their portfolio companies' and service providers' systems could involve, and in some instances have in the past involved, attempts that are intended to obtain unauthorized access to our proprietary information or personal identifying information of our stockholders, destroy data or disable, degrade or sabotage our systems, or divert or otherwise steal funds, including through the introduction of computer viruses and other malicious code.

Cyber security incidents and cyber-attacks have been occurring globally at a more frequent and severe level and will likely continue to increase in frequency in the future. Our information and technology systems as well as those of Blackstone, its portfolio entities and other related parties, such as service providers, may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from cyber security breaches, computer viruses or other malicious code, "phishing" attempts and other forms of social engineering, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and other security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals or service providers, power, communications or other service outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Cyberattacks and other security threats could originate from a wide variety of external sources, including cyber criminals, nation state hackers, hacktivists and other outside parties. Cyberattacks and other security threats could also originate from the malicious or accidental acts of insiders, such as employees, or third-party agents and consultants of the Company. There has been an increase in the frequency and sophistication of the cyber and security threats Blackstone faces, with attacks ranging from those common to businesses generally to those that are more advanced and persistent, which may target Blackstone because Blackstone holds a significant amount of confidential and sensitive information about its investors, its portfolio companies and potential investments. As a result, Blackstone may face a heightened risk of a security breach or disruption with respect to this information. There can be no assurance that measures Blackstone takes to ensure the integrity of its systems will provide protection, especially because cyberattack techniques used change frequently or are not recognized until successful.

If unauthorized parties gain access to such information and technology systems, they may be able to steal, publish, delete or modify private and sensitive information, including nonpublic personal information related to shareholders (and their beneficial owners) and material nonpublic information. Although Blackstone has implemented, and its portfolio entities and service providers may implement, various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, such systems could prove to be inadequate and, if compromised, could become inoperable for extended periods of time, cease to function properly or fail to adequately secure private information. Blackstone does not control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to Blackstone, its portfolio entities and us, each of which could be negatively impacted as a result. Breaches such as those involving covertly introduced malware, impersonation of authorized users and industrial or other espionage may not be identified even with sophisticated prevention and detection systems, potentially resulting in further harm and preventing them from being addressed appropriately. The failure of these systems or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in Blackstone's, its affiliates', their portfolio entities' or our operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to shareholders, material nonpublic information and the intellectual property and trade secrets and other sensitive information in the possession of Blackstone and portfolio entities. We, Blackstone or a portfolio entity could be required to make a significant investment to remedy the effects of any such failures, harm to their reputations, legal claims that they and their respective affiliates may be subjected to, regulatory action or enforcement arising out of applicable privacy and other laws, adverse publicity and other events that may affect their business and financial performance.

The costs related to cyber or other security threats or disruptions may not be fully insured or indemnified by other means. In addition, we could also suffer losses in connection with updates to, or the failure to timely update, our information systems and technology. In addition, we have become increasingly reliant on third-party service providers for certain aspects of our business, including for our administration, as well as for certain information systems and technology, including cloud-based services. These third-party service providers could also face ongoing cyber security threats and compromises of their systems and as a result, unauthorized individuals could gain access to certain confidential data.

Cybersecurity has become a top priority for regulators around the world. Many jurisdictions in which Blackstone operates have laws and regulations relating to data privacy, cybersecurity and protection of personal information, including, as examples the General Data Protection Regulation in the European Union that went into effect in May 2018 and the California Consumer Privacy Act that went into effect in January 2020. Some jurisdictions have also enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals and government agencies of data security breaches involving certain types of personal data. Breaches in security, whether malicious in nature or through inadvertent transmittal or other loss of data, could potentially jeopardize Blackstone, its employees' or our investors' or counterparties' confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through Blackstone's computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in its, its employees', our investors', our counterparties' or third parties' business and operations, which could result in significant financial losses, increased costs, liability to our investors and other counterparties, regulatory intervention and reputational damage. Furthermore, if Blackstone fails to comply with the relevant laws and regulations or fail to provide the appropriate regulatory or other notifications of breach in a timely manner, it could result in regulatory investigations and penalties, which could lead to negative publicity and reputational harm and may cause our investors or Blackstone fund investors and clients to lose confidence in the effectiveness of our or Blackstone's security measures.

Furthermore, Blackstone's portfolio companies also rely on data processing systems and the secure processing, storage and transmission of information, including payment and health information. A disruption or compromise of these systems could have a material adverse effect on the value of these businesses.

Finally, Blackstone's technology, data and intellectual property and the technology, data and intellectual property of its portfolio companies are also subject to a heightened risk of theft or compromise to the extent Blackstone and its portfolio companies engage in operations outside the United States, in particular in those jurisdictions that do not have comparable levels of protection of proprietary information and assets such as intellectual property, trademarks, trade secrets, know-how and customer information and records. In addition, Blackstone and its portfolio companies may be required to compromise protections or forego rights to technology, data and intellectual property in order to operate in or access markets in a foreign jurisdiction. Any such direct or indirect compromise of these assets could have a material adverse impact on such businesses.

Compliance with the SEC's Regulation Best Interest by participating broker-dealers may negatively impact our ability to raise capital in the Offering, which could harm our ability to achieve our investment objectives.

Commencing June 30, 2020, broker-dealers are required to comply with Regulation Best Interest, which, among other requirements, establishes a new standard of conduct for broker-dealers and their associated persons when making a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities to a retail customer. The full impact of Regulation Best Interest on participating broker-dealers cannot be determined at this time, and it may negatively impact whether participating broker-dealers and their associated persons recommend the Offering to certain retail customers. In particular, under SEC guidance concerning Regulation Best Interest, a broker-dealer recommending an investment in our shares should consider a number of factors, including but not limited to cost and complexity of the investment and reasonably available alternatives in determining whether there is a reasonable basis for the recommendation. Broker-dealers may recommend a more costly or complex product as long as they have a reasonable basis to believe is in the best interest of a particular retail customer. However, if broker-dealers instead choose alternatives to our shares, many of which likely exist, our ability to raise capital will be adversely affected. If Regulation Best Interest reduces our ability to raise capital in the Offering, it may harm our ability to achieve our objectives.

General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate

Our operating results will be affected by economic and regulatory changes that impact the real estate market in general.

We are subject to risks generally attributable to the ownership of real property, including:

- changes in global, national, regional or local economic, demographic or capital market conditions;
- future adverse national real estate trends, including increasing vacancy rates, declining rental rates and general deterioration of market conditions;
- changes in supply of or demand for similar properties in a given market or metropolitan area, which could result in rising

vacancy rates or decreasing market rental rates;

- vacancies, fluctuations in the average occupancy and room rates for hotel properties or inability to lease space on favorable terms;
- increased competition for properties targeted by our investment strategy;
- bankruptcies, financial difficulties or lease defaults by our tenants, particularly for our tenants with net leases for large properties;
- increases in interest rates and lack of availability of financing;
- losses or damage related to properties arising from natural disasters and other casualty events, including climate change-related risks (including climate-related transition risks and acute and chronic physical risks); and
- changes in government rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including increases in property taxes, changes in zoning laws, limitations on rental rates, and increasing costs to comply with environmental laws.

All of these factors are beyond our control. Any negative changes in these factors could affect our performance and our ability to meet our obligations and make distributions to stockholders.

Our success is dependent on general market and economic conditions.

The real estate industry generally and the success of our investment activities in particular will both be affected by global and national economic and market conditions generally and by the local economic conditions where our properties are located. These factors may affect the level and volatility of real estate prices, which could impair our profitability or result in losses. In addition, general fluctuations in the market prices of securities and interest rates may affect our investment opportunities and the value of our investments. Blackstone's financial condition may be adversely affected by a significant economic downturn and it may be subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks that could have a material adverse effect on Blackstone's businesses and operations (including the Adviser).

A depression, recession or slowdown in the U.S. real estate market or one or more regional real estate markets, and to a lesser extent, the global economy (or any particular segment thereof) would have a pronounced impact on us, the value of our assets and our profitability, impede the ability of our assets to perform under or refinance their existing obligations, and impair our ability to effectively deploy our capital or realize upon investments on favorable terms. We would also be affected by any overall weakening of, or disruptions in, the financial markets. Any of the foregoing events could result in substantial losses to our business, which losses will likely be exacerbated by the presence of leverage in our capital structure or our investments' capital structures.

Market disruptions in a single country could cause a worsening of conditions on a regional and even global level, and economic problems in a single country are increasingly affecting other markets and economies. A continuation of this trend could result in problems in one country adversely affecting regional and even global economic conditions and markets. For example, concerns about the fiscal stability and growth prospects of certain European countries in the last economic downturn had a negative impact on most economies of the Eurozone and global markets. The occurrence of similar crises in the future could cause increased volatility in the economies and financial markets of countries throughout a region, or even globally.

Additionally, political leaders in certain European nations have recently been elected on protectionist platforms, fueling doubts about the future of global free trade. The U.S. government has imposed tariffs on certain foreign goods, including steel and aluminum and has indicated a willingness to impose tariffs on imports of other products. Some foreign governments, including China, have instituted retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods and have indicated a willingness to impose additional tariffs on U.S. products. Global trade disruption, significant introductions of trade barriers and bilateral trade frictions, together with any future downturns in the global economy resulting therefrom, could adversely affect our performance.

For example, as a result of the 2008 financial crisis, the availability of debt financing secured by commercial real estate had been significantly restricted as a result of tightened lending standards for a prolonged period. As a result of the uncertainties in the credit market, real estate investors were unable to obtain debt financing on attractive terms, which adversely affected investment returns on acquisitions or their ability to make acquisitions or property improvements. Any future financial market disruptions (including financial market distributions related COVID-19) may force us to use a greater proportion of our offering proceeds to finance our acquisitions and fund property improvements, reducing the cash available to pay distributions or satisfy repurchase requests and reducing the number of acquisitions we would otherwise make.

Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics and pandemics, most recently COVID-19, which has been designated as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of such epidemics or pandemics, together with the resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, have had a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally (including in the markets in which we invest), and thereby could adversely affect the performance of our investments. Furthermore, the rapid development of epidemics or pandemics could preclude prediction as to their ultimate adverse impact on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present material uncertainty and risk with respect to us and the performance of our investments. These epidemics or pandemics could have particularly adverse impacts on certain industries, such as the hospitality and leisure industries, and may also have particular negative effects on certain regions in which we own investments.

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.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, there was a global outbreak of a novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”), which has spread to over 100 countries, including the United States, and has spread to every state in the United States. The World Health Organization has designated COVID-19 as a pandemic, and numerous countries, including the United States, have declared national emergencies with respect to COVID-19. The global impact of the outbreak has been widespread and many countries have reacted by instituting quarantines and restrictions on travel, closing financial markets and/or restricting trading, and limiting operations of non-essential businesses. Such actions have created disruption in global supply chains, and are adversely impacting many industries. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are being made available to the general public in the U.S. and around the world, it will take time for the vaccine to materially affect the spread of the virus and the outbreak could have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has had and may in the future have an adverse impact on our NAV, results of operations (including FFO, AFFO and FAD), cash flows and fundraising, and may have an adverse impact on our ability to source new investments, obtain financing, fund distributions to stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests, among other factors. Although many or all facets of our business have been or could in the future be impacted by COVID-19, we currently believe the following impacts to be among the most important to us:

- We are subject to risks related to increases in rent defaults, rent deferral or rent forgiveness and decreases in rent collection. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, we have experienced a moderate decline in our average rent collection rates, which has negatively impacted our cash flow. We have also granted some of our tenants rent deferral and while it is expected that the deferred rent will generally be paid back over a period of three to twelve months from the date of each deferral, there is no guarantee we will be able to recover this rent. We continue to recognize rental revenue for such tenants, as permitted by applicable accounting guidance, while also considering any necessary bad debt reserves. We may continue to experience rent deferrals and decreased rent collection. We may not be able to promptly lease properties that are vacant or become vacant because a tenant defaults or decides not to renew its lease, resulting in reduced occupancy at our properties, and the rental rates or other terms under new leases may be less favorable than the terms of the current lease. The foregoing outcomes could affect any asset or asset class across our entire portfolio and such events would have a negative impact on our cash flows, operating results and NAV and on our ability to fund distributions to stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests.
- Our multifamily properties face an increased risk of tenant defaults as disruptions in the labor market, resulting in high rates of unemployment, have made it more difficult for some tenants to meet their rent obligations and for us to retain tenants at current rental rates. We may also, for economic or regulatory reasons, defer or forgive rent for certain tenants of our properties. In particular, certain state and local requirements have temporarily stayed any eviction proceedings. When these temporary stays expire, we may face increased rent defaults, deferrals or forgiveness. Furthermore, it may be difficult for us to find new tenants during the pandemic as potential residents are unwilling or unable to move. Our student housing properties, in particular, could be affected by the shift to online learning.
- Our net lease properties are gaming and leisure facilities in Las Vegas, Nevada that ceased operations during the pandemic, but have since reopened. While the rental payments on our net lease obligations are guaranteed by MGM Resorts International (“MGM”) and MGM has made its rent payments through the date of the Prospectus and disclosed that it intends to continue making rent payments under the leases and funding other obligations for the foreseeable future, a prolonged period of limited and/or suspended operations at these properties may make it difficult for MGM to continue to operate such properties and fulfill their lease obligations, including the requirement to post additional rent if certain covenants are breached. Furthermore, sustained poor performance may also implicate covenants under the financing arrangements for these properties, which may restrict our ability to distribute cash flows from these properties to the Company and our stockholders.
- The fair value of our hotel properties has decreased and may continue to decrease. The impairment charge aligns the GAAP carrying value of the hotels with the fair value already recorded within the December 31, 2020 fair value. We have incurred an impairment to two properties under GAAP and may incur additional impairments in the future. Many of our hotel

properties, including our two full service hotel properties (JW Marriott San Antonio Hill Country Resort and Hyatt Regency Atlanta) and certain of our select services hotels, have experienced closures and although all of these properties have since reopened, our hotel properties may either continue to operate at significantly reduced occupancy as potential guests are unwilling or not permitted to stay at these properties during the pandemic or may subsequently close. These effects negatively impact our NAV and our total assets under GAAP. Furthermore, our hotel properties have operated at a property net operating loss since the outbreak of COVID-19, which has had an adverse impact on our results of operations (including FFO, AFFO and FAD) and cash flow from operations.

- The fair value of our real estate debt portfolio, which consists primarily of CMBS, has decreased since the outbreak of COVID-19. Although the value of these investments have recovered substantially since the trough shortly after the outbreak of COVID-19, as of December 31, 2020, they still remain moderately below pre-COVID-19 levels and may decrease further in the future. Additionally, a large portion of our CMBS investments are collateralized by hospitality assets, which as referenced above have been particularly negatively impacted by the pandemic. CMBS backed by hospitality and other asset classes that have been more acutely affected by COVID-19 experienced steeper declines in market value at the onset of COVID-19 and have been slower to recover in value than CMBS backed by other asset classes. While we believe the principal amount of our real estate debt investments are generally adequately protected, there is a risk that we do not realize the principal value of these investments. Furthermore, the interest payments generated by such CMBS investments are supported by the rental payments received by the borrower on underlying properties or cash flow from operations and while, subject to certain limitations, the master servicer is responsible for making certain monetary advances if the borrower fails to do so, it is expected that rental payments will be missed for some underlying properties, cash flow from operations will be lower and there is no guarantee that the master servicer will be willing or able to make such advances, which would result in lost cash flow from operations from such real estate debt investments. The special servicer of such CMBS may also exercise, or be required to exercise, its appraisal rights over the value of the property securing the loan.
- As of December 31, 2020, we had \$3.6 billion of immediate liquidity, made up of capacity on our undrawn lines of credit as well as cash on hand. At the onset of the pandemic, it became difficult for businesses generally, including us, to obtain new financing. To the extent we are able to find financing as the pandemic continues, such financing could become difficult to obtain as was the case during the onset of the pandemic. In addition, we were required to post additional margin for our reverse repurchase agreements at the onset of the pandemic due to the initial decrease in value of our real estate debt investments. Due to the recovery in value we have since recalled the majority of margin posted at the onset of the pandemic, but may be required to post additional margin in the future. Certain of the financing agreements we have in place at our subsidiaries for our properties have covenants that restrict cash being distributed up to us if certain performance targets are not met. These factors may adversely impact our future liquidity, which will make it more difficult for us to fund new investments, fund distributions to our stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests.

The immediately preceding outcomes are those we consider to be most important as a result of the pandemic. We have also experienced and may experience other negative impacts to our business as a result of the pandemic that could exacerbate other risks described in the Prospectus, including:

- operational impacts on ourselves and our third-party advisors, service providers, vendors and counterparties, including operating partners, property managers, our independent valuation advisor, our administrator, our transfer agent, other independent third-party appraisal firms that provide appraisals of our properties, our lenders and other providers of financing, brokers and other counterparties that we purchase and sell assets to and from, derivative counterparties, and legal and diligence professionals that we rely on for acquiring our investments;
- limitations on our ability to ensure business continuity in the event our, or our third-party advisors' and service providers', continuity of operations plan is not effective or improperly implemented or deployed during a disruption;
- the availability of key personnel of the Adviser and our service providers as they face changed circumstances and potential illness during the pandemic;
- difficulty in valuing our assets. See also "—Valuations and appraisals of our real estate and real estate debt are estimates of fair value and may not necessarily correspond to realizable value";
- limitations on our ability to raise new capital in our ongoing offerings;
- limitations on our ability to make distributions to our stockholders due to material adverse impacts on our cash flows from operations or liquidity; and
- limitations on our ability to satisfy all repurchase requests, including if increased demand for repurchases exceeds the limits of our share repurchase plan, we lack readily available funds to meet repurchase requests or we need to maintain liquidity for our operations.

The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present uncertainty and risk with respect to us and the performance of our investments. While certain geographies have to date experienced relatively low infection levels and disruption to businesses, others have experienced consistently high or accelerating levels. The full extent of the impact and effects of COVID-19 will depend on future developments, including, among other factors, the duration and spread of the outbreak, along with related travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, the recovery time of the disrupted supply chains and industries, the impact of labor market interruptions, the impact of government interventions, and uncertainty with respect to the duration of the global economic slowdown. COVID-19 and the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to our performance, results of operations and ability to pay distributions and satisfy repurchase requests.

We are subject to additional risks from our non-U.S. investments.

We have in the past and may in the future invest in real estate located outside of the United States and real estate debt issued in, and/or backed by real estate in, countries outside the United States, including Canada, Europe and potentially elsewhere. Non-U.S. real estate and real estate-related investments involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in real estate and real estate-related investments in the U.S., including risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various non-U.S. currencies in which such investments are denominated, and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) differences in conventions relating to documentation, settlement, corporate actions, stakeholder rights and other matters; (iii) differences between U.S. and non-U.S. real estate markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some non-U.S. markets; (iv) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and differences in government supervision and regulation; (v) certain economic, social and political risks, including potential exchange-control regulations, potential restrictions on non-U.S. investment and repatriation of capital, the risks associated with political, economic or social instability, including the risk of sovereign defaults, regulatory change, and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation or the imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains, other income or gross sale or disposition proceeds, and adverse economic and political developments; (vi) the possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on income and gains and gross sales or other proceeds recognized with respect to such investments; (vii) differing and potentially less well-developed or well-tested corporate laws regarding stakeholder rights, creditors' rights (including the rights of secured parties), fiduciary duties and the protection of investors; (viii) different laws and regulations including differences in the legal and regulatory environment or enhanced legal and regulatory compliance; (ix) political hostility to investments by foreign investors; and (x) less publicly available information. Furthermore, while we may have the capacity, but not the obligation, to mitigate such additional risks, including through the utilization of certain foreign exchange hedging instruments, there is no guarantee that we will be successful in mitigating such risks and in turn may introduce additional risks and expenses linked to such efforts.

Our portfolio is currently concentrated in certain industries and geographies and may in the future be concentrated in a limited number of industries, geographies or investments.

Our portfolio may be heavily concentrated at any time in only a limited number of industries, geographies or investments, and, as a consequence, our aggregate return may be substantially affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single investment. Currently, our portfolio is heavily concentrated in multifamily and industrial assets and geographically concentrated in the southern and western regions of the U.S., and in particular Las Vegas, Nevada. Concentration of our investments in a particular type of asset or geography, our portfolio makes us more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions affecting that particular type of asset or geography. Our concentration in Las Vegas exposes us to risks related to the economic health and other factors unique to that city, which is in turn largely reliant on the gaming and tourist industries. See “—Our investments in real estate associated with gaming facilities will be impacted by the risks associated with the gaming industry.” For investments that the Adviser intends to finance (directly or by selling assets), there is a risk that such financing may not be completed, which could result in us holding a larger percentage of our assets in a single investment and asset type than desired. Investors have no assurance as to the degree of diversification in our investments, either by geographic region or asset type.

We may change our investment and operational policies without stockholder consent.

Except for changes to the investment restrictions contained in our charter, which require stockholder consent to amend, we may change our investment and operational policies, including our policies with respect to investments, operations, indebtedness, capitalization and distributions, at any time without the consent of our stockholders, which could result in our making investments that are different from, and possibly riskier or more highly leveraged than, the types of investments described in the Prospectus. Our board of directors also approved very broad investment guidelines with which we must comply, but these guidelines provide the Adviser with broad discretion and can be changed by our board of directors. A change in our investment strategy may, among other things, increase our exposure to real estate market fluctuations, default risk and interest rate risk, all of which could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may have difficulty selling our properties, which may limit our flexibility and ability to pay distributions.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, it could be difficult for us to promptly sell one or more of our properties on favorable terms. Additionally, we have in the past and may in the future agree to lock-out or other provisions when we acquire a property that materially restrict us from selling such property or our interest in such property for a period of time. This may limit our ability to change our portfolio quickly in response to adverse changes in the performance of any such property or economic or market trends. In addition, U.S. federal tax laws that impose a 100% excise tax on gains from sales of dealer property by a REIT (generally, property held for sale, rather than investment) could limit our ability to sell properties and may affect our ability to sell properties without adversely affecting returns to our stockholders. These restrictions could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We acquire properties and portfolios of properties, including large portfolios that could result in changes to our capital structure. Our acquisition activities and their success are subject to the following risks:

- we may be unable to complete an acquisition after making a non-refundable deposit or guarantee and incurring certain other acquisition-related costs;
- we may be unable to obtain financing for acquisitions on commercially reasonable terms or at all;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;
- acquired properties may be located in new markets in which we may face risks associated with a lack of market knowledge or understanding of the local economy, lack of business relationships in the area and unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations.

In addition, while we will invest primarily in stabilized, income-generating real estate, we may also acquire assets that require some amount of capital investment in order to be renovated or repositioned. These investments are generally subject to higher risk of loss than investments in stabilized real estate and there is no guarantee that any renovation or repositioning will be successful, or that the actual costs will not be greater than our estimates.

The sale and disposition of real properties carry certain litigation risks at the property level that may reduce our profitability and the return on your investment.

The acquisition, ownership and disposition of real properties carry certain specific litigation risks. Litigation may be commenced with respect to a property acquired by us in relation to activities that took place prior to our acquisition of such property. In addition, at the time of disposition of an individual property, a potential buyer may claim that it should have been afforded the opportunity to purchase the asset or alternatively that such potential buyer should be awarded due diligence expenses incurred or statutory damages for misrepresentation relating to disclosure made, if such buyer is passed over in favor of another as part of our efforts to maximize sale proceeds. Similarly, successful buyers may later sue us under various damage theories, including those sounding in tort, for losses associated with latent defects or other problems not uncovered in due diligence.

Competition for investment opportunities may reduce our profitability and the return on your investment.

We face competition from various entities for investment opportunities in properties, including other REITs, real estate operating companies, pension funds, insurance companies, investment funds and companies, partnerships and developers, some of which are likely a source of reasonable alternatives under Regulation Best Interest. In addition to third-party competitors, other programs sponsored by the Adviser and its affiliates, particularly those with investment strategies that overlap with ours may seek investment opportunities in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures. Some of these entities may have greater access to capital to acquire properties than we have. Competition from these entities may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities offered to us or increase the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell. Additionally, disruptions and dislocations in the credit markets could have a material impact on the cost and availability of debt to finance real estate acquisitions, which is a key component of our acquisition strategy. The lack of available debt on reasonable terms or at all could result in a further reduction of suitable investment opportunities and create a competitive advantage for other entities that have greater financial resources than we do. In addition, over the past several years, a number of real estate funds and publicly traded and non-traded REITs have been formed and others have been consolidated (and many such existing funds have grown in size) for the purpose of investing in real estate and/or real estate-related assets. Additional real estate funds, vehicles and REITs with similar investment objectives are expected to be formed in the future by other unrelated parties and further consolidations may occur (resulting in larger funds and vehicles). Consequently, it is expected that competition for appropriate investment opportunities would reduce the number of investment opportunities available to us and adversely affect the terms, including price, upon which investments can be made. This competition may cause us to acquire properties and other investments at higher prices or by using less-than-ideal capital structures, and in such case our returns will be lower and the value of our assets may not appreciate or may decrease significantly below the amount we paid for such assets. If such events occur, you may experience a lower return on your investment.

We may make a substantial amount of joint venture investments, including with Blackstone affiliates. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on the financial condition of our joint venture partners and disputes between us and our joint venture partners.

We have made joint venture investments with third parties and we may, subject to the requirements in our charter, continue to co-invest in the future with Blackstone affiliates or third parties in partnerships or other entities that own real properties. We have entered into, and expect to continue to enter into, joint ventures as part of an acquisition with the seller of the properties. We may acquire non-controlling interests or shared control interests in joint ventures. Even if we have some control in a joint venture, we would not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the joint venture. Investments in joint ventures may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were another party not involved, including the possibility that joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their required capital contributions. Joint venture partners may have economic or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor the joint venture partner would have full control over the joint venture. Disputes between us and joint venture partners may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with joint venture partners might result in subjecting properties owned by the joint venture to additional risk. In some cases, our joint venture partner may be entitled to property management fees, promote or other incentive fee payments as part of the arrangement of the joint venture. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our joint venture partners.

In addition, in connection with any investments in which we participate alongside any Other Blackstone Accounts, the Adviser may decline to exercise, or delegate to a third party, certain control, foreclosure and similar governance rights relating to such shared investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other reasons. There is no guarantee that we will be able to co-invest with any Other Blackstone Account. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts.

If we have a right of first refusal to buy out a joint venture partner, we may be unable to finance such a buy-out if it becomes exercisable or we are required to purchase such interest at a time when it would not otherwise be in our best interest to do so. If our interest is subject to a buy/sell right, we may not have sufficient cash, available borrowing capacity or other capital resources to allow us to elect to purchase an interest of a joint venture partner subject to the buy/sell right, in which case we may be forced to sell our interest as the result of the exercise of such right when we would otherwise prefer to keep our interest. In some joint ventures we may be obligated to buy all or a portion of our joint venture partner's interest in connection with a crystallization event, and we may be unable to finance such a buy-out when such crystallization event occurs, which may result in interest or other penalties accruing on the purchase price. If we buy our joint venture partner's interest we will have increased exposure in the underlying investment. The price we use to buy our joint venture partner's interest or sell our interest is typically determined by negotiations between us and our joint venture partner and there is no assurance that such price will be representative of the value of the underlying property or equal to our then-current valuation of our interest in the joint venture that is used to calculate our NAV. Finally, we may not be able to sell our interest in a joint venture if we desire to exit the venture for any reason or if our interest is likewise subject to a right of first refusal of our joint venture partner, our ability to sell such interest may be adversely impacted by such right. Joint ownership arrangements with Blackstone affiliates may also entail further conflicts of interest. Joint venture partners may receive ongoing fees in connection with providing service to the joint venture or its properties, including promote fees, beyond their equity investment, which would reduce the amount of our economic interest.

Some additional risks and conflicts related to our joint venture investments (including joint venture investments with Blackstone affiliates) include:

- the joint venture partner could have economic or other interests that are inconsistent with or different from our interests, including interests relating to the financing, management, operation, leasing or sale of the assets purchased by such joint venture;
- our joint venture partners may receive ongoing fees from our joint ventures, including promote payments and potential buyouts of their equity investments, all of which may reduce amounts otherwise payable to us;
- tax, Investment Company Act and other regulatory requirements applicable to the joint venture partner could cause it to want to take actions contrary to our interests;
- the joint venture partner could have joint control or joint governance of the joint venture even in cases where its economic stake in the joint venture is significantly less than ours;
- under the joint venture arrangement, it is possible that neither we nor the joint venture partner will be in a position to unilaterally control the joint venture, and deadlocks may occur. Such deadlocks could adversely impact the operations and profitability of the joint venture, including as a result of the inability of the joint venture to act quickly in connection with a potential acquisition or disposition. In addition, depending on the governance structure of such joint venture partner, decisions of such vehicle may be subject to approval by individuals who are independent of Blackstone;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner may have a buy/sell right and, as a result of an impasse that triggers the exercise of such right, we could be forced to sell our investment in the joint venture, or buy the joint venture partner's share of the joint venture at a time when it would not otherwise be in our best interest to do so;
- our participation in investments in which a joint venture partner participates will be less than what our participation would have been had such joint venture partner not participated, and because there may be no limit on the amount of capital that such joint venture partner can raise, the degree of our participation in such investments may decrease over time;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner could each have preemptive rights in respect of future issuances by the joint venture, which could limit a joint venture's ability to attract new third-party capital;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner could be subject to lock-ups, which could prevent us from disposing of our interests in the joint venture at a time it determines it would be advantageous to exit; and
- the joint venture partner could have a right of first offer, tag-along rights, drag-along rights, consent rights or other similar rights in respect of any transfers of the ownership interests in the joint venture to third parties, which could have the effect of making such transfers more complicated or limiting or delaying us from selling our interest in the applicable investment.

Furthermore, we may have conflicting fiduciary obligations if we acquire properties with our affiliates or other related entities; as a result, in any such transaction we may not have the benefit of arm's-length negotiations of the type normally conducted between unrelated parties.

“Other Blackstone Accounts” means investment funds, REITs, vehicles, accounts, products and/or other similar arrangements sponsored, advised, and/or managed by Blackstone or its affiliates, whether currently in existence or subsequently established (in each case, including any related successor funds, alternative vehicles, supplemental capital vehicles, surge funds, over-flow funds, co-investment vehicles and other entities formed in connection with Blackstone or its affiliates side-by-side or additional general partner investments with respect thereto).

Acquiring or attempting to acquire multiple properties in a single transaction may adversely affect our operations.

We have in the past and may in the future acquire multiple properties in a single transaction. Portfolio acquisitions typically are more complex and expensive than single-property acquisitions, and the risk that a multiple-property acquisition does not close may be greater than in a single-property acquisition. Portfolio acquisitions may also result in us owning investments in geographically dispersed markets, placing additional demands on the Adviser in managing the properties in the portfolio. In addition, a seller may require that a group of properties be purchased as a package and/or also include certain additional investments or transactions even though, were it not part of the overall transaction, we may not want to purchase one or more properties included in such portfolio or participate in additional investments or transactions. In these situations, if we are unable to identify another person or entity to acquire the unwanted properties or investments, or if the seller imposes a lock-out period or other restriction on a subsequent sale, we may be required to operate such properties or attempt to dispose of such properties or investments (if not subject to a lock-out period). We may also share the acquisition of large portfolios of properties with our affiliates, which can result in conflicts of interest, including as to the allocation of properties within the portfolio and the prices attributable to such properties. See “Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest—We may invest in joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts or divide a pool of investments among us and Other Blackstone Accounts.” It may also be difficult for the Adviser to fully analyze each property in a large portfolio, increasing the risk that properties do not perform as anticipated. We also may be required to accumulate a large amount of cash to fund such acquisitions. We would expect the returns that we earn on such cash to be less than the returns on investments in real property. Therefore, acquiring multiple properties in a single transaction may reduce the overall yield on our portfolio.

In the event we obtain options to acquire properties, we may lose the amount paid for such options whether or not the underlying property is purchased.

We may obtain options to acquire certain properties. The amount paid for an option, if any, is normally surrendered if the property is not purchased and may or may not be credited against the purchase price if the property is purchased. Any unreturned option payments will reduce the amount of cash available for further investments or distributions to our stockholders.

In our due diligence review of potential investments, we may rely on third-party consultants and advisors and representations made by sellers of potential portfolio properties, and we may not identify all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating potential investments.

Before making investments, due diligence will typically be conducted in a manner that we deem reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. Due diligence may entail evaluation of important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental, social governance, real property and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, appraisers, accountants, investment banks and other third parties, including affiliates of the Adviser or Blackstone, may be involved in the due diligence process to varying degrees depending on the type of investment, the costs of which will be borne by us. Such involvement of third-party advisors or consultants may present a number of risks primarily relating to the Adviser’s reduced control of the functions that are outsourced. Where affiliates of Blackstone are utilized, the Adviser’s management fee will not be offset for the fees paid or expenses reimbursed to such affiliates. In addition, if the Adviser is unable to timely engage third-party providers, the ability to evaluate and acquire more complex targets could be adversely affected. In the due diligence process and making an assessment regarding a potential investment, the Adviser will rely on the resources available to it, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence investigation carried out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, particularly for large portfolio investments. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful. There can be no assurance that attempts to provide downside protection with respect to investments, including pursuant to risk management procedures described in the Prospectus, will achieve their desired effect and potential investors should regard an investment in us as being speculative and having a high degree of risk.

There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to detect or prevent irregular accounting, employee misconduct or other fraudulent practices or material misstatements or omissions during the due diligence phase or during our efforts to monitor and disclose information about the investment on an ongoing basis or that any risk management procedures implemented by us will be adequate.

When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, the Adviser will rely on the resources available to it, including information provided or reported by the seller of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence investigation that the Adviser carries out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful. Conduct occurring at the portfolio property, even activities that occurred prior to our investment therein, could have an adverse impact us.

In the event of fraud by the seller of any portfolio property, we may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that property. An additional concern is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the seller. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the value of our investments in such portfolio property. We will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by sellers of portfolio properties in the due diligence process to the extent reasonable when we make our investments, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness.

In addition, we rely on information, including financial information and non-GAAP metrics, provided by sellers of our investments for disclosure to our investors about potential acquisitions or current assets owned by us. Accordingly, although we believe such information to be accurate, such information cannot be independently verified by the Adviser, and in some cases such information has not been independently reviewed or audited while under our ownership or control or at all. We cannot assure you that that the financial statements or metrics of properties we have acquired or will acquire would not be materially different if such statements or metrics had been independently audited or reviewed.

Consultants, legal advisors, appraisers, accountants, investment banks and other third parties may be involved in the due diligence process and/or the ongoing operation of our portfolio properties to varying degrees depending on the type of investment. For example, certain asset management and finance functions, such as data entry relating to a portfolio property, may be outsourced to a third-party service provider whose fees and expenses will be borne by such portfolio property or us. Such involvement of third-party advisors or consultants may present a number of risks primarily relating to our reduced control of the functions that are outsourced.

We may be subject to expenses and liabilities related to employees of certain portfolio entities owned by us.

We may be subject to expenses and liabilities related to employees of certain portfolio entities owned by us. As part of our acquisition of Simply Self Storage in December 2020 (the “Simply Storage Acquisition”), we acquired Simply Storage Management. Simply Storage Management is our first portfolio entity with employees and we may have others in the future. Such expenses and liabilities include compensation, overhead and other administrative costs, as well as potential liabilities that are commonly faced by employers, such as workers’ disability and compensation claims, potential labor disputes, and other employee-related liabilities and grievances. We may also be subject to other operational risks from such employees, including cybersecurity risks or as a result of employee error or malfeasance. In addition, we may encounter unforeseen costs and expenses associated with acquiring such portfolio entities and such expenses may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

The exit by the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) from the E.U. could adversely affect us.

The U.K. formally left the E.U. on January 31, 2020. There followed an implementation period, during which EU law continued to apply in the U.K. and the U.K. maintained its E.U. single market access rights and E.U. customs union membership. The implementation period expired in December 31, 2020. Consequently, the U.K. has become a third country vis-à-vis the EU, without access to the single market or membership of the E.U. customs union.

On December 30, 2020, the U.K. and the E.U. signed a trade and cooperation agreement (the “TCA”) to govern their on-going relationship. The TCA was officially ratified by the U.K. Parliament on December 30, 2020, and is currently awaiting ratification by the E.U. Parliament and Council. The TCA has applied provisionally since January 1, 2021, pending the E.U.’s formal ratification. It is anticipated that further details of the relationship between the U.K. and the E.U. will continue to be negotiated even after formal ratification of the TCA.

Over time, U.K. regulated firms and other U.K. businesses may be adversely affected by the terms of the TCA (assuming it is formally ratified by the E.U.), as compared with the position prior to the expiry of the implementation period on December 31, 2020. For example, the TCA introduces new customs checks, as well as new restrictions on the provision of cross-border services and on the free movement of employees. These changes have the potential to materially impair the profitability of a business, and to require it to adapt or even relocate.

Although it is probable that any adverse effects flowing from the U.K.'s withdrawal from the E.U. will principally affect the U.K. (and those having an economic interest in, or connected to, the U.K.), given the size and global significance of the U.K.'s economy, unpredictability about the implications of its withdrawal from the E.U., the E.U. (and countries outside the E.U.) is likely to be an ongoing source of instability, produce significant currency fluctuations, and/or have other adverse effects on international markets, international trade agreements and/or other existing cross-border cooperation arrangements (whether economic, tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory or otherwise). The withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. could therefore adversely affect us. In addition, although it seems less likely now than at the time of Britain's referendum, the withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. could have a further destabilizing effect if any other member states were to consider withdrawing from the E.U., presenting similar and/or additional potential risks and consequences to our business and financial results.

We rely on property managers to operate our properties and leasing agents to lease vacancies in our properties.

The Adviser hires property managers to manage our properties and leasing agents to lease vacancies in our properties. These property managers may be our affiliates or partners in joint ventures that we enter into. We may also use portfolio entities owned by us to provide these property management, leasing and similar services. The property managers have significant decision-making authority with respect to the management of our properties. We are particularly dependent on property managers of any hospitality and leisure properties we invest in. In cases where we use third party property managers, our ability to direct and control how our properties are managed on a day-to-day basis may be limited. Thus, the success of our business may depend in large part on the ability of our property managers to manage the day-to-day operations and the ability of our leasing agents to lease vacancies in our properties. In cases where we use one of our portfolio entities to provide property management services, we will directly incur the expenses of property management and the other costs and obligations associated with operating the portfolio entity, including the compensation of our portfolio entity employees. Any adversity experienced by, or problems in our relationship with, our property managers or leasing agents could adversely impact the operation and profitability of our properties.

We depend on tenants for our revenue, and therefore our revenue is dependent on the success and economic viability of our tenants. Our reliance on single or significant tenants in certain buildings may decrease our ability to lease vacated space and could adversely affect our income, performance, operations and ability to pay distributions.

Rental income from real property, directly or indirectly, constitutes a significant portion of our income. Delays in collecting accounts receivable from tenants could adversely affect our cash flows and financial condition. In addition, the inability of a single major tenant or a number of smaller tenants to meet their rental obligations would adversely affect our income. Therefore, our financial success is indirectly dependent on the success of the businesses operated by the tenants in our properties or in the properties securing debts we may own. The weakening of the financial condition of or the bankruptcy or insolvency of a significant tenant or a number of smaller tenants and vacancies caused by defaults of tenants or the expiration of leases may adversely affect our operations, performance and our ability to pay distributions.

Generally, under U.S. bankruptcy law, a debtor tenant has 120 days to exercise the option of assuming or rejecting the obligations under any unexpired lease for nonresidential real property, which period may be extended once by the bankruptcy court for an additional 90 days. If the tenant assumes its lease, the tenant must cure all defaults under the lease and may be required to provide adequate assurance of its future performance under the lease. If the tenant rejects the lease, we will have a claim against the tenant's bankruptcy estate. Although rent owing for the period between filing for bankruptcy and rejection of the lease may be afforded administrative expense priority and paid in full, pre-bankruptcy arrears and amounts owing under the remaining term of the lease will be afforded general unsecured claim status (absent collateral securing the claim). Moreover, amounts owing under the remaining term of the lease will be capped. Other than equity and subordinated claims, general unsecured claims are the last claims paid in a bankruptcy and therefore funds may not be available to pay such claims in full.

Some of our properties may be leased to a single or significant tenant and, accordingly, may be suited to the particular or unique needs of such tenant. We may have difficulty replacing such a tenant if the floor plan of the vacant space limits the types of businesses that can use the space without major renovation. In addition, the resale value of the property could be diminished because the market value of a particular property will depend principally upon the value of the leases of such property.

For example, we are dependent on a subsidiary of MGM as the sole tenant of The Bellagio Las Vegas (the “Bellagio”) as well as the MGM Grand Las Vegas and Mandalay Bay. The rental revenue we are entitled to receive from MGM comprises a sizeable portion of our overall revenue and therefore risks related to MGM’s financial condition will expose us to risk, including adverse impacts to MGM’s business as a result of changes in market or economic conditions, natural disasters, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, negative developments in the economy or political climate that depress travel activity, or other factors that may impact MGM’s operations or the operation of these properties. As a result, MGM has been, and may in the future be, required to suspend operations at these properties for what could be an extended period of time. Additionally, while these properties are currently suited to MGM’s needs, should MGM default under any of these leases, we may have difficulty finding a replacement tenant, any replacement tenant may not be of the same quality as MGM, the terms of any new lease may be less favorable than the terms of the current lease, or we may be required to incur significant expense to modify the properties to suit a new tenant.

Similarly, certain of our other properties, including certain industrial warehouses and student housing properties, are leased out to single tenants or tenants that are otherwise reliant on a single enterprise to remain in business and our hotel properties are generally operated by a single operator. Adverse impacts to such tenants, businesses or operators, including as a result of changes in market or economic conditions, natural disasters, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, political events or other factors that may impact the operation of these properties, may have negative effects on our business and financial results. As a result, such tenants or operators have been, and may in the future be, required to suspend operations at our properties for what could be an extended period of time. Further, if such tenants default under their leases or such operators are unable to operate our properties, we may not be able to promptly enter into a new lease or operating arrangement for such properties, rental rates or other terms under any new leases or operating arrangement may be less favorable than the terms of the current lease or operating arrangement or we may be required to make capital improvements to such properties for a new tenant or operator, any of which could adversely impact our operating results.

We may be unable to renew leases as leases expire.

We may not be able to lease properties that are vacant or become vacant because a tenant decides not to renew its lease or by the continued default of a tenant under its lease. In addition, certain of the properties we acquire may have some level of vacancy at the time of acquisition. Certain other properties may be specifically suited to the particular needs of a tenant and may become vacant after we acquire them. Even if a tenant renews its lease or we enter into a lease with a new tenant, the terms of the new lease may be less favorable than the terms of the old lease. In addition, the resale value of the property could be diminished because the market value may depend principally upon the value of the property’s leases. If we are unable to promptly renew or enter into new leases, or if the rental rates are lower than expected, our results of operations and financial condition will be adversely affected. For example, following the termination or expiration of a tenant’s lease there may be a period of time before we will begin receiving rental payments under a replacement lease. During that period, we will continue to bear fixed expenses such as interest, real estate taxes, maintenance, security, repairs and other operating expenses. In addition, declining economic conditions may impair our ability to attract replacement tenants and achieve rental rates equal to or greater than the rents paid under previous leases. Increased competition for tenants may require us to make capital improvements to properties which would not have otherwise been planned. Any unbudgeted capital improvements that we undertake may divert cash that would otherwise be available for distributions or for satisfying repurchase requests. Ultimately, to the extent that we are unable to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, decreased cash flow from tenants will result, which could adversely impact our operating results.

We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a tenant can be found for a property at an attractive lease rate or an investment in a property can be sold. No assurance can be given that we will have funds available to correct those defects or to make those improvements. In acquiring a property, we may agree to lock-out provisions that materially restrict us from selling that property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as a limitation on the amount of debt that can be placed on that property. These factors and others that could impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties could significantly affect our financial condition and operating results.

Leases with retail properties’ tenants may restrict us from re-leasing space.

Most leases with retail tenants contain provisions giving the particular tenant the exclusive right to sell particular types of merchandise or provide specific types of services within the particular retail center. These provisions may limit the number and types of prospective tenants interested in leasing space in a particular retail property.

Our properties face significant competition.

We face significant competition from owners, operators and developers of properties. Substantially all of our properties will face competition from similar properties in the same market. This competition may affect our ability to attract and retain tenants and may reduce the rents we are able to charge. These competing properties may have vacancy rates higher than our properties, which may result in their owners being willing to lease available space at lower prices than the space in our properties. If one of our properties were to lose an anchor tenant, this could impact the leases of other tenants, who may be able to modify or terminate their leases as a result.

Our properties may be leased at below-market rates under long-term leases.

We may seek to negotiate longer-term leases to reduce the cash flow volatility associated with lease rollovers, provided that contractual rent increases are generally included. In addition, where appropriate, we will seek leases that provide for operating expenses, or expense increases, to be paid by the tenants. These leases may allow tenants to renew the lease with pre-defined rate increases. If we do not accurately judge the potential for increases in market rental rates, or if our negotiated increases provide for a discount to then-current market rental rates (in exchange for lower volatility), we may set the rental rates of these long-term leases at levels such that even after contractual rental increases, the resulting rental rates are less than then-current market rental rates. Further, we may be unable to terminate those leases or adjust the rent to then-prevailing market rates. As a result, our income and distributions to our stockholders could be lower than if we did not enter into long-term leases.

We may experience material losses or damage related to our properties and such losses may not be covered by insurance.

We may experience material losses related to our properties arising from natural disasters, such as extreme weather events, climate change, earthquakes or floods, and acts of God, vandalism or other crime, faulty construction or accidents, fire, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, acts of terrorism or other catastrophes. We plan to carry insurance covering our properties under policies the Adviser deems appropriate. The Adviser will select policy specifications and insured limits that it believes to be appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice. Insurance policies on our properties may include some coverage for losses that are generally catastrophic in nature, such as losses due to terrorism, earthquakes and floods, but we cannot assure you that it will be adequate to cover all losses and some of our policies will be insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses. In general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against. In some cases, the insurers exclude terrorism, in others the coverage against terrorist acts is limited, or available only for a significant price. A similar dynamic has been unfolding with respect to certain weather and fire events, with insurers excluding certain investments that have high risk of weather, earthquake or fire events. As the effects of climate change increase, we expect the frequency and impact of weather and climate related events and conditions could increase as well. As a result, not all investments may be insured against terrorism, weather or fire. If we or one or more of our tenants experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged. Certain of these events, such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease, could have a broader negative impact on the global or local economy, thereby affecting us or the Adviser.

We could become subject to liability for environmental violations, regardless of whether we caused such violations.

We could become subject to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations generally govern wastewater discharges, air emissions, the operation and removal of underground and above-ground storage tanks, the use, storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of solid hazardous materials, the remediation of contaminated property associated with the disposal of solid and hazardous materials and other health and safety-related concerns. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on tenants, owners or managers for the costs of investigation or remediation of contaminated properties, regardless of fault or the legality of the original disposal. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances, and regulations, a current or former owner or manager of real property may be liable for the cost to remove or remediate hazardous or toxic substances, wastes, or petroleum products on, under, from, or in such property. These costs could be substantial and liability under these laws may attach whether or not the owner or manager knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination. Even if more than one person may have been responsible for the contamination, each liable party may be held entirely responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred.

In addition, third parties may sue the owner or manager of a property for damages based on personal injury, natural resources, or property damage and/or for other costs, including investigation and clean-up costs, resulting from the environmental contamination. The presence of contamination on one of our properties, or the failure to properly remediate a contaminated property, could give rise to a lien in favor of the government for costs it may incur to address the contamination, or otherwise adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the property or borrow using the property as collateral. In addition, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which the property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures or prevent us from entering into leases with prospective tenants. There can be no assurance that future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability, or that the environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by the operations of the tenants, by the existing condition of the land, by operations in the vicinity of the properties. There can be no assurance that these laws, or changes in these laws, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. We could also suffer losses if reserves or insurance proceeds prove inadequate to cover any such matters. The cost to perform any remediation, and the cost to defend against any related claims, could exceed the value of the relevant investment, and in such cases we could be forced to satisfy the claims from other assets and investments. We may have an indemnity from a third party purporting to cover these liabilities, but there can be no assurance as to the financial viability of any indemnifying party at the time a claim arises. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on a contaminated asset in favor of governments or government agencies for costs they may incur in connection with the contamination.

Our costs associated with complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the “ADA”) may affect cash available for distributions.

Any domestic properties we acquire will generally be subject to the ADA. Under the ADA, all places of public accommodation are required to comply with federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. The ADA has separate compliance requirements for “public accommodations” and “commercial facilities” that generally require that buildings and services be made accessible and available to people with disabilities. The ADA’s requirements could require removal of access barriers and could result in the imposition of injunctive relief, monetary penalties or, in some cases, an award of damages. We may not acquire properties that comply with the ADA or we may not be able to allocate the burden on the seller or other third party, such as a tenant, to ensure compliance with the ADA in all cases.

Our properties are, and any properties we acquire in the future will be, subject to property taxes that may increase in the future, which could adversely affect our cash flow.

Our properties are, and any properties we acquire in the future will be, subject to real and personal property taxes that may increase as property tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. Some of our leases may provide that the property taxes, or increases therein, are charged to the lessees as an expense related to the properties that they occupy. As the owner of the properties, however, we are ultimately responsible for payment of the taxes to the government. If property taxes increase, our tenants may be unable (or not obligated) to make the required tax payments, ultimately requiring us to pay the taxes. In addition, we are generally responsible for property taxes related to any vacant space. If we purchase residential properties, the leases for such properties typically will not allow us to pass through real estate taxes and other taxes to residents of such properties. Consequently, any tax increases may adversely affect our results of operations at such properties.

Certain of our investments are in the form of ground leases, which provide limited rights to the underlying property.

We hold and may in the future invest from time to time in real properties that are subject to ground leases. As a lessee under a ground lease, we may be exposed to the possibility of losing the property upon termination, or an earlier breach by us, of the ground lease, which may adversely impact our investment performance. Furthermore, ground leases generally provide for certain provisions that limit the ability to sell certain properties subject to the lease. In order to assign or transfer rights and obligations under certain ground leases, we will generally need to obtain consent of the landlord of such property, which, in turn, could adversely impact the price realized from any such sale.

Certain of our industrial properties may be special use and/or build-to-suit and may be difficult to sell or relet upon tenant defaults or lease terminations.

Certain of our industrial properties may include special use and/or build-to-suit properties. These types of properties are relatively illiquid compared to other types of real estate and financial assets and this illiquidity will limit our ability to quickly change our portfolio in response to changes in economic or other conditions. With such properties, if the current lease is terminated or not renewed, we may be required to renovate the property or to make rent concessions in order to lease the property to another tenant, finance the property or sell the property. In addition, in the event we are forced to sell the property, we may have difficulty selling it to a party other than the tenant or borrower due to the special purpose for which the property may have been designed. These and other limitations may affect our ability to sell or relet our industrial properties and adversely affect our results of operations at such properties.

Certain properties may require an expedited transaction, which may result in limited information being available about the property prior to its acquisition.

Investment analyses and decisions by the Adviser may be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Adviser at the time of making an investment decision may be limited, and the Adviser may not have access to detailed information regarding the investment property or portfolio of properties, such as physical characteristics, environmental matters, zoning regulations or other local conditions affecting such investment. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Adviser will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment, and we may make investments which we would not have made if more extensive due diligence had been undertaken. Because large portfolios of properties still generally require diligence to analyze individual properties, these risks are exacerbated in expedited transactions of large portfolios. In addition, the Adviser may use consultants, legal advisors, appraisers, accountants, investment banks and other third parties in connection with its evaluation and/or diligence of certain investments. No assurance can be given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by such third parties, and we may incur liability as a result of such third parties' actions.

We face risks in effecting operating improvements.

In some cases, the success of an investment will depend, in part, on our ability to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of a property. The activity of identifying and implementing restructuring programs and operating improvements at property entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements.

Our industrial tenants may be adversely affected by a decline in manufacturing activity in the United States.

Fluctuations in manufacturing activity in the United States may adversely affect our industrial tenants and therefore the demand for and profitability of our industrial properties. Trade agreements with foreign countries have given employers the option to utilize less expensive foreign manufacturing workers. Outsourcing manufacturing activities could reduce the demand for U.S. workers, thereby reducing the profitability of our industrial tenants and the demand for and profitability of our industrial properties.

We could be negatively impacted by the condition of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac and by changes in government support for multifamily housing.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are a major source of financing for multifamily real estate in the United States. We expect to utilize loan programs sponsored by these entities as a key source of capital to finance our growth and our operations. In September 2008, the U.S. government increased its control of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and placed both companies into a government conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency. In December 2009, the U.S. Treasury increased its financial support for these conservatorships. In February 2011, the Obama administration released its blueprint for winding down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and for reforming the system of housing finance. Since that time, members of Congress have introduced and Congressional committees have considered a substantial number of bills that include comprehensive or incremental approaches to winding down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or changing their purposes, businesses or operations. A decision by the U.S. government to eliminate or downscale Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or to reduce government support for multifamily housing more generally may adversely affect interest rates, capital availability, development of multifamily communities and the value of multifamily assets and, as a result, may adversely affect our future growth and operations. Any potential reduction in loans, guarantees and credit-enhancement arrangements from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could jeopardize the effectiveness of the multifamily sector's derivative securities market, potentially causing breaches in loan covenants, and through reduced loan availability, impact the value of multifamily assets, which could impair the value of a significant portion of multifamily communities. Specifically, the potential for a decrease in liquidity made available to the multifamily sector by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could:

- make it more difficult for us to secure new takeout financing for any multifamily development projects we acquire;
- hinder our ability to refinance any completed multifamily assets;
- decrease the amount of available liquidity and credit that could be used to broaden our portfolio through the acquisition of multifamily assets; and
- require us to obtain other sources of debt capital with potentially different terms.

Short-term leases expose us to the effects of declining market rent and could adversely impact our ability to make cash distributions to you.

Substantially all of our multifamily leases are on a short-term basis. Because these leases generally permit the residents to leave at the end of the lease term without penalty, our rental revenues would be impacted by declines in market rents more quickly than if our leases were for longer terms.

Increased levels of unemployment could adversely affect the occupancy and rental rates of any multifamily residential properties we acquire.

Increased levels of unemployment in multifamily markets could significantly decrease occupancy and rental rates. In times of increasing unemployment, multifamily occupancy and rental rates have historically been adversely affected by:

- oversupply or reduced demand for apartment homes;
- rental residents deciding to share rental units and therefore rent fewer units;
- potential residents moving back into family homes or delaying leaving family homes;
- a reduced demand for higher-rent units;
- a decline in household formation;
- persons enrolled in college delaying leaving college or choosing to proceed to or return to graduate school in the absence of available employment;
- rent control or rent stabilization laws, or other laws regulating housing, that could prevent us from raising rents sufficiently to offset increases in operating costs;
- the inability or unwillingness of residents to pay rent increases; and
- increased collection losses.

These factors generally have contributed to lower rental rates. To the extent that we invest in any multifamily residential properties, our results of operations, financial condition and ability to make distributions to you may be adversely affected if these factors do not improve or worsen.

If any credit market disruptions or economic slowdowns occur, any investments in multifamily residential properties may face increased competition from single-family homes and condominiums for rent, which could limit our ability to retain residents, lease apartment units or increase or maintain rents.

Any multifamily communities in which we invest may compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including single-family homes and condominiums available for rent. Such competitive housing alternatives may become more prevalent in a particular area in the event of any tightening of mortgage lending underwriting criteria, homeowner foreclosures, declines in single-family home and condominium sales or lack of available credit. The number of single-family homes and condominiums for rent in a particular area could limit our ability to retain residents, lease apartment units or increase or maintain rents.

The multifamily residential properties in which we invest must comply with the Fair Housing Amendment of 1988.

The multifamily residential properties in which we invest domestically, if any, must comply with the Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988 (“FHAA”) which requires that multifamily communities first occupied after March 13, 1991 be accessible to handicapped residents and visitors. Compliance with the FHAA could require removal of structural barriers to handicapped access in a community, including the interiors of apartment units covered under the FHAA. Recently there has been heightened scrutiny of multifamily housing communities for compliance with the requirements of the FHAA and the ADA and an increasing number of substantial enforcement actions and private lawsuits have been brought against multifamily communities to ensure compliance with these requirements. Noncompliance with the FHAA and the ADA could result in the imposition of fines, awards of damages to private litigants, payment of attorneys’ fees and other costs to plaintiffs, substantial litigation costs and substantial costs of remediation.

The impacts of climate-related initiatives at the U.S. federal and state levels remain uncertain at this time but could result in increased operating costs.

Government authorities and various interest groups are promoting laws and regulations that could limit greenhouse gas, or GHG, emissions due to concerns over contributions to climate change. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, has moved to regulate GHG emissions from large stationary sources, including electricity producers, and mobile sources, through fuel efficiency and other requirements, using its existing authority under the Clean Air Act. Moreover, certain state and regional programs are being implemented to require reductions in GHG emissions. Any additional taxation or regulation of energy use, including as a result of (i) the regulations that EPA has proposed or may propose in the future, (ii) state programs and regulations, or (iii) renewed GHG legislative efforts by future Congresses, could result in increased operating costs that we may not be able to effectively pass on to our tenants. In addition, any increased regulation of GHG emissions could impose substantial costs on our industrial tenants. These costs include, for example, an increase in the cost of the fuel and other energy purchased by our industrial tenants and capital costs associated with updating or replacing their trucks earlier than planned. Any such increased costs could impact the financial condition of our industrial tenants and their ability to meet their lease obligations and to lease or re-lease our properties.

Rent control and other changes in applicable laws, or noncompliance with applicable laws, could adversely affect our multifamily residential properties.

Lower revenue growth or significant unanticipated expenditures may result from changes in rent control or rent stabilization laws or other residential landlord/tenant laws. Municipalities may implement, consider or be urged by advocacy groups to consider rent control or rent stabilization laws and regulations or take other actions that could limit our ability to raise rents based on market conditions. For example, in 2016 in Mountain View, California, voters passed a referendum that limits rent increases on existing tenants (but not on new move-ins) in communities built before 1995. These initiatives and any other future enactments of rent control or rent stabilization laws or other laws regulating multifamily housing, as well as any lawsuits against us arising from such rent control or other laws, may reduce rental revenues or increase operating costs. Such laws and regulations may limit our ability to charge market rents, increase rents, evict tenants or recover increases in our operating costs and could make it more difficult for us to dispose of properties in certain circumstances. Expenses associated with investments in residential properties, such as debt service, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in rental income from such properties.

The hospitality or leisure market is seasonal, highly competitive and generally subject to greater volatility than our other market segments.

The hospitality or leisure business is seasonal, highly competitive and influenced by factors such as general and local economic conditions, location, room rates, quality, service levels, reputation and reservation systems, among many other factors. The hospitality or leisure industry generally experiences seasonal slowdown in the third quarter and, to a lesser extent, in the fourth quarter of each year. As a result of such seasonality, there will likely be quarterly fluctuations in results of operations of any hospitality or leisure properties that we own. There are many competitors in this market, and these competitors may have substantially greater marketing and financial resources than those available to us. Competition also comes from non-traditional hospitality sources, such as home-sharing platforms. This competition, along with other factors, such as over-building in the hospitality or leisure industry and certain deterrents to traveling, may increase the number of rooms available and may decrease the average occupancy and room rates of our hospitality or leisure properties. The demand for rooms at any hospitality or leisure properties that we may acquire will change much more rapidly than the demand for space at other properties that we acquire. In addition, any such properties that we may own may be adversely affected by factors outside our control, such as extreme weather conditions or natural disasters, terrorist attacks or alerts, outbreaks of contagious diseases, airline strikes, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to stockholders.

Our student housing properties are subject to seasonality.

Student housing properties are typically leased during leasing seasons, and our properties are therefore highly dependent on the effectiveness of our marketing and leasing efforts and personnel during such seasons. Additionally, our student housing properties are generally on short-term leases, exposing us to increased leasing risk. We may not be able to re-lease our properties on similar terms, if we are able to re-lease our properties at all. The terms of renewal or re-lease (including the cost of required renovations) may be less favorable to us than the prior lease. If we are unable to re-lease all or a substantial portion of our properties, or if the rental rates upon such re-leasing are significantly lower than expected rates, our cash flows from operations could be adversely affected.

Prior to the commencement of each new lease period, we prepare the units for new incoming residents. Other than revenue generated by in-place leases for returning residents, we do not generally recognize lease revenue during this period referred to as “turn” as we have no leases in place. In addition, during turn, we incur expenses preparing our units for occupancy, which we recognize immediately. This lease turn period results in seasonality in our operating results, and as a result, we may experience significantly reduced cash flows during such periods.

In addition, we may be adversely affected by a change in university admission policies. For example, if a university reduces the number of student admissions, the demand for our student housing properties may be reduced and our occupancy rates may decline. Our student housing properties also compete with university-owned student housing and other national and regional owner-operators of off-campus student housing in a number of markets as well as with smaller local owner-operators.

Our retail tenants face competition from numerous retail channels.

Retailers leasing our properties will face continued competition from shopping via the internet, discount or value retailers, factory outlet centers, wholesale clubs, mail order catalogues and operators and television shopping networks. Such competition could adversely affect our tenants and, consequently, our revenues and funds available for distribution.

Retail properties depend on anchor tenants to attract shoppers and could be adversely affected by the loss of a key anchor tenant.

Retail properties, like other properties, are subject to the risk that tenants may be unable to make their lease payments or may decline to extend a lease upon its expiration. A lease termination by a tenant that occupies a large area of a retail center (commonly referred to as an anchor tenant) could impact leases of other tenants. Other tenants may be entitled to modify the terms of their existing leases in the event of a lease termination by an anchor tenant, or the closure of the business of an anchor tenant that leaves its space vacant even if the anchor tenant continues to pay rent. Any such modifications or conditions could be unfavorable to us as the property owner and could decrease rents or expense recoveries. Additionally, major tenant closures may result in decreased customer traffic, which could lead to decreased sales at other stores. In the event of default by a tenant or anchor store, we may experience delays and costs in enforcing our rights as landlord to recover amounts due to us under the terms of our agreements with those parties.

We may be adversely affected by trends in the office real estate industry.

Some businesses are rapidly evolving to make employee telecommuting, flexible work schedules, open workplaces and teleconferencing increasingly common. These practices enable businesses to reduce their space requirements. A continuation of the movement towards these practices could over time erode the overall demand for office space and, in turn, place downward pressure on occupancy, rental rates and property valuations, each of which could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our stockholders. We may also be negatively impacted by competition from other short-term office or shared space leasing companies.

We could be negatively impacted by increased competition, decreased demand and restrictive zoning ordinances in the manufactured housing markets in which we invest.

The manufactured housing industry is generally subject to many of the same national and regional economic and demographic factors that affect the housing industry generally. These factors, including shortage of consumer financing, public's perception, consumer confidence, inflation, regional population and employment trends, availability of and cost of alternative housing, weather conditions and general economic conditions, tend to impact manufactured homes to a greater degree than traditional residential homes. Our operating results from our manufactured housing investments may be adversely affected by: (i) competition from other available manufactured housing sites or available land for the placement of manufactured homes outside of established communities and alternative forms of housing (such as apartment buildings and site built single-family homes) and (ii) local real estate market conditions such as the oversupply of manufactured housing sites or a reduction in demand for manufactured housing sites in an area. In addition, the inability to secure zoning permits from local authorities may pose the most significant barrier to entry for developing new manufactured housing sites.

Manufactured home loans may be subject to greater credit risk.

We may hold loans secured by manufactured homes, which generally have higher delinquency and default rates than standard residential mortgage loans due to various factors, including, among other things, the manner in which borrowers have handled previous credit, the absence or limited extent of borrowers' prior credit history, limited financial resources, frequent changes in or loss of employment and changes in borrowers' personal or domestic situations that affect their ability to repay loans. Any substantial economic slowdown could increase delinquencies, defaults, repossessions and foreclosures with respect to manufactured homes. Also, the value of manufactured homes may depreciate over time, which can negatively impact the manufactured home industry and lead to increased defaults and delinquencies and lower recovery rates upon default.

Our investments in real estate associated with gaming facilities will be impacted by the risks associated with the gaming industry.

We invest in real estate associated with gaming facilities, which are subject to risks associated with the gaming industry, including changes in consumer trends, the impact of gaming regulations on us and/or our tenants, reductions in discretionary consumer spending and corporate spending on conventions and business development and preferences, changes in laws or foreign monetary policies that impact consumer behavior, and other factors over which we have no control. Economic contraction, economic uncertainty or the perception by potential customers of weak or weakening economic conditions may cause a decline in demand for hotels, casino resorts, trade shows and conventions. Such investments may also be affected by risks relating to the tourism industry for the geographic areas in which our properties are located, including cost and availability of air services or other travel methods.

The gaming industry is characterized by a high degree of competition among a large number of participants, including riverboat casinos, dockside casinos, land-based casinos, video lottery, sweepstakes and poker machines not located in casinos, Native American gaming, internet lotteries and other internet wagering gaming services and, in a broader sense, gaming operators face competition from all manner of leisure and entertainment activities. Gaming competition is intense in the markets where our facilities are located. Recently, there has been additional significant competition in the gaming industry as a result of the upgrading or expansion of facilities by existing market participants, the entrance of new gaming participants into a market, the growth of general internet and electronic sports-related gaming and legislative changes, including relating to sports betting. As competing properties and new markets are opened, we and our tenants may be negatively impacted.

Our self-storage investments are subject to risks from fluctuating demand and competition in the self-storage industry.

Our self-storage investments are subject to operating risks common to the self-storage industry, which include business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, relocation of businesses and changing demographics, changes in supply of, or demand for, similar or competing self-storage properties in an area and the excess amount of self-storage space in a particular market, changes in market rental rates and inability to collect rents from customers. The self-storage industry has at times experienced overbuilding in response to perceived increases in demand. A recurrence of overbuilding might cause our self-storage investments to experience a decrease in occupancy levels, as well as limit the ability to increase rents and offer discounted rents.

We invest in commercial properties subject to net leases, which could subject us to losses.

We invest in commercial properties subject to net leases. Typically, net leases require the tenants to pay substantially all of the operating costs associated with the properties. As a result, the value of, and income from, investments in commercial properties subject to net leases will depend, in part, upon the ability of the applicable tenant to meet its obligations to maintain the property under the terms of the net lease. If a tenant fails or becomes unable to so maintain a property, we will be subject to all risks associated with owning the underlying real estate. In addition, we may have limited oversight into the operations or the managers of these properties, subject to the terms of the net leases.

Certain commercial properties subject to net leases in which we invest are occupied by a single tenant and, therefore, the success of such investments are largely dependent on the financial stability of each such tenant. A default of any such tenant on its lease payments to us would cause us to lose the revenue from the property and cause us to have to find an alternative source of revenue to meet any mortgage payment and prevent a foreclosure if the property is subject to a mortgage. In the event of a default, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment and re-letting our property. If a lease is terminated, we may also incur significant losses to make the leased premises ready for another tenant and experience difficulty or a significant delay in re-leasing such property.

In addition, net leases typically have longer lease terms and, thus, there is an increased risk that contractual rental increases in future years will fail to result in fair market rental rates during those years.

We may acquire these investments through sale-leaseback transactions, which involve the purchase of a property and the leasing of such property back to the seller thereof. If we enter into a sale-leaseback transaction, we will seek to structure any such sale-leaseback transaction such that the lease will be characterized as a “true lease” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, thereby allowing us to be treated as the owner of the property for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, we cannot assure you that the IRS will not challenge such characterization. In the event that any such sale-leaseback transaction is challenged and recharacterized as a financing transaction or loan for U.S. federal income tax purposes, deductions for depreciation and cost recovery relating to such property would be disallowed, and the timing of our income inclusion could differ from that of the lease payments. If a sale-leaseback transaction were so recharacterized (or otherwise not respected as a lease), we might fail to satisfy the REIT qualification “asset tests” or “income tests” and, consequently, lose our REIT status effective with the year of recharacterization. Alternatively, the amount of our REIT taxable income could be recalculated, which might also cause us to fail to meet the REIT distribution requirement for a taxable year.

If a tenant of a net lease defaults and we are unable to find a replacement tenant, we may attempt to hold and operate the relevant property ourselves through a taxable REIT subsidiary, which would subject income on the property to corporate-level taxation, thereby reducing our funds available for distribution. In certain circumstances, depending on how much capacity we have available of the total value we are permitted to hold in taxable REIT subsidiaries under applicable rules, we may not be able to hold and operate the property in a taxable REIT subsidiary, which could result in the property and the related income not satisfying the REIT qualification asset and income tests and could jeopardize our REIT status.

Technological or other innovations may disrupt the markets and sectors in which we operate and subject us to increased competition or negatively impact the tenants of our properties and the value of our properties.

Current trends in the real estate market and the sectors in which we invest generally have been toward disrupting the industry with technological or other innovations, and multiple young companies have been successful in capitalizing on this trend toward disruption. In this period of rapid technological and commercial innovation, new businesses and approaches may be created that could affect us, tenants of our properties or our investments or alter the market practices that help frame our strategy. For example, the value of our hospitality properties is affected by competition from the non-traditional hospitality sector (such as short-term rental services), our office properties are affected by competition from shared office spaces (including co-working environments), our retail properties may be affected by changes in consumer behavior, including increased shopping via the internet, and our warehouse industrial properties may be affected if supply chains evolve in a way that decreases the need for traditional warehousing. Any of these new approaches could damage our investments, significantly disrupt the market in which we operate and subject us to increased competition, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of investments. Moreover, given the pace of innovation in recent years, the impact on a particular investment may not have been foreseeable at the time we made the investment. Furthermore, we could base investment decisions on views about the direction or degree of innovation that prove inaccurate and lead to losses.

General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate Debt

Investments in real estate debt are subject to risks including various creditor risks and early redemption features which may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The debt and other interests in which we may invest may include secured or unsecured debt at various levels of an issuer's capital structure. The real estate debt in which we may invest may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness, may be illiquid or have limited liquidity, and may not be rated by a credit rating agency. Real estate debt is also subject to other creditor risks, including (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a "fraudulent conveyance" under relevant creditors' rights laws, (ii) so-called lender liability claims by the issuer of the obligation and (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations. Our investments may be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, pre-payment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation held by us earlier than expected, resulting in a lower return to us than anticipated or reinvesting in a new obligation at a lower return to us.

Our debt investments face prepayment risk and interest rate fluctuations that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

During periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of a security or borrower under a loan may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing us to reinvest the proceeds from such prepayment in lower yielding securities or loans, which may result in a decline in our return. Debt investments frequently have call features that allow the issuer to redeem the security at dates prior to its stated maturity at a specified price (typically greater than par) only if certain prescribed conditions are met. An issuer may choose to redeem debt if, for example, the issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer. In addition, the market price of our investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. During periods of declining interest rates, the market price of fixed-rate debt investments generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market price of such investments generally declines. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of debt investments is generally greater for securities with longer maturities. If the U.S. Federal Reserve or other relevant central banks increase benchmark interest rates, this could also negatively impact the price of debt instruments and could adversely affect the value of our investments and the NAV and price per share of our shares.

Reinvestment risk could affect the price for our shares or their overall returns.

Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from our portfolio will decline if we invest the proceeds from matured, traded or called securities at market interest rates that are below our real estate debt portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the NAV of our shares or their overall returns.

Debt-oriented real estate investments face a number of general market-related risks that can affect the creditworthiness of issuers, and modifications to certain loan structures and market terms make it more difficult to monitor and evaluate investments.

Any deterioration of real estate fundamentals generally, and in the United States in particular, could negatively impact our performance by making it more difficult for issuers to satisfy their debt payment obligations, increasing the default risk applicable to issuers, and/or making it relatively more difficult for us to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns. Changes in general economic conditions will affect the creditworthiness of issuers and/or real estate collateral relating to our investments and may include economic and/or market fluctuations, changes in environmental and zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, regulatory limitations on rents, decreases in property values, changes in the appeal of properties to tenants, changes in supply and demand for competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of overbuilding), fluctuations in real estate fundamentals (including average occupancy, operating income and room rates for hotel properties), the financial resources of tenants, changes in availability of debt financing which may render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or impracticable, changes in building, environmental and other laws, energy and supply shortages, various uninsured or uninsurable risks, natural disasters, political events, trade barriers, currency exchange controls, changes in government regulations (such as rent control), changes in real property tax rates and operating expenses, changes in interest rates, changes in the availability of debt financing and/or mortgage funds which may render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or impracticable, increased mortgage defaults, increases in borrowing rates, outbreaks of an infectious disease, epidemics/pandemics or other serious public health concerns, negative developments in the economy or political climate that depress travel activity (including restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed), environmental liabilities, contingent liabilities on disposition of assets, acts of God, terrorist attacks, war, demand and/or real estate values generally and other factors that are beyond the control of the Adviser. Such changes may develop rapidly and it may be difficult to determine the comprehensive impact of such changes on our investments, particularly for investments that may have inherently limited liquidity. These changes may also create significant volatility in the markets for our investments which could cause rapid and large fluctuations in the values of such investments. There can be no assurance that there will be a ready market for the resale of our debt investments because such investments may not be liquid. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal or contractual restrictions on their resale by us. The value of securities of companies which service the real estate business sector may also be affected by such risks.

The Adviser cannot predict whether economic conditions generally, and the conditions for real estate debt investing in particular, will deteriorate in the future. Declines in the performance of the U.S. and global economies or in the real estate debt markets could have a material adverse effect on our investment activities. In addition, market conditions relating to real estate debt investments have evolved since the financial crisis, which has resulted in a modification to certain loan structures and market terms. For example, it has become increasingly difficult for real estate debt investors in certain circumstances to receive full transparency with respect to underlying investments because transactions are often effectuated on an indirect basis through pools or conduit vehicles rather than directly with the borrower. These and other similar changes in loan structures or market terms may make it more difficult for us to monitor and evaluate investments.

The operating and financial risks of issuers and the underlying default risk across capital structures may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our securities investments involve credit or default risk, which is the risk that an issuer or borrower will be unable to make principal and interest payments on its outstanding debt when due. The risk of default and losses on real estate debt instruments will be affected by a number of factors, including global, regional and local economic conditions, interest rates, the commercial real estate market in general, an issuer's equity and the financial circumstances of the issuer, as well as general economic conditions. Such default risk will be heightened to the extent we make relatively junior investments in an issuer's capital structure since such investments are structurally subordinate to more senior tranches in such issuer's capital structure, and our overall returns would be adversely affected to the extent one or more issuers is unable to meet its debt payment obligations when due. To the extent we hold an equity or "mezzanine" interest in any issuer that is unable to meet its debt payment obligations, such equity or mezzanine interest could become subordinated to the rights of such issuer's creditors in a bankruptcy. See "—We invest in subordinated debt, which is subject to greater credit risk than senior debt" below. Furthermore, the financial performance of one or more issuers could deteriorate as a result of, among other things, adverse developments in their businesses, changes in the competitive environment or an economic downturn. As a result, underlying properties or issuers that we expected to be stable may operate, or expect to operate, at a loss or have significant fluctuations in ongoing operating results, may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress and subject our investments to additional risk of loss and default.

We generally invest in high-yield debt which is generally subject to more risk than higher rated securities.

Debt that is, at the time of purchase, rated below investment grade (below Baa by Moody's and below BBB by S&P and Fitch), an equivalent rating assigned by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or unrated but judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality are commonly referred to as "high-yield" securities.

Investments in high-yield securities generally provide greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk, including the possibility of issuer default and bankruptcy. High-yield securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Debt instruments in the lowest investment grade category also may be considered to possess some speculative characteristics by certain rating agencies. In addition, analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high-yield securities may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality securities.

High-yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in high yield security prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of an issuer to make principal and interest payments on its debt obligations. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking non-payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, we may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The market prices of high-yield securities structured as zero-coupon, step-up or payment-in-kind securities will normally be affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and therefore tend to be more volatile than the prices of securities that pay interest currently and in cash.

The secondary market on which high-yield securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for investment grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the price at which we could sell a high yield security, and could adversely affect the NAV of our shares. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield securities, especially in a thinly-traded market. When secondary markets for high yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment grade securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. During periods of thin trading in these markets, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase significantly and we may have greater difficulty selling our portfolio securities. We will be more dependent on the Adviser's research and analysis when investing in high-yield securities.

Some of our securities investments may become distressed, which securities would have a high risk of default and may be illiquid.

While it is generally anticipated that our real estate-related investments will focus primarily on investments in non-distressed real estate-related interests (based on our belief that there is not a low likelihood of repayment), our investments may become distressed following our acquisition thereof. Additionally, we may invest in real estate debt investments that we believe are available to purchase at "discounted" rates or "undervalued" prices. Purchasing real estate debt at what may appear to be "undervalued" or "discounted" levels is no guarantee that these investments will generate attractive returns to us or will not be subject to further reductions in value. There is no assurance that such investments can be acquired at favorable prices, that such investments will not default, or that the market for such interests will improve. In addition, the market conditions for real estate debt investments may deteriorate further, which could have an adverse effect on the performance of our investments.

During an economic downturn or recession, securities of financially troubled or operationally troubled issuers are more likely to go into default than securities of other issuers. Securities of financially troubled issuers and operationally troubled issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of companies not experiencing financial difficulties. The market prices of such securities are subject to erratic and abrupt market movements and the spread between bid and asked prices may be greater than normally expected. Investment in the securities of financially troubled issuers and operationally troubled issuers involves a high degree of credit and market risk. There is no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing such investments or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action.

These financial difficulties may never be overcome and may cause issuers to become subject to bankruptcy or other similar administrative proceedings, or may require a substantial amount of workout negotiations or restructuring, which may entail, among other things, an extension of the term, a substantial reduction in the interest rate, a substantial writedown of the principal of such investment and other concessions which could adversely affect our returns on the investment. There is a possibility that we may incur substantial or total losses on our investments and in certain circumstances, subject us to certain additional potential liabilities that may exceed the value of our original investment therein.

For example, under certain circumstances, a lender who has inappropriately exercised control over the management and policies of a debtor may have its claims subordinated or disallowed or may be found liable for damages suffered by parties as a result of such actions. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to our investments, we may lose our entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than our original investment and/or may be required to accept different terms, including payment over an extended period of time. In addition, under certain circumstances payments to us may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance, preferential payment, or similar transactions under applicable bankruptcy and insolvency laws. Furthermore, bankruptcy laws and similar laws applicable to administrative proceedings may delay our ability to realize on collateral for loan positions we held, or may adversely affect the economic terms and priority of such loans through doctrines such as equitable subordination or may result in a restructure of the debt through principles such as the “cramdown” provisions of the bankruptcy laws.

However, even if a restructuring were successfully accomplished, a risk exists that, upon maturity of such investment, replacement “takeout” financing will not be available, resulting in an inability by the issuer to repay the investment. Although unlikely, it is possible that the Adviser may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on collateral securing one or more real estate debt we acquire. The foreclosure process varies jurisdiction by jurisdiction and can be lengthy and expensive. Issuers often resist foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against the holder of a real estate loan, including, without limitation, lender liability claims and defenses, even when such assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action, which often prolongs and complicates an already difficult and time consuming process. In some states or other jurisdictions, foreclosure actions can take up to several years or more to conclude. During the foreclosure proceedings, an issuer may have the ability to file for bankruptcy, potentially staying the foreclosure action and further delaying the foreclosure process. Foreclosure litigation tends to create a negative public image of the collateral property and may result in disrupting ongoing leasing, management, development and other operations of the property. In the event we foreclose on an investment, we will be subject to the risks associated with owning and operating real estate.

Certain risks associated with CMBS may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We invest a portion of our assets in pools or tranches of CMBS, including horizontal and other risk retention investments. The collateral underlying CMBS generally consists of commercial mortgages on real property that has a multifamily or commercial use, such as retail space, office buildings, warehouse property and hotels, and which from time to time include assets or properties owned directly or indirectly by one or more Other Blackstone Accounts. CMBS have been issued in a variety of issuances, with varying structures including senior and subordinated classes. The commercial mortgages underlying CMBS generally face the risks described above in “—We may invest in commercial mortgage loans which are non-recourse in nature and include limited options for financial recovery in the event of default; an event of default may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.”

Mortgage-backed securities may also have structural characteristics that distinguish them from other securities. The interest rate payable on these types of securities may be set or effectively capped at the weighted average net coupon of the underlying assets themselves. As a result of this cap, the return to investors in such a security would be dependent on the relevant timing and rate of delinquencies and prepayments of mortgage loans bearing a higher rate of interest. In general, early prepayments will have a greater impact on the yield to investors. Federal and state law may also affect the return to investors by capping the interest rates payable by certain mortgagors. Certain mortgage-backed securities may provide for the payment of only interest for a stated period of time. In addition, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding involving the originator or the servicer of the CMBS (often the same entity or an affiliate), the assets of the issuer of such securities could be treated as never having been truly sold to the originator to the issuer and could be substantively consolidated with those of the originator, or the transfer of such assets to the issuer could be voided as a fraudulent transfer.

The credit markets, including the CMBS market, have periodically experienced decreased liquidity on the primary and secondary markets during periods of market volatility. Such market conditions could re-occur and would impact the valuations of our investments and impair our ability to sell such investments if we were required to liquidate all or a portion of our CMBS investments quickly. Additionally, certain of our securities investments, such as horizontal or other risk retention investments in CMBS, may have certain holding period and other restrictions that limit our ability to sell such investments.

Concentrated CMBS investments may pose specific risks beyond the control of the Adviser that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Default risks with respect to CMBS investments may be further pronounced in the case of single-issuer CMBSs or CMBSs secured by a small or less diverse collateral pool, which is the majority of our real estate debt portfolio. At any one time, a portfolio of CMBS may be backed by commercial mortgage loans disproportionately secured by properties in only a few states, regions or foreign countries. As a result, such investments may be more susceptible to geographic risks relating to such areas, including adverse economic conditions, declining home values, adverse events affecting industries located in such areas and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser relative to investments in multi-issuer CMBS or a pool of mortgage loans having more diverse property locations.

The quality of the CMBS is dependent on the credit quality and selection of the mortgages for each issuance.

CMBS are also affected by the quality of the credit extended. As a result, the quality of the CMBS is dependent upon the selection of the commercial mortgages for each issuance and the cash flow generated by the commercial real estate assets, as well as the relative diversification of the collateral pool underlying such CMBS and other factors such as adverse selection within a particular tranche or issuance.

There are certain risks associated with the insolvency of obligations backing mortgage-backed securities and other investments.

The real estate loans backing the mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and other investments may be subject to various laws enacted in the jurisdiction or state of the borrower for the protection of creditors. If an unpaid creditor files a lawsuit seeking payment, the court may invalidate all or part of the borrower’s debt as a fraudulent conveyance, subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the borrower or recover amounts previously paid by the borrower in satisfaction of such indebtedness, based on certain tests for borrower insolvency and other facts and circumstances, which may vary by jurisdiction. There can be no assurance as to what standard a court would apply in order to determine whether the borrower was “insolvent” after giving effect to the incurrence of the indebtedness constituting the mortgage backing the MBS and other investments, or that regardless of the method of valuation, a court would not determine that the borrower was “insolvent” after giving effect to such incurrence. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a borrower, payments made on such mortgage loans could be subject to avoidance as a “preference” if made within a certain period of time (which may be as long as one year and one day) before insolvency.

There are certain risks associated with MBS interest shortfalls.

Our MBS investments may be subject to interest shortfalls due to interest collected from the underlying loans not being sufficient to pay accrued interest to all of the MBS interest holders. Interest shortfalls to the MBS trust will occur when the servicer does not advance full interest payments on defaulted loans. The servicer in a MBS trust is required to advance monthly principal and interest payments due on a delinquent loan. Once a loan is delinquent for a period of time (generally 60 days), the servicer is required to obtain a new appraisal to determine the value of the property securing the loan. The servicer is only required to advance interest based on the lesser of the loan amount or 90%, generally, of the appraised value. Interest shortfalls occur when 90%, generally, of the appraised value is less than the loan amount and the servicer does not advance interest on the full loan amount. The resulting interest shortfalls impact interest payments on the most junior class in the trust first. As interest shortfalls increase, more senior classes may be impacted. Over time, senior classes may be reimbursed for accumulated shortfalls if the delinquent loans are resolved, but there is no guarantee that shortfalls will be collected. Interest shortfalls to the MBS trust may also occur as a result of accumulated advances and expenses on defaulted loans. When a defaulted loan or foreclosed property is liquidated, the servicer will be reimbursed for accumulated advances and expenses prior to payments to MBS bond holders. If proceeds are insufficient to reimburse the servicer or if a defaulted loan is modified and not foreclosed, the servicer is able to make a claim on interest payments that is senior to the bond holders to cover accumulated advances and expenses. If the claim is greater than interest collected on the loans, interest shortfalls could impact one or more bond classes in a MBS trust until the servicer’s claim is satisfied.

We have acquired and expect in the future to acquire MBS affiliated with Blackstone.

We have acquired and expect in the future to acquire MBS whereby mortgages underlying the MBS were issued or acquired by, properties underlying the mortgages in the MBS are owned by, and/or the MBS is serviced or structured by, a Blackstone affiliate. While we may acquire such MBS from third parties on terms already negotiated by and agreed with third parties and will forgo certain non-economic rights (including voting rights) in such MBS as long as the affiliation persists, which we believe should mostly mitigate any conflicts of interest, there is no assurance that such procedures will adequately address all of the conflicts of interest that may arise or will address such conflicts in a manner that results in the allocation of a particular investment opportunity to us or is otherwise favorable to us. Since certain of our executives are also executives of Blackstone, the same personnel may determine the price and terms for the investments for both us and these entities and there can be no assurance that any procedural protections, such as obtaining market prices or other reliable indicators of fair value, will prevent the consideration we pay for these investments from exceeding their fair value or ensure that we receive terms for a particular investment opportunity that are as favorable as those available from an independent third party.

Our CMBS investments face risks associated with extensions that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our CMBS and other investments may be subject to extension, resulting in the term of the securities being longer than expected. Extensions are affected by a number of factors, including the general availability of financing in the market, the value of the related mortgaged property, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property, the financial circumstances of the borrower, fluctuations in the business operated by the borrower on the mortgaged property, competition, general economic conditions and other factors. Such extensions may also be made without the Adviser's consent.

There are certain risks associated with the servicers of commercial real estate loans underlying CMBS and other investments.

The exercise of remedies and successful realization of liquidation proceeds relating to commercial real estate loans underlying CMBS and other investments may be highly dependent on the performance of the servicer or special servicer. The servicer may not be appropriately staffed or compensated to immediately address issues or concerns with the underlying loans. Such servicers may exit the business and need to be replaced, which could have a negative impact on the portfolio due to lack of focus during a transition. Special servicers frequently are affiliated with investors who have purchased the most subordinate bond classes, and certain servicing actions, such as a loan extension instead of forcing a borrower pay off, may benefit the subordinate bond classes more so than the senior bonds. While servicers are obligated to service the portfolio subject to a servicing standard and maximize the present value of the loans for all bond classes, servicers with an affiliate investment in the CMBS or other investments may have a conflict of interest. There may be a limited number of special servicers available, particularly those which do not have conflicts of interest. In addition, to the extent any such servicers fail to effectively perform their obligations pursuant to the applicable servicing agreements, such failure may adversely affect our investments.

We may invest in commercial mortgage loans which are non-recourse in nature and include limited options for financial recovery in the event of default; an event of default may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may invest from time to time in commercial mortgage loans, including mezzanine loans and B-notes, which are secured by multifamily, commercial or other properties and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure and risks of loss. Commercial real estate loans are generally not fully amortizing, which means that they may have a significant principal balance or balloon payment due on maturity. Full satisfaction of the balloon payment by a commercial borrower is heavily dependent on the availability of subsequent financing or a functioning sales market, as well as other factors such as the value of the property, the level of prevailing mortgage rates, the borrower's equity in the property and the financial condition and operating history of the property and the borrower. In certain situations, and during periods of credit distress, the unavailability of real estate financing may lead to default by a commercial borrower. In addition, in the absence of any such takeout financing, the ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property will depend upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. Furthermore, we may not have the same access to information in connection with investments in commercial mortgage loans, either when investigating a potential investment or after making an investment, as compared to publicly traded securities.

Commercial mortgage loans are usually non-recourse in nature. Therefore, if a commercial borrower defaults on the commercial mortgage loan, then the options for financial recovery are limited in nature. To the extent the underlying default rates with respect to the pool or tranche of commercial real estate loans in which we directly or indirectly invest increase, the performance of our investments related thereto may be adversely affected. Default rates and losses on commercial mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including global, regional and local economic conditions in the area where the mortgage properties are located, the borrower's equity in the mortgage property, the financial circumstances of the borrower, tenant mix and tenant bankruptcies, property management decisions, including with respect to capital improvements, property location and condition, competition from other properties offering the same or similar services, environmental conditions, real estate tax rates, tax credits and other operating expenses, governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, acts of God, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances. A continued decline in specific commercial real estate markets and property valuations may result in higher delinquencies and defaults and potentially foreclosures. In the event of default, the lender will have no right to assets beyond collateral attached to the commercial mortgage loan. The overall level of commercial mortgage loan defaults remains significant and market values of the underlying commercial real estate remain distressed in many cases. It has also become increasingly difficult for lenders to dispose of foreclosed commercial real estate without incurring substantial investment losses, ultimately leading to a decline in the value of such investments.

In the event of any default under a mortgage or real estate loan held directly by us, we will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal and accrued interest of the mortgage or real estate loan, which could have a material adverse effect on our profitability. In the event of the bankruptcy of a mortgage or real estate loan borrower, the mortgage or real estate loan to such borrower will be deemed to be secured only to the extent of the value of the underlying collateral at the time of bankruptcy (as determined by the bankruptcy court), and the lien securing the mortgage or real estate loan will be subject to the avoidance powers of the bankruptcy trustee or debtor-in-possession to the extent the lien is unenforceable under state law. Additionally, in the event of a default under any senior debt, the junior or subordinate lender generally forecloses on the equity, purchases the senior debt or negotiates a forbearance or restructuring arrangement with the senior lender in order to preserve its collateral.

We may invest in structured products or similar products that may include structural and legal risks.

We have and in the future may invest from time to time in structured products, including pools of mortgages, loans and other real estate-related interests. These investments may include debt securities issued by a private investment fund that invests, on a leveraged basis, in bank loans, high-yield debt or other asset groups, certificates issued by a structured investment vehicle that holds pools of commercial mortgage loans. We have and in the future may also invest in credit risk transfer notes that, while not structured products, face similar risks as structured products because they are debt securities issued by governmental agencies but their value depends in part on a pool of mortgage loans. Our investments in structured products are subject to a number of risks, including risks related to the fact that the structured products will be leveraged, and other structural and legal risks related thereto. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss borne by an investor investing in the subordinated debt securities. Many structured products contain covenants designed to protect the providers of debt financing to such structured products. A failure to satisfy those covenants could result in the untimely liquidation of the structured product and a complete loss of our investment therein. In addition, if the particular structured product is invested in a security in which we are also invested, this would tend to increase our overall exposure to the credit of the issuer of such securities, at least on an absolute, if not on a relative basis. The value of an investment in a structured product will depend on the investment performance of the assets in which the structured product invests and will, therefore, be subject to all of the risks associated with an investment in those assets. These risks include the possibility of a default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of such assets or a claim that the pledging of collateral to secure any such asset constituted a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that can be subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuer of such asset or nullified under applicable law.

We have and may in the future acquire and sell residential credit investments, which may subject us to legal, regulatory and other risks that could adversely impact our business and financial results.

We have and may in the future invest directly and indirectly in residential credit investments, which may include performing loans, nonperforming loans, residential mortgage loans and RMBS, which represent interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured by one to four family residential mortgage loans. Investments in residential credit (including RMBS) are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including credit, market, interest rate, structural and legal risk. These risks may be magnified by volatility in the economy and in real estate markets generally. Any downturn in the U.S. or global economies may adversely affect the financial condition of residential owners and tenants, making it more difficult for them to meet their periodic repayment obligations relating to residential real estate. Residential credits are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. In addition, interest and principal payments for RMBS are made more frequently than traditional debt securities and the principal of any RMBS may often be prepaid at any time because the underlying residential mortgage loans may be prepaid at any time.

Residential mortgage loans are obligations of the borrowers thereunder only and are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity, although such loans may be securitized by government agencies and the securities issued may be guaranteed. The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the geographic area where the mortgaged property is located, the terms of the mortgage loan, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property, and the financial circumstances of the borrower. Certain mortgage loans may be of sub-prime credit quality (i.e., do not meet the customary credit standards of Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac")). Delinquencies and liquidation proceedings are more likely with sub-prime mortgage loans than with mortgage loans that satisfy customary credit standards. If a residential mortgage loan is in default, foreclosure of such residential mortgage loan may be a lengthy and difficult process, and may involve significant expenses. Furthermore, the market for defaulted residential mortgage loans or foreclosed properties may be very limited.

Residential mortgage loans in an issue of RMBS may also be subject to various U.S. federal and state laws, foreign laws, public policies and principles of equity that protect consumers which, among other things, may regulate interest rates and other fees, require certain disclosures, require licensing of originators, prohibit discriminatory lending practices, regulate the use of consumer credit information, and regulate debt collection practices. In addition, a number of legislative proposals have been introduced in the United States at the federal, state, and municipal level that are designed to discourage predatory lending practices. Violation of such laws, public policies, and principles may limit the servicer's ability to collect all or part of the principal or interest on a residential mortgage loan, entitle the borrower to a refund of amounts previously paid by it, or subject the servicer to damages and administrative enforcement. Any such violation could also result in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of RMBS.

Our investments in RMBS, which may include government mortgage pass-through securities and non-agency RMBS, are subject to certain other risks which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our investments in RMBS are subject to the risks of defaults, foreclosure timeline extension, fraud, home price depreciation and unfavorable modification of loan principal amount, interest rate and amortization of principal accompanying the underlying residential mortgage loans. To the extent that assets underlying our investments are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, we may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent. In the event of defaults on the residential mortgage loans that underlie our investments in RMBS and the exhaustion of any underlying or any additional credit support, we may not realize our anticipated return on our investments and we may incur a loss on these investments. At any one time, a portfolio of RMBS may be backed by residential mortgage loans with disproportionately large aggregate principal amounts secured by properties in only a few states or regions in the United States or in only a few foreign countries. As a result, the residential mortgage loans may be more susceptible to geographic risks relating to such areas, such as adverse economic conditions, adverse political changes, adverse events affecting industries located in such areas and natural hazards affecting such areas, than would be the case for a pool of mortgage loans having more diverse property locations. We may also acquire non-agency RMBS, which are backed by residential property but, in contrast to agency RMBS, their principal and interest are not guaranteed by federally chartered entities such as the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and, in the case of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the U.S. government. In addition, we may invest in government mortgage pass-through securities, which represent participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans purchased from individual lenders by a federal agency or originated by private lenders and guaranteed by a federal agency, including those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Ginnie Mae certificates are direct obligations of the U.S. Government and, as such, are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States. Fannie Mae is a federally chartered, privately owned corporation and Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac certificates are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States but the issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from an existing line of credit with the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. Treasury has no legal obligation to provide such line of credit and may choose not to do so.

We will face risks related to our investments in collateralized debt obligations.

We may also invest from time to time in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). CDOs include, among other things, collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CDOs may charge a management fee and administrative expenses. For CLOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CLO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than the underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CLO securities as a class. The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral and the class of the CDO in which we invest.

Normally, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, certain investments in CDOs may be characterized as illiquid securities and volatility in CLO and CDO trading markets may cause the value of these investments to decline. Moreover, if the underlying mortgage portfolio has been overvalued by the originator, or if the values subsequently decline and, as a result, less collateral value is available to satisfy interest and principal payments and any other fees in connection with the trust or other conduit arrangement for such securities, we may incur significant losses. Also, with respect to the CLOs and CDOs in which we may invest, control over the related underlying loans will be exercised through a special servicer or collateral manager designated by a “directing certificate holder” or a “controlling class representative,” or otherwise pursuant to the related securitization documents. We may acquire classes of CLOs or CDOs for which we may not have the right to appoint the directing certificate holder or otherwise direct the special servicing or collateral management. With respect to the management and servicing of those loans, the related special servicer or collateral manager may take actions that could adversely affect our interests. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that we may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

We invest in subordinated debt, which is subject to greater credit risk than senior debt.

We have in the past and may in the future from time to time invest in debt instruments, including junior tranches of CMBS and “mezzanine” or junior mortgage loans (e.g., B-Notes), that are subordinated in an issuer’s capital structure. To the extent we invest in subordinated debt of an issuer’s capital structure, including subordinated CMBS bonds or other “mezzanine” debt, such investments and our remedies with respect thereto, including the ability to foreclose on any collateral securing such investments, will be subject to the rights of holders of more senior tranches in an issuer’s capital structure and, to the extent applicable, contractual inter-creditor, co-lender and participation agreement provisions.

Investments in subordinated debt involve greater credit risk of default and loss than the more senior classes or tranches of debt in an issuer’s capital structure. Subordinated tranches of debt instruments (including mortgage-backed securities) absorb losses from default before other more senior tranches of such instruments, which creates a risk particularly if such instruments (or securities) have been issued with little or no credit enhancement or equity. As a result, to the extent we invest in subordinate debt instruments (including mortgage-backed securities), we would likely receive payments or interest distributions after, and must bear the effects of losses or defaults on, the senior debt (including underlying mortgage loans, senior mezzanine debt or senior CMBS bonds) before, the holders of other more senior tranches of debt instruments with respect to such issuer.

We will face risks related to our investments in mezzanine loans.

Although not directly secured by the underlying real estate, mezzanine loans are also subject to risk of subordination and share certain characteristics of subordinate loan interests described above. As with commercial mortgage loans, repayment of a mezzanine loan is dependent on the successful operation of the underlying commercial properties and, therefore, is subject to similar considerations and risks. Mezzanine loans may also be affected by the successful operation of other properties, but mezzanine loans are not secured by interests in the underlying commercial properties.

With most mezzanine loans, the bulk of the loan balance is payable at maturity with a one-time “balloon payment.” Full satisfaction of the balloon payment by a borrower is heavily dependent on the availability of subsequent financing or a functioning sales market, and full satisfaction of a loan will be affected by a borrower’s access to credit or a functioning sales market. In certain situations, and during periods of credit distress, the unavailability of real estate financing may lead to default by a borrower. In addition, in the absence of any such takeout financing, the ability of a borrower to repay a loan may be impaired. Moreover, mezzanine loans are usually non-recourse in nature. Therefore, if a borrower defaults on the loan, then the options for financial recovery are limited in nature. To the extent the underlying default rates with respect to the pool or tranche of commercial real estate loans in which we directly or indirectly invests increase, the performance of our investments related thereto may be adversely affected.

B-Notes and A/B Structures may pose additional risks that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may invest in B-notes, which are mortgage loans typically (i) secured by a first mortgage on a commercial property or group of related properties and (ii) subordinated to an A-note portion of the same first mortgage secured by the same collateral (which we would not expect to hold). As a result, if a borrower defaults, there may not be sufficient funds remaining to repay B-note holders after payment to the A-note holders. Since each transaction is privately negotiated, B-notes can vary in their structural characteristics and risks. In addition to the risks described above, certain additional risks apply to B-note investments, including those described herein. The B-note portion of a loan is typically small relative to the overall loan, and is in the first loss position. As a means to protect against the holder of the A-note from taking certain actions or, receiving certain benefits to the detriment of the holder of the B-note, the holder of the B-note often (but not always) has the right to purchase the A-note from its holder. If available, this right may not be meaningful to us. For example, we may not have the capital available to protect our B-note interest or purchasing the A-note may alter our overall portfolio and risk/return profile to the detriment of our stockholders. In addition, a B-note may be in the form of a “rake bond.” A “rake bond” is a CMBS backed solely by a single promissory note secured by a mortgaged property, which promissory note is subordinate in right of payment to one or more separate promissory notes secured by the same mortgaged property.

We may invest in a wide range of real estate debt pursuant to our broad investment guidelines.

Pursuant to our broad investment guidelines, our real estate debt investments may include, but are not limited to, CMBS, real estate-related corporate credit, mortgages, loans, mezzanine and other forms of debt (including residential mortgage-backed securities and other residential credit and debt of real estate-related companies), preferred equity and derivatives, and such investments may not be secured by real estate assets. The Adviser may also employ new investment techniques or invest in new instruments that it believes will help achieve our investment objectives, whether or not such investment techniques or instruments are specifically defined herein, so long as such investments are consistent with the investment guidelines and our charter. New investment techniques or instruments may not be thoroughly tested in the market before being employed and may have operational or theoretical shortcomings which could result in unsuccessful investments and, ultimately, losses to us. In addition, any new investment technique or instrument developed by us may be more speculative than earlier investment techniques or instruments and may involve material and unanticipated risks. Our board of directors may also change our investment guidelines without the consent of our stockholders.

We invest in real estate-related equity, which is subordinate to any indebtedness, but involves different rights.

We have in the past and may in the future invest from time to time in non-controlling preferred equity positions, common equity and other real estate-related interests. Preferred equity investments generally rank junior to all existing and future indebtedness, including commercial mezzanine and mortgage loans, but rank senior to the owners’ common equity. Preferred equity investments typically pay a dividend rather than interest payments and often have the right for such dividends to accrue if there is insufficient cash flow to pay currently. These interests are not secured by the underlying real estate, but upon the occurrence of a default, the preferred equity provider typically has the right to effectuate a change of control with respect to the ownership of the property. In addition, equity investments may be illiquid or have limited liquidity due to lock-out periods, limited trading volume or other limitations or prohibitions against their transfer, sale, pledge or disposition, including any necessary registration with the SEC requiring coordination with the issuer for the sale of such securities. Our investments in real estate-related equity securities will involve risks relating to the particular issuer of the equity securities, including the financial condition and business outlook of the issuer. Issuers of real estate-related equity securities are subject to their own operating and other expenses and may be subject to a management fee and/or performance-based compensation (e.g., promote), which we as equity holders will indirectly bear. Issuers of real estate-related common equity securities generally invest in real estate or real estate-related assets and are subject to the inherent risks associated with real estate discussed in “—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate.”

We invest in real estate corporate debt, which consists of secured and unsecured obligations issued by companies in the business of owning and/or operating real estate-related businesses.

We have in the past and may in the future invest in corporate debt obligations of varying maturities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and other business entities, which may include loans, corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar corporate debt instruments, including convertible securities. Bonds are fixed or variable rate debt obligations, including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Corporate debt is generally used by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. The rate of interest on corporate debt may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies. Debt instruments may be acquired with warrants attached. Certain bonds are “perpetual” in that they have no maturity date.

Our investments in real estate-related corporate credit are subject to a number of risks, including interest rate risk, credit risk, high yield risk, issuer risk, foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk, inflation/deflation risk, liquidity risk, smaller company risk and management risk. We generally will not have direct recourse to real estate assets owned or operated by the issuers of the corporate debt obligations that we invest in and the value of such corporate debt obligations may be impacted by numerous factors and may not be closely tied to the value of the real estate held by the corporate issuer.

We invest in equity of other REITs that invest in real estate or real estate debt as one of their core businesses and other real estate-related companies, which subjects us to certain risks including those risks associated with an investment in our own common stock.

REITs that invest primarily in real estate or real estate debt are subject to the risks of the real estate market, the real estate debt market and the securities market.

REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of projects. REITs may be subject to a management fees and other expenses, and so when we invest in REITs we will bear our proportionate share of the costs of the REITs' operations. Investing in REITs and real estate-related companies involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. The market value of REIT shares and the ability of the REIT to distribute income may be adversely affected by several factors, including the risks described herein that relate to an investment in our common stock. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders, and certain REITs have self-liquidation provisions by which mortgages held may be paid in full and distributions of capital returns may be made at any time. In addition, distributions received by us from REITs may consist of dividends, capital gains and/or return of capital. Generally, dividends received by us from REIT shares and distributed to our stockholders will not constitute "qualified dividend income" eligible for the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by changes in the tax laws or by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risk. Rising interest rates may cause REIT investors to demand a higher annual yield, which may, in turn, cause a decline in the market price of the equity securities issued by a REIT.

Investing in certain REITs and real estate-related companies, which often have small market capitalizations, may also involve the same risks as investing in other small capitalization companies. REITs and real estate-related companies may have limited financial resources and their securities may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities.

Certain of our investments may have additional capital requirements.

Certain of our investments, including those that may be in a development phase, if any, are expected to require additional financing to satisfy their working capital requirements or development strategies. The amount of such additional financing needed will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the particular asset, which may be an unfavorable price at such time. Each round of financing (whether from us or other investors) is typically intended to provide enough capital to reach the next major milestone in an asset's life-cycle. If the funds provided are not sufficient, additional capital may be required to be raised at a price unfavorable to the existing investors, including us. In addition, we may make additional debt and equity investments or exercise warrants, options, convertible securities or other rights that were acquired in the initial investment in such portfolio company in order to preserve our proportionate ownership when a subsequent financing is planned, or to protect our investment when such portfolio company's performance does not meet expectations. The availability of capital is generally a function of capital market conditions that are beyond the control of us or any portfolio company. There can be no assurance that we or any portfolio company will be able to predict accurately the future capital requirements necessary for success or that additional funds will be available from any source. Failure to provide sufficient additional capital with respect to an investment could adversely affect our performance.

We will face "spread widening" risk related to our investment in securities.

For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks set forth herein (for example, supply/demand imbalances or other market forces), the market spreads of the securities in which we invest may increase substantially causing the securities prices to fall. It may not be possible to predict, or to hedge against, such "spread widening" risk. The perceived discount in pricing described under "— Some of our securities investments may become distressed, which securities would have a high risk of default and may be illiquid." may still not reflect the true value of the real estate assets underlying such real estate debt in which we may invest, and therefore further deterioration in value with respect thereto may occur following our investment therein. In addition, mark-to-market accounting of our investments will have an interim effect on the reported value prior to realization of an investment.

We invest in derivatives, which involve numerous risks.

We have in the past and may in the future enter into derivatives transactions including, but not limited to, options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps and other swap agreements for investment, hedging or leverage purposes. Derivative instruments, especially when purchased in large amounts, may not be liquid in all circumstances, so that in volatile markets we may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. Our use of derivative instruments may be particularly speculative and involves investment risks and transaction costs to which we would not be subject absent the use of these instruments, and use of derivatives generally involves leverage in the sense that the investment exposure created by the derivatives may be significantly greater than our initial investment in the derivative. Leverage magnifies investment, market and certain other risks. Thus, the use of derivatives may result in losses in excess of principal and greater than if they had not been used. The value of such derivatives also depends upon the price of the underlying instrument or commodity. Such derivatives and other customized instruments also are subject to the risk of non-performance by the relevant counterparty. In addition, actual or implied daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on the exchanges or over-the-counter markets in which we may conduct our transactions in derivative instruments may prevent prompt liquidation of positions, subjecting us to the potential of greater losses. Derivative instruments that may be purchased or sold by us may include instruments not traded over-the-counter or on an exchange. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on such an instrument may be greater and the ease with which we can dispose of or enter into closing transactions with respect to such an instrument may be less than in the case of an exchange-traded instrument. In addition, significant disparities may exist between “bid” and “asked” prices for derivative instruments that are traded over-the-counter and not on an exchange. Such over-the-counter derivatives are also subject to types and levels of investor protections or governmental regulation that may differ from exchange traded instruments.

The ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser. The skills needed to employ derivatives strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio investments and, in connection with such strategies, the Adviser must make predictions with respect to market conditions, liquidity, market values, interest rates or other applicable factors, which may be inaccurate. The use of derivative investments may require us to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation we can realize on an investment or may cause us to hold a security that we might otherwise want to sell. We will also be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to our derivatives contracts (whether a clearing corporation in the case of exchange-traded instruments or another third party in the case of over-the-counter instruments). In addition, the use of derivatives will be subject to additional unique risks associated with such instruments including a lack of sufficient asset correlation, heightened volatility in reference to interest rates or prices of reference instruments and duration/term mismatch, each of which may create additional risk of loss.

Failure to obtain and maintain an exemption from being regulated as a commodity pool operator could subject us to additional regulation and compliance requirements that could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Registration with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) as a “commodity pool operator” or any change in our operations (including, without limitation, any change that causes us to be subject to certain specified covered statutory disqualifications) necessary to maintain our ability to rely upon the exemption from being regulated as a commodity pool operator could adversely affect our ability to implement our investment program, conduct our operations and/or achieve our objectives and subject us to certain additional costs, expenses and administrative burdens. Furthermore, any determination by us to cease or to limit investing in interests that may be treated as “commodity interests” in order to comply with the regulations of the CFTC may have a material adverse effect on our ability to implement our investment objectives and to hedge risks associated with our operations.

We may make open market purchases or invest in traded securities.

Although not anticipated to be a large component of our investment strategy, we have the ability to invest in securities that are traded (publicly or through other active markets (including through private transactions)) and are, therefore, subject to the risks inherent in investing in traded securities. When investing in traded securities, we may be unable to obtain financial covenants or other contractual governance rights, including management rights that it might otherwise be able to obtain in making privately negotiated investments. Moreover, we may not have the same access to information in connection with investments in traded securities, either when investigating a potential investment or after making the investment, as compared to privately negotiated investments. Furthermore, we may be limited in our ability to make investments, and to sell existing investments, in traded securities because Blackstone may be deemed to have material, non-public information regarding the issuers of those securities or as a result of other internal policies or requirements. The inability to sell traded securities in these circumstances could materially adversely affect the investment results. In addition, securities acquired of a public company may, depending on the circumstances and securities laws of the relevant jurisdiction, be subject to lock-up periods.

Political changes may affect the real estate debt markets.

The current regulatory environment in the United States may be impacted by future legislative developments, such as amendments to key provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The current U.S. President has a legislative agenda that includes certain deregulatory measures for the U.S. financial services industry, including changes to the Volcker Rule, capital and risk retention requirements, the Financial Stability Oversight Council’s authority and other aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has issued a series of recommendations in several reports for streamlining banking regulation and changing key features of the Dodd-Frank Act and other measures taken by regulators following the 2008 financial crisis.

The outcome of the upcoming congressional and other elections creates uncertainty with respect to legal, tax and regulatory regimes in which we and our investments, as well as the Adviser and its affiliates, will operate. Any significant changes in, among other things, economic policy (including with respect to interest rates and foreign trade), the regulation of the investment management industry, tax law, immigration policy and/or government entitlement programs could have a material adverse impact on us and our investments.

We may utilize non-recourse securitizations of certain of our CMBS investments, which may expose us to risks that could result in losses.

We may seek to utilize non-recourse securitizations of certain of our CMBS investments to the extent consistent with REIT and 1940 Act requirements. This would likely involve us creating a special-purpose vehicle, contributing a pool of our assets to the entity, and selling interests in the entity on a non-recourse basis to purchasers (whom we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate to invest in investment-grade loan pools). We would expect to retain all or a portion of the equity in the securitized pool of loans or investments. Prior to any such financing, we may use short-term facilities to finance the acquisition of securities until a sufficient quantity of securities had been accumulated, at which time we would refinance these facilities through a securitization, such as a CMBS, or issuance of CLOs, or the private placement of loan participations or other long-term financing. If we were to employ this strategy, we would be subject to the risk that we would not be able to acquire, during the period that our short-term facilities are available, a sufficient amount of eligible securities to maximize the efficiency of a CMBS, CLO or private placement issuance. We also would be subject to the risk that we would not be able to obtain short-term credit facilities or would not be able to renew any short-term credit facilities after they expire should we find it necessary to extend our short-term credit facilities to allow more time to seek and acquire the necessary eligible securities for a long-term financing. The inability to consummate securitizations of our portfolio to finance our loans and investments on a long-term basis could require us to seek other forms of potentially less attractive financing or to liquidate assets at an inopportune time or price, which could adversely affect our performance and our ability to grow our business. Moreover, conditions in the capital markets, including volatility and disruption in the capital and credit markets, may not permit a non-recourse securitization at any particular time or may make the issuance of any such securitization less attractive to us even when we do have sufficient eligible assets. We may also suffer losses if the value of the mortgage loans we acquire declines prior to securitization. Declines in the value of a mortgage loan can be due to, among other things, changes in interest rates and changes in the credit quality of the loan. In addition, transaction costs incurred in executing transactions impact any liability that we may incur, or may be required to reserve for, in connection with executing a transaction can cause a loss to us. To the extent that we incur a loss executing or participating in future securitizations for the reasons described above or for other reasons, it could materially and adversely impact our business and financial condition.

In addition, the securitization of investments in our portfolio might magnify our exposure to losses because any equity interest we retain in the issuing entity would be subordinate to the notes issued to investors and we would, therefore, absorb all of the losses sustained with respect to a securitized pool of assets before the owners of the notes experience any losses. The inability to securitize our portfolio may hurt our performance and our ability to grow our business. At the same time, the securitization of our loans or investments might expose us to losses, as the residual loans or investments in which we do not sell interests will tend to be riskier and more likely to generate losses. Moreover, the Dodd Frank Act contains a risk retention requirement for all asset-backed securities, which requires both public and private securitizers to retain not less than 5% of the credit risk of the assets collateralizing any asset-backed security issuance. Significant restrictions exist, and additional restrictions may be added in the future, regarding who may hold risk retention interests, the structure of the entities that hold risk retention interests and when and how such risk retention interests may be transferred. Therefore such risk retention interests will generally be illiquid. As a result of the risk retention requirements, we may be required to purchase and retain certain interests in a securitization into which we sell mortgage loans and/or when we act as issuer, may be required to sell certain interests in a securitization at prices below levels that such interests have historically yielded and/or may be required to enter into certain arrangements related to risk retention that we have not historically been required to enter into and, accordingly, the risk retention rules may increase our potential liabilities and/or reduce our potential profits in connection with securitization of mortgage loans. It is likely, therefore, that these risk retention rules will increase the administrative and operational costs of asset securitizations.

We may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on certain of the loans or CMBS we acquire, and the foreclosure process may be lengthy and expensive.

We may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on certain of the loans or CMBS we acquire, and the foreclosure process may be lengthy and expensive. The protection of the terms of the applicable loan, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests may not be adequate. Furthermore, claims may be asserted by lenders or borrowers that might interfere with enforcement of our rights. Borrowers may resist foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against us, including, without limitation, lender liability claims and defenses, even when the assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action and seek to force the lender into a modification of the loan or a favorable buy-out of the borrower's position in the loan. In some states, foreclosure actions can take several years or more to litigate. At any time prior to or during the foreclosure proceedings, the borrower may file for bankruptcy or its equivalent, which would have the effect of staying the foreclosure actions and further delaying the foreclosure process and potentially result in a reduction or discharge of a borrower's debt. Foreclosure may create a negative public perception of the related property, resulting in a diminution of its value, and in the event of any such foreclosure or other similar real estate owned-proceeding, we would also become the subject to the various risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, including environmental liabilities. Even if we are successful in foreclosing on a loan, the liquidation proceeds upon sale of the underlying real estate may not be sufficient to recover our cost basis in the loan, resulting in a loss to us. Furthermore, any costs or delays involved in the foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the net proceeds and, thus, increase the loss.

Risks Related to Debt Financing

We may encounter adverse changes in the credit markets.

Any adverse changes in the global credit markets could make it more difficult for us to obtain favorable financing. Our ability to generate attractive investment returns for its shareholders will be adversely affected to the extent we are unable to obtain favorable financing terms. If we are unable to obtain favorable financing terms, it may not be able to adequately leverage our portfolio, may face increased financing expenses or may face increased restrictions on its investment activities, any of which would negatively impact our performance.

We will incur mortgage indebtedness and other borrowings, which may increase our business risks, could hinder our ability to make distributions and could decrease the value of your investment.

The acquisition of investment properties may be financed in substantial part by borrowing, which increases our exposure to loss. Under our charter, we have a limitation that precludes us from borrowing in excess of 300% of our net assets, which approximates borrowing 75% of the cost of our investments (unless a majority of our independent directors approves any borrowing in excess of the limit and we disclose the justification for doing so to our stockholders), but such restriction does not restrict the amount of indebtedness we may incur with respect to any single investment. Our target leverage ratio is in the range of 60%. Our leverage ratio is measured by dividing (i) consolidated property-level and entity-level debt net of cash and loan-related restricted cash, by (ii) the asset value of real estate investments (measured using the greater of fair market value and cost) plus the equity in our settled real estate debt investments. See "Investment Objectives and Strategies—Borrowing Policies." We may exceed our target leverage ratio, particularly during a market downturn or in connection with a large acquisition. The use of leverage involves a high degree of financial risk and will increase the exposure of the investments to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of the investments. Principal and interest payments on indebtedness (including mortgages having "balloon" payments) will have to be made regardless of the sufficiency of cash flow from the properties. Our investments will be impaired by a smaller decline in the value of the properties than is the case where properties are owned with a proportionately smaller amount of debt.

We may incur or increase our mortgage debt by obtaining loans secured by a portfolio of some or all of the real estate acquired and may borrow under mortgages on properties after they are acquired. Depending on the level of leverage and decline in value, if mortgage payments are not made when due, one or more of the properties may be lost (and our investment therein rendered valueless) as a result of foreclosure by the mortgagee(s). A foreclosure may also have substantial adverse tax consequences for us.

Many of these same issues also apply to credit facilities which are expected to be in place at various times as well. For example, the loan documents for such facilities may include various coverage ratios, the continued compliance with which may not be completely within our control. If such coverage ratios are not met, the lenders under such credit facilities may declare any unfunded commitments to be terminated and declare any amounts outstanding to be due and payable. We may also rely on short-term financing that would be especially exposed to changes in availability.

Although borrowings by us have the potential to enhance overall returns that exceed our cost of funds, they will further diminish returns (or increase losses on capital) to the extent overall returns are less than our cost of funds. As a result, the possibilities of profit and loss are increased. Borrowing money to purchase properties provides us with the advantages of leverage, but exposes us to greater market risks and higher current expenses.

In certain cases, financings for our properties may be recourse to us.

Generally, commercial real estate financings are structured as non-recourse to the borrower, which limits a lender's recourse to the property pledged as collateral for the loan, and not the other assets of the borrower or to any parent of borrower, in the event of a loan default. However, lenders customarily will require that a creditworthy parent entity enter into so-called "recourse carveout" guarantees to protect the lender against certain bad-faith or other intentional acts of the borrower in violation of the loan documents. A "bad boy" guarantee typically provides that the lender can recover losses from the guarantors for certain bad acts, such as fraud or intentional misrepresentation, intentional waste, willful misconduct, criminal acts, misappropriation of funds, voluntary incurrence of prohibited debt and environmental losses sustained by lender. In addition, "bad boy" guarantees typically provide that the loan will be a full personal recourse obligation of the guarantor, for certain actions, such as prohibited transfers of the collateral or changes of control and voluntary bankruptcy of the borrower. These financing arrangements with respect to our investments generally require "bad boy" guarantees from us and/or the Operating Partnership and in the event that such a guarantee is called, our assets could be adversely affected. Moreover, our "bad boy" guarantees could apply to actions of the joint venture partners associated with our investments. While the Adviser expects to negotiate indemnities from such joint venture partners to protect against such risks, there remains the possibility that the acts of such joint venture partner could result in liability to us under such guarantees. We may provide "bad boy" guarantees on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts investing alongside us and as such guarantees are not for borrowed money, they will typically not be included under our leverage limitations.

If we draw on a line of credit to fund repurchases or for any other reason, our financial leverage ratio could increase beyond our target.

We have lines of credits with financial institutions that are either unsecured or secured by certain of our assets as well as an uncommitted line of credit from an affiliate of Blackstone and we may seek to obtain additional lines of credit in an effort to provide for a ready source of liquidity for any business purpose, including to fund repurchases of shares of our common stock in the event that repurchase requests exceed our operating cash flow and/or net proceeds from our continuous offering. There can be no assurances that we will be able to borrow under or maintain our existing lines of credit or obtain additional lines of credit on financially reasonable terms. In addition, we may not be able to obtain lines of credit of an appropriate size for our business. If we borrow under a line of credit to fund repurchases of shares of our common stock, our financial leverage will increase and may exceed our target leverage ratio. Our leverage may remain at the higher level until we receive additional net proceeds from our continuous offering or generate sufficient operating cash flow or proceeds from asset sales to repay outstanding indebtedness. In connection with a line of credit, distributions may be subordinated to payments required in connection with any indebtedness contemplated thereby. We may utilize a line of credit for the benefit of Other Blackstone Accounts which may invest alongside us in one or more investments. In such circumstances, we generally intend to disclose such arrangements as part of our reporting and enter into arrangements to cause any Other Blackstone Accounts to bear (or reimburse us for) their pro rata share of any costs and expenses (including interest payments) allocable to such extensions of credit.

Increases in interest rates could increase the amount of our loan payments and adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Interest we pay on our loan obligations will reduce cash available for distributions. We have and will likely in the future obtain variable rate loans, and as a result, increases in interest rates could increase our interest costs, which could reduce our cash flows and our ability to make distributions to you. In addition, if we need to repay existing loans during periods of rising interest rates, we could be required to liquidate one or more of our investments at times that may not permit realization of the maximum return on such investments. While we cannot predict factors which may or may not affect interest rates, during the year ended December 31, 2020, a 10% increase or decrease in the one-month U.S. denominated LIBOR rate would have resulted in an increase or decrease to our interest expense of \$2.7 million.

Volatility in the financial markets and challenging economic conditions could adversely affect our ability to secure debt financing on attractive terms and our ability to service or refinance any future indebtedness that we may incur.

The volatility of the global credit markets could make it more difficult to obtain favorable financing for investments. During periods of volatility, which often occur during economic downturns, generally credit spreads widen, interest rates rise, and investor demand for high yield debt declines. These trends result in reduced willingness by investment banks and other lenders to finance new investments and deterioration of available terms. If the overall cost of borrowing increases, either by increases in the index rates or by increases in lender spreads, the increased costs may result in future acquisitions generating lower overall economic returns and potentially reducing future cash flow available for distribution. Disruptions in the debt markets negatively impact our ability to borrow monies to finance the purchase of, or other activities related to, real estate assets. If we are unable to borrow monies on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, we likely will have to reduce the number of properties we can purchase, and the return on the properties we do purchase may be lower. In addition, we may find it difficult, costly or impossible to refinance indebtedness that is maturing. Moreover, to the extent that such marketplace events are not temporary, they could have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. economy.

Lenders may require us to enter into restrictive covenants relating to our operations, which could limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

When providing financing, a lender may impose restrictions on us that affect our distribution and operating policies and our ability to obtain additional loans. Loan documents we enter into may contain covenants that limit our ability to further mortgage or dispose of the property or discontinue insurance coverage. In addition, loan documents may limit our ability to enter into or terminate certain operating or lease agreements related to the property. Loan documents may also require lender approval of certain actions and as a result of the lender's failure to grant such approval, we may not be able to take a course of action we deem most profitable. These or other limitations may adversely affect our flexibility and our ability to make distributions to you and the value of your investment.

If we enter into financing arrangements involving balloon payment obligations, it may adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Some of our financing arrangements may require us to make a lump-sum or "balloon" payment at maturity. Our ability to make a balloon payment is uncertain and may depend upon our ability to obtain replacement financing or our ability to sell particular properties. At the time the balloon payment is due, we may or may not be able to refinance the balloon payment on terms as favorable as the original loan or sell the particular property at a price sufficient to make the balloon payment. Such a refinancing would be dependent upon interest rates and lenders' policies at the time of refinancing, economic conditions in general and the value of the underlying properties in particular. The effect of a refinancing or sale could affect the rate of return to stockholders and the projected time of disposition of our assets.

We use reverse repurchase agreements to finance our securities investments, which may expose us to risks that could result in losses.

We use reverse repurchase agreements as a form of leverage to finance our securities investments, and the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements are generally invested in additional securities. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired from the proceeds received in connection with a reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities underlying the reverse repurchase agreement that we have sold but remain obligated to repurchase. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the counterparty liquidates the securities we delivered to it under the reverse repurchase agreements following the occurrence of an event of default under the applicable repurchase agreement by us. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities we retain may decline. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or experiences insolvency, we may be adversely affected. Furthermore, our counterparty may require us to provide additional margin in the form of cash, securities or other forms of collateral under the terms of the derivative contract. Also, in entering into reverse repurchase agreements, we bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement are less than the value of the underlying securities. In addition, the interest costs associated with reverse repurchase agreements transactions may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and, in some cases, we may be worse off than if we had not used such instruments.

Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Subject to any limitations required to maintain qualification as a REIT, we may seek to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility by using interest rate hedging arrangements, such as interest rate cap or collar agreements and interest rate swap agreements. These agreements involve risks, such as the risk that counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements and that these arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes. These interest rate hedging arrangements may create additional assets or liabilities from time to time that may be held or liquidated separately from the underlying property or loan for which they were originally established. Hedging may reduce the overall returns on our investments. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes to, or the elimination of, LIBOR may adversely affect interest expense related to borrowings under our credit facilities and real estate-related investments.

We pay interest under our credit facilities, and receive interest payments on certain of our real estate debt investments, based on LIBOR, which is the subject of recent national, international and regulatory guidance and proposals for reform.

In a speech on July 27, 2017, Andrew Bailey, the Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority of the U.K. (“FCA”), announced the FCA’s intention to cease sustaining LIBOR after 2021. The FCA has statutory powers to require panel banks to contribute to LIBOR where necessary. The FCA has decided not to ask, or to require, that panel banks continue to submit contributions to LIBOR beyond the end of 2021. The administrator of LIBOR has announced it will consult on its intention to cease the publication of the one week and two month LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on December 31, 2021, and the remaining USD LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on June 30, 2023. The U.S. Federal Reserve System, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have issued guidance encouraging market participants to adopt alternatives to LIBOR in new contracts as soon as practicable and no later than December 31, 2021, and the FCA has indicated that market participants should not rely on LIBOR being available after 2021. The U.S. Federal Reserve, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a steering committee comprised of large U.S. financial institutions, has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), a new index calculated by short-term repurchase agreements, backed by Treasury securities, as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. At this time, it is not possible to predict how markets will respond to SOFR or other alternative reference rates as the transition away from LIBOR is anticipated in coming years.

Our debt includes floating-rate loans and reverse repurchase agreements for which the interest rates are tied to LIBOR and real estate debt investments with interest payments based on LIBOR. There is currently no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. In addition, any benchmark may perform differently during any phase-out period than in the past. As such, the potential effect of any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined, and any changes to benchmark interest rates could increase our financing costs or decrease the income we earn on our real estate debt investments, which could impact our results of operations, cash flows and the market value of our investments. In addition, we may need to renegotiate certain of our loan agreements that extend past December 31, 2021, or June 30, 2023, depending on the applicable LIBOR tenor and pending the outcome of the LIBOR administrator’s consultation. Such amendments and restructurings could require us to incur significant expense and may subject us to disputes or litigation over the appropriateness or comparability to the relevant benchmark of the replacement reference rates. Moreover, the elimination of LIBOR and/or changes to another index could result in mismatches with the interest rate of investments that we are financing. In addition, the overall financial markets may be disrupted as a result of the phase-out or replacement of LIBOR. We are assessing the impact of a potential transition from LIBOR; however, we cannot reasonably estimate the impact of the transition at this time.

Risks Related to our Relationship with the Adviser and the Dealer Manager

We depend on the Adviser to select our investments and otherwise conduct our business, and any material adverse change in its financial condition or our relationship with the Adviser could have a material adverse effect on our business and ability to achieve our investment objectives.

Our success is dependent upon our relationship with, and the performance of, the Adviser in the acquisition and management of our real estate portfolio, and our corporate operations. The Adviser may suffer or become distracted by adverse financial or operational problems in connection with Blackstone’s business and activities unrelated to us and over which we have no control. Should the Adviser fail to allocate sufficient resources to perform its responsibilities to us for any reason, we may be unable to achieve our investment objectives or to pay distributions to our stockholders.

The termination or replacement of the Adviser could trigger a repayment event under our mortgage loans for some of our properties, the credit agreement governing any of our lines of credit and our repurchase agreements.

Lenders for certain of our properties may request provisions in the mortgage loan documentation that would make the termination or replacement of the Adviser an event requiring the immediate repayment of the full outstanding balance of the loan. The termination or replacement of the Adviser could trigger repayment of outstanding amounts under the credit agreements governing our lines of credit that we may obtain or under the repurchase agreements that we may enter into. If a repayment event occurs with respect to any of our properties, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

The Adviser's inability to retain the services of key real estate professionals could hurt our performance.

The Adviser's power to approve the acquisition of a particular investment, finance or refinance any new or existing investment or dispose of an existing investment rests with the Investment Committee, sub-committees of the Investment Committee or particular professionals employed by the Adviser, depending on the size and type of the investment. Accordingly, our success depends to a significant degree upon the contributions of certain key real estate professionals employed by the Adviser, each of whom would be difficult to replace. There is ever increasing competition among alternative asset firms, financial institutions, private equity firms, investment advisors, investment managers, real estate investment companies, real estate investment trusts and other industry participants for hiring and retaining qualified investment professionals and there can be no assurance that such professionals will continue to be associated with the us or the Adviser, particularly in light of our perpetual-life nature, or that replacements will perform well. Neither we nor the Adviser have employment agreements with these individuals and they may not remain associated with us. If any of these persons were to cease their association with us, our operating results could suffer. Our future success depends, in large part, upon the Adviser's ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, operational and marketing professionals. If the Adviser loses or is unable to obtain the services of highly skilled professionals, our ability to implement our investment strategies could be delayed or hindered.

Any material adverse change to the Dealer Manager's ability to successfully build and maintain a network of licensed broker-dealers could have a material adverse effect on our business and the Offering.

The dealer manager for the Offering is Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. Any material adverse change to the ability of our Dealer Manager to build and maintain a network of licensed securities broker-dealers and other agents could have a material adverse effect on our business and the Offering. If the Dealer Manager is unable to build and maintain a sufficient network of participating broker-dealers to distribute shares in the Offering, our ability to raise proceeds through the Offering and implement our investment strategy may be adversely affected. In addition, the Dealer Manager currently serves and may serve as dealer manager for other issuers. As a result, the Dealer Manager may experience conflicts of interest in allocating its time between the Offering and such other issuers, which could adversely affect our ability to raise proceeds through the Offering and implement our investment strategy. Further, the participating broker-dealers retained by the Dealer Manager may have numerous competing investment products, some with similar or identical investment strategies and areas of focus as us, which they may elect to emphasize to their retail clients.

You will not have the benefit of an independent due diligence review in connection with the Offering and, if a conflict of interest arises between us and Blackstone, we may incur additional fees and expenses.

Because the Adviser and the Dealer Manager are affiliates of Blackstone Real Estate, our sponsor, you will not have the benefit of an independent due diligence review and investigation of the type normally performed by an unaffiliated, independent underwriter and its counsel in connection with a securities offering. If any situation arises in which our interests are in conflict with those of the Adviser, the Dealer Manager or its affiliates, and we are required to retain independent counsel, we will incur additional fees and expenses.

The fees we pay in connection with the Offering and the agreements entered into with Blackstone and its affiliates were not determined on an arm's-length basis and therefore may not be on the same terms we could achieve from a third party.

The compensation paid to the Adviser, Dealer Manager and other Blackstone affiliates for services they provide us was not determined on an arm's-length basis. All service agreements, contracts or arrangements between or among Blackstone and its affiliates, including the Adviser and us, were not negotiated at arm's-length. Such agreements include our Advisory Agreement, the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement, our dealer manager agreement (the "Dealer Manager Agreement"), and any property related corporate services and other agreements we may enter into with affiliates of the Adviser from time to time.

We do not own the Blackstone name, but we may use it as part of our corporate name pursuant to a trademark license agreement with an affiliate of Blackstone. Use of the name by other parties or the termination of our trademark license agreement may harm our business.

We have entered into a trademark license agreement (“Trademark License Agreement”), with Blackstone TM L.L.C. (the “Licensor”), an affiliate of Blackstone, pursuant to which it has granted us a fully paid-up, royalty-free, non-exclusive, non-transferable license to use the name “Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.”. Under this agreement, we have a right to use this name for so long as the Adviser (or another affiliate of the Licensor) serves as our advisor (or another advisory entity) and the Adviser remains an affiliate of the Licensor under the Trademark License Agreement. The Trademark License Agreement may also be earlier terminated by either party as a result of certain breaches or for convenience upon 90 days’ prior written notice, provided that upon notification of such termination by us, the Licensor may elect to effect termination of the Trademark License Agreement immediately at any time after 30 days from the date of such notification. The Licensor and its affiliates, such as Blackstone, will retain the right to continue using the “Blackstone” name. We will further be unable to preclude the Licensor from licensing or transferring the ownership of the “Blackstone” name to third parties, some of whom may compete with us. Consequently, we will be unable to prevent any damage to goodwill that may occur as a result of the activities of the Licensor, Blackstone or others. Furthermore, in the event that the Trademark License Agreement is terminated, we will be required to, among other things, change our name. Any of these events could disrupt our recognition in the market place, damage any goodwill we may have generated and otherwise harm our business.

Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

Various potential and actual conflicts of interest will arise, and these conflicts may not be identified or resolved in a manner favorable to us.

Blackstone has conflicts of interest, or conflicting loyalties, as a result of the numerous activities and relationships of Blackstone, the Dealer Manager, the Adviser and the affiliates, partners, members, shareholders, officers, directors and employees of the foregoing, some of which are described herein. However, not all potential, apparent and actual conflicts of interest are included herein, and additional conflicts of interest could arise as a result of new activities, transactions or relationships commenced in the future. If any matter arises that we and our affiliates (including the Adviser) determine in our good faith judgment constitutes an actual and material conflict of interest, we and our affiliates (including the Adviser) will take such actions as we determine appropriate to mitigate the conflict. Transactions between us and Blackstone or its affiliates will require approval by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors. There can be no assurance that our board of directors or Blackstone will identify or resolve all conflicts of interest in a manner that is favorable to us.

The Adviser faces a conflict of interest because the fees it receives for services performed are based in part on our NAV, which the Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining.

The Adviser is paid a management fee for its services based on our NAV, which is calculated by State Street, based on valuations provided by the Adviser. In addition, the distributions to be received by the Special Limited Partner with respect to its performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership are based in part upon the Operating Partnership’s net assets (which is a component of our NAV). The calculation of our NAV includes certain subjective judgments with respect to estimating, for example, the value of our portfolio and our accrued expenses, net portfolio income and liabilities, and therefore, our NAV may not correspond to realizable value upon a sale of those assets. The Adviser may benefit by us retaining ownership of our assets at times when our stockholders may be better served by the sale or disposition of our assets in order to avoid a reduction in our NAV. If our NAV is calculated in a way that is not reflective of our actual NAV, then the purchase price of shares of our common stock or the price paid for the repurchase of your shares of common stock on a given date may not accurately reflect the value of our portfolio, and your shares may be worth less than the purchase price or more than the repurchase price. The valuation of our investments will affect the amount and timing of the management fee paid to the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner’s performance participation interest. As a result, there may be circumstances where the Adviser is incentivized to determine valuations that are higher than the actual fair value of our investments.

The Adviser’s management fee and the Special Limited Partner’s performance participation interest may not create proper incentives or may induce the Adviser and its affiliates to make certain investments, including speculative investments, that increase the risk of our real estate portfolio.

We pay the Adviser a management fee regardless of the performance of our portfolio. The Adviser’s entitlement to a management fee, which is not based upon performance metrics or goals, might reduce its incentive to devote its time and effort to seeking investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted returns for our portfolio. We would be required to pay the Adviser a management fee in a particular period even if we experienced a net loss or a decline in the value of our portfolio during that period.

The existence of the Special Limited Partner's 12.5% performance participation interest in our Operating Partnership, which is based on our total distributions plus the change in NAV per share, may create an incentive for the Adviser to make riskier or more speculative investments on our behalf or cause us to use more leverage than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based compensation. In addition, the change in NAV per share will be based on the value of our investments on the applicable measurement dates and not on realized gains or losses. As a result, the performance participation interest may receive distributions based on unrealized gains in certain assets at the time of such distributions and such gains may not be realized when those assets are eventually disposed of.

Because the management fee and performance participation are based on our NAV, the Adviser may also be motivated to accelerate acquisitions in order to increase NAV or, similarly, delay or curtail repurchases to maintain a higher NAV, and the Dealer Manager may also be incentivized to sell more shares of our common stock to increase aggregate NAV, which would, in each case, increase amounts payable to the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner, but may make it more difficult for us to efficiently deploy new capital.

Blackstone personnel work on other projects and conflicts may arise in the allocation of personnel between us and other projects.

The Adviser and its affiliates will devote such time as they determine to be necessary to conduct our business affairs in an appropriate manner. However, Blackstone personnel, including members of the Investment Committee, will work on other projects, serve on other committees (including boards of directors) and source potential investments for and otherwise assist the investment programs of Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities, including other investment programs to be developed in the future. Time spent on these other initiatives diverts attention from our activities, which could negatively impact us. Furthermore, Blackstone and Blackstone personnel derive financial benefit from these other activities, including fees and performance-based compensation. Our sponsor's personnel share in the fees and performance-based compensation generated by Other Blackstone Accounts. These and other factors create conflicts of interest in the allocation of time by such personnel.

Blackstone is subject to a number of conflicts of interest, regulatory oversight and legal and contractual restrictions due to its multiple business lines, which may reduce the synergies that we expect to draw on or otherwise reduce the opportunities available to us.

Blackstone has multiple business lines, including the Blackstone Capital Markets Group, which Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities and third parties, will in certain circumstances, engage for debt and equity financings and to provide other investment banking, brokerage, investment advisory or other services. As a result of these activities, Blackstone is subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest, greater regulatory oversight and more legal and contractual restrictions than if it had one line of business. For example, Blackstone may come into possession of information that limits our ability to engage in potential transactions. Similarly, other Blackstone businesses and their personnel may be prohibited by law or contract from sharing information with the Adviser or its affiliates that would be relevant to monitoring our investments and other activities. Additionally, Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts can be expected to enter into covenants that restrict or otherwise limit our ability to make investments in, or otherwise engage in, certain businesses or activities. For example, Other Blackstone Accounts could have granted exclusivity to a joint venture partner that limits us and Other Blackstone Accounts from owning assets within a certain distance of any of the joint venture's assets, or Blackstone or an Other Blackstone Account could have entered into a non-compete in connection with a sale or other transaction. These types of restrictions may negatively impact our ability to implement our investment program. Finally, certain personnel who are members of the investment team or investment committee may be excluded from participating in certain investment decisions due to conflicts involving other businesses or for other reasons, including other business activities, in which case we will not benefit from their experience. Our stockholders will not receive a benefit from any fees earned by Blackstone or its personnel from these other businesses.

Blackstone has implemented policies and procedures to address conflicts that arise as a result of its various activities, as well as regulatory and other legal considerations. Some of these policies and procedures, such as Blackstone's information wall policy, also have the effect of reducing firm-wide synergies and collaboration that the Adviser could otherwise expect to utilize for purposes of identifying and managing attractive investments. Blackstone personnel may be unable, for example, to assist with our activities of as a result of these walls. There can be no assurance that additional restrictions won't be imposed that would further limit the ability of Blackstone to share information internally.

Blackstone is under no obligation to decline any engagements or investments in order to make an investment opportunity available to us. Blackstone has long-term relationships with a significant number of corporations and their senior management. The Adviser and its affiliates will consider those relationships when evaluating an investment opportunity, which may result in the Adviser or its affiliates choosing not to make such an investment due to such relationships (e.g., investments in a competitor of a client or any other person with whom Blackstone has a relationship). We may be forced to sell or hold existing investments as a result of investment banking relationships or other relationships that Blackstone and its affiliates may have or transactions or investments Blackstone and its affiliates may make or have made. Therefore, there can be no assurance that all potentially suitable investment opportunities that come to the attention of Blackstone will be made available to us. See “—Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns” below. We may also co-invest with clients of Blackstone or other persons with whom Blackstone has a relationship in particular investment opportunities, and other aspects of these Blackstone relationships could influence the decisions made by the Adviser and its affiliates with respect to our investments and otherwise result in a conflict.

Blackstone, its affiliates and their related parties and personnel participate in underwriting and lending syndicates and otherwise act as arrangers of financing, including with respect to the public offering and private placement of debt or equity securities issued by, and loan proceeds borrowed by us or our subsidiaries or advising on such transactions. Underwritings and financings can be on a firm commitment basis or on an uncommitted, or “best efforts”, basis, and the underwriting or financing parties are under no duty to provide any commitment unless specifically set forth in the relevant contract. Blackstone can be expected to also provide placement or other similar services to purchasers or sellers of securities, including loans or instruments issued by its portfolio entities. A Blackstone broker-dealer will from time to time act as the managing underwriter, a member of the underwriting syndicate or broker for us or our subsidiaries, or as dealer, broker or advisor to a counterparty to us or our subsidiaries, and purchase securities from or sell securities to us, our subsidiaries, Other Blackstone Accounts or their portfolio entities, or advise on such transactions. Blackstone will also from time to time, on our behalf or on behalf of other parties to a transaction involving us, effect transactions, including transactions in the secondary markets, subject to applicable law that result in commissions or other compensation paid to Blackstone by us or the counterparty to the transaction, thereby creating a potential conflict of interest. Subject to applicable law, Blackstone will from time to time receive underwriting fees, discounts, placement commissions, loan modification or restructuring fees, servicing fees, capital markets, advisory fees, lending arrangement fees, asset/property management fees, insurance (including title insurance fees), incentive fees, consulting fees, monitoring fees, commitment fees, syndication fees, origination fees, organizational fees, operational fees, loan servicing fees, and financing and divestment fees (or, in each case, rebates in lieu of any such fees, whether in the form of purchase price discounts or otherwise, even in cases where Blackstone, an Other Blackstone Account or their portfolio entities are purchasing debt) or other compensation with respect to the foregoing activities, which are not required to be shared with us or our stockholders. Our independent directors will approve any transactions in which a Blackstone broker-dealer acts as underwriter, as broker for us, or as dealer, broker or advisor, on the other side of a transaction with us only where such directors believe in good faith that such transactions are appropriate for us, and our stockholders, by executing a subscription agreement for our shares, consent to all such transactions, along with other transactions involving conflicts described herein, to the fullest extent permitted by law. Sales of securities for our account will from time to time be bunched or aggregated with orders for other accounts of Blackstone including Other Blackstone Accounts. It could be impossible, as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their sole discretion, to receive the same price or execution on the entire volume of securities sold, and the various prices will, in certain circumstances, therefore be averaged which may be disadvantageous to us. When Blackstone serves as underwriter with respect to securities held by us or any of our subsidiaries, we could be subject to a “lock-up” period following the offering under applicable regulations during which time we would be unable to sell any securities subject to the “lock-up”. This may prejudice our ability to dispose of such securities at an opportune time. Blackstone employees are generally permitted to invest in alternative investment funds, real estate funds, hedge funds or other investment vehicles, including our potential competitors. Our stockholders will not receive any benefit from any such investments.

On October 1, 2015, Blackstone spun off its financial and strategic advisory services, restructuring and reorganization advisory services, and its Park Hill fund placement businesses and combined these businesses with PJT Partners Inc. (“PJT”), an independent financial advisory firm founded by Paul J. Taubman. While the combined business operates independently from Blackstone and is not an affiliate thereof, it is expected that there will be substantial overlapping ownership between Blackstone and PJT for a considerable period of time going forward. Therefore, conflicts of interest will arise in connection with transactions between or involving us, on the one hand, and PJT, on the other. The pre-existing relationship between Blackstone and its former personnel involved in financial and strategic advisory services at PJT, the overlapping ownership and co-investment and other continuing arrangements between PJT and Blackstone can be expected to influence the Adviser to select or recommend PJT to perform services for us (the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by us). Given that PJT is no longer an affiliate of Blackstone, the Adviser and its affiliates will be free to cause us to transact with PJT generally without restriction under our charter notwithstanding the relationship between Blackstone and PJT. See also “— The Adviser may face conflicts of interests in choosing our service providers and certain service providers may provide services to the Dealer Manager, the Adviser or Blackstone on more favorable terms than those payable by us” below.

Blackstone receives or obtains various kinds of data and information from us, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, including data and information relating to business operations, trends, budgets, customers and other metrics, some of which is sometimes referred to as “big data”. Blackstone can be expected to be better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, and otherwise develop investment themes, as a result of its access to (and rights regarding) this data and information from us, Other Blackstone Account and portfolio entities. Blackstone has entered and will continue to enter into information sharing and use arrangements, which will give Blackstone access to (and rights regarding) data that it would not otherwise obtain in the ordinary course, with us, Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio entities, related parties and service providers. Although Blackstone believes that these activities improve Blackstone’s investment management activities on our behalf and on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts, information obtained from us and portfolio entities also provides material benefits to Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts without compensation or other benefit accruing to us or our stockholders. For example, information from a portfolio entity can be expected to enable Blackstone to better understand a particular industry and execute trading and investment strategies in reliance on that understanding for Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts that do not own an interest in the portfolio entity, without compensation or benefit to us or the portfolio entities.

Furthermore, except for contractual obligations to third parties to maintain confidentiality of certain information, and regulatory limitations on the use of material nonpublic information, Blackstone is generally free to use data and information from our activities to assist in the pursuit of Blackstone’s various other activities, including to trade for the benefit of Blackstone or an Other Blackstone Account. For example, Blackstone’s ability to trade in securities of an issuer relating to a specific industry may, subject to applicable law, be enhanced by information of a portfolio entity in the same or related industry. Such trading is expected to provide a material benefit to Blackstone without compensation or other benefit to us or our stockholders.

The sharing and use of “big data” and other information presents potential conflicts of interest and investors acknowledge and agree that any benefits received by Blackstone or its personnel (including fees (in cash or in kind), costs and expenses) will not offset the Adviser’s management fee or otherwise be shared with investors. As a result, the Adviser has an incentive to pursue investments that have data and information that can be utilized in a manner that benefits Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts.

Other present and future activities of Blackstone and its affiliates (including the Adviser and the Dealer Manager) will from time to time give rise to additional conflicts of interest relating to us and our investment activities. In the event that any such conflict of interest arises, we will attempt to resolve such conflicts in a fair and equitable manner. Investors should be aware that conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of our interests.

Blackstone engages various advisors and operating partners who may co-invest alongside us, and there can be no assurance that such advisors and operating partners will continue to serve in such roles.

Blackstone, its affiliates and their personnel and related parties engage and retain strategic advisors, consultants, senior advisors, industry experts, joint venture and other partners and professionals, any of whom might be current or former executives or other personnel of the Adviser, its affiliates, portfolio entities or Other Blackstone Accounts (collectively, “Consultants”), to provide a variety of services. Similarly, we, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities retain and pay compensation to Consultants to provide services, or to undertake a build-up strategy to acquire and develop assets and businesses in a particular sector or involving a particular strategy. Any amounts paid by us or a portfolio entity to Consultants in connection with the above services, including cash fees, profits, or equity interests in a portfolio entity, discretionary bonus awards, performance-based compensation (e.g., promote), retainers and expense reimbursements, will be treated as our expenses or expenses of the portfolio entity, as the case may be, and will not, even if they have the effect of reducing any retainers or minimum amounts otherwise payable by the Adviser, be chargeable to the Adviser or deemed paid to or received by the Adviser, or offset or reduce any management fees to the Adviser. Also, Consultants may co-invest alongside us in investments, participate in long-term incentive plans of a portfolio entity, which generally will result in us being allocated a smaller share of an investment. Consultants’ benefits described in this paragraph may continue after termination of status as a Consultant.

The time, dedication and scope of work of a Consultant varies considerably. In some cases, a Consultant advises our sponsor on transactions, provides the Adviser with industry-specific insights and feedback on investment themes, assists in transaction due diligence, and makes introductions to, and provides reference checks on, management teams. In other cases, Consultants take on more extensive roles, including serving as executives or directors on the boards of portfolio entities and contributing to the identification and origination of new investment opportunities. We may rely on these Consultants to recommend the Adviser and us as a preferred investment partner and carry out our investment program, but there is no assurance that any Consultant will continue to be involved with us for any length of time. We, Blackstone, and/or portfolio companies can be expected to have formal or informal arrangements with Consultants that may or may not have termination options and may include compensation, no compensation, or deferred compensation until occurrence of a future event, such as commencement of a formal engagement. In certain cases, Consultants have attributes of Blackstone “employees” (e.g., they can be expected to have dedicated offices at Blackstone, receive administrative support from Blackstone personnel, participate in general meetings and events for Blackstone personnel or work on Blackstone matters as their primary or sole business activity, have Blackstone-related e-mail addresses or business cards and participate in certain benefit arrangements typically reserved for Blackstone employees), even though they are not Blackstone employees, affiliates or personnel for purposes of the Dealer Manager Agreement and the Advisory Agreement, and their salary and related expenses are paid by us or by portfolio entities without any reduction or offset to the Adviser’s management fees. Some Consultants work only for us and/or portfolio entities, while other Consultants may have other clients. In particular, in some cases, Consultants, including those with a “Senior Advisor” title, have been and will be engaged with the responsibility to source and recommend transactions to the Adviser potentially on a full-time and/or exclusive basis and, notwithstanding any overlap with the responsibilities of the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, the compensation to such Consultants could be borne fully by us (with no reduction or offset to the management fee paid to the Adviser). If such Senior Advisors generate investment opportunities on our behalf, such members may receive special additional fees or allocations comparable to those received by a third party in an arm’s length transaction. Consultants could have conflicts of interest between their work for us and portfolio entities, on the one hand, and themselves or other clients, on the other hand, and the Adviser is limited in its ability to monitor and mitigate these conflicts. Additionally, Consultants could provide services on behalf of both us and Other Blackstone Accounts, and any work performed by Consultants retained on our behalf could benefit such Other Blackstone Accounts (and alternatively, work performed by Consultants on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts could benefit us), and the sponsor shall have no obligation to allocate any portion of the costs to be borne by us in respect of such Consultant to such Other Blackstone Accounts.

We may source, sell and/or purchase assets either to or from the Adviser and its affiliates or issued by affiliates of the Adviser, and such transactions may cause conflicts of interest.

We may directly or indirectly source, sell and/or purchase all or any portion of an asset (or portfolio of assets/investments) to or from the Adviser and its affiliates or their respective related parties, including parties which such affiliates or related parties, or Other Blackstone Accounts, own or have invested in. Such transactions will be subject to the approval of a majority of directors (including a majority of our independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction. We may also source, sell to and/or purchase from third parties interests in or assets issued by affiliates of the Adviser or their respective related parties and such transactions would not require approval by our independent directors or an offset of any fees we otherwise owe to the Adviser or its affiliates. The transactions referred to in this paragraph involve conflicts of interest, as our sponsor and its affiliates may receive fees and other benefits, directly or indirectly, from or otherwise have interests in both parties to the transaction.

Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns.

Blackstone invests its own capital and third-party capital on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts in a wide variety of investment opportunities on a global basis. Not every opportunity suitable for us will be allocated to us in whole or in part. First, certain exceptions exist that allow specified types of investment opportunities that fall within our investment objectives or strategy to be allocated in whole or in part to Blackstone itself or Other Blackstone Accounts, such as strategic investments made by Blackstone itself (whether in financial institutions or otherwise) and investments by Other Blackstone Accounts that have investment objectives or guidelines similar to or overlapping with ours. It is expected that some activities of Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities will compete with us for one or more investment opportunities that are consistent with our investment objectives, and as a result such investment opportunities may only be available on a limited basis, or not at all, to us. The Adviser may have conflicting loyalties in determining whether an investment opportunity should be allocated to us or an Other Blackstone Account. Our sponsor has adopted guidelines and policies, which it can be expected to update from time to time, regarding allocation of investment opportunities.

With respect to Other Blackstone Accounts with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but that do not have priority over us (including the Private Core+ Accounts), investment opportunities are allocated among us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts in accordance with our sponsor's prevailing policies and procedures on a basis that the Adviser and its affiliates believe to be fair and reasonable in their sole discretion, which is generally pro rata based on relative available capital, subject to the following considerations: (i) any applicable investment objectives or focus of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (which, for us, includes our primary objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions), (ii) any investment limitations, parameters or contractual provisions of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (e.g., joint venture investments between us and an Other Blackstone Account must be on the same terms and satisfy the restrictions of all participants, such as lowest leverage targeted by any participant), (iii) the sector, geography/location, expected return profile, expected distribution rates, anticipated cash flows, expected stability or volatility of cash flows, leverage profile, risk profile, and other features of the applicable investment opportunity and its impact on portfolio concentration and diversification, (including, but not limited to, (A) allocations necessary for us or Other Blackstone Accounts to maintain a particular concentration in a certain type of investment (e.g., if an Other Blackstone Account follows a liquid strategy pursuant to which it sells a type of investment more or less frequently than us and we or such Other Blackstone Account needs a non pro rata additional allocation to maintain a particular concentration in that type of investment) and (B) whether a particular fund already has its desired exposure to the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question), (iv) avoiding allocation that could result in de minimis or odd lot investments and (v) legal, tax, accounting, regulatory and other considerations deemed relevant by the Adviser and its affiliates (including, without limitation, maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act).

Currently, Private Core+ Accounts invest in "core+" real estate and real estate-related assets in the United States and Canada (which are generally substantially stabilized assets generating relatively stable cash flow), with a focus on office, multifamily, industrial, retail and life sciences assets in major U.S. markets. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and the Private Core+ Accounts on the same terms, including at the lower leverage targeted by the Private Core+ Accounts, such investment will be generally allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above (including maintaining our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act). Certain Other Blackstone Accounts also invest in real estate debt with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but do not have priority over us. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, such investment will be allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above. There may be instances where an overlapping investment opportunity would have satisfied our primary investment objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions assuming our targeted leverage ratio in the range of 60%, but which does not satisfy our investment objectives at the lower targeted leverage ratio of the Private Core+ Accounts. If the Adviser and its affiliates determine to use the lower leverage ratio, such overlapping investment opportunity would not be allocated to us in whole or part. A sharing of the investment opportunity at different leverage ratios would not be possible because such joint venture investments with the Private Core+ Accounts must be on the same terms (including leverage ratio).

Furthermore, certain of the Other Blackstone Accounts that invest in "opportunistic" real estate and real estate-related assets globally (which often are undermanaged assets and with higher potential for equity appreciation) have priority over us with respect to such investment opportunities (together with future accounts with similar investment strategies, the "Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts") and select investments (e.g., certain core+ life sciences investments) will be first offered to certain Other Blackstone Accounts (which we generally expect to have investment strategies distinct from ours but can overlap to some extent). The Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts had approximately \$13.8 billion of unused capital commitments as of December 31, 2020. Other Blackstone Accounts having priority over us will result in fewer investment opportunities being made available to us.

The Adviser and its affiliates calculate available capital, weigh the factors described above (which will not be weighted equally) and make other investment allocation decisions in accordance with their prevailing policies and procedures in their sole discretion, taking into account a variety of considerations, which may include, without limitation, net asset value, any actual or anticipated allocations, expected future fundraising and uses of capital, applicable investment guidelines, excuse rights and investor preferences, any or all reserves, vehicle sizes, targeted amounts of securities as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates, geographic limitations and actual or anticipated capital needs or other factors determined by the Adviser and its affiliates. The manner in which our available capital is determined may differ from, or subsequently change with respect to, Other Blackstone Accounts. The amounts and forms of leverage utilized for investments will also be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their sole discretion. Any differences or adjustments with respect to the manner in which available capital is determined with respect to us or Other Blackstone Accounts may adversely impact our allocation of particular investment opportunities. There is no assurance that any conflicts arising out of the foregoing will be resolved in our favor. Blackstone is entitled to amend its policies and procedures at any time without prior notice or our consent.

The amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by us may be less than or exceed the amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by Other Blackstone Accounts. Such variation may create an incentive for our sponsor to allocate a greater percentage of an investment opportunity to us or such Other Blackstone Accounts, as the case may be.

Under certain circumstances, our Adviser may determine not to pursue some or all of an investment opportunity within our investment objectives and guidelines, including without limitation, as a result of our prior investments, business or other reasons applicable to us, Other Blackstone Accounts, Blackstone or its affiliates.

Under certain circumstances, our Adviser may determine not to pursue some or all of an investment opportunity within our investment objectives and guidelines, including without limitation, as a result of business, reputational or other reasons applicable to us, Other Blackstone Accounts, Blackstone or its affiliates. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may determine that we should not pursue some or all of an investment opportunity, including, by way of example and without limitation, because we have already invested sufficient capital in the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question, as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, or the investment is not appropriate for us for other reasons as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith reasonable sole discretion. In any such case Blackstone could, thereafter, offer such opportunity to other parties, including Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio entities, joint venture partners, related parties or third parties. Any such Other Blackstone Accounts may be advised by a different Blackstone business group with a different investment committee, which could determine an investment opportunity to be more attractive than the Adviser believes to be the case. In any event, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's assessment will prove correct or that the performance of any investments actually pursued by us will be comparable to any investment opportunities that are not pursued by us. Blackstone, including its personnel, will, in certain circumstances, receive compensation from any such party that makes the investment, including an allocation of carried interest or referral fees, and any such compensation could be greater than amounts paid by us to the Adviser. In some cases Blackstone earns greater fees when Other Blackstone Accounts participate alongside or instead of us in an investment.

When the Adviser and its affiliates determine not to pursue some or all of an investment opportunity for us that would otherwise be within our investment objectives and strategies, and Blackstone provides the opportunity or offers the opportunity to Other Blackstone Accounts, Blackstone, including its personnel (including real estate personnel), can be expected to receive compensation from the Other Blackstone Accounts, whether or not in respect of a particular investment, including an allocation of carried interest or referral fees, and any such compensation could be greater than amounts paid by us to the Adviser. As a result, the Adviser (including real estate personnel who receive such compensation) could be incentivized to allocate investment opportunities away from us to or source investment opportunities for Other Blackstone Accounts.

The Adviser and its affiliates make good faith determinations for allocation decisions based on expectations that will, in certain circumstances, prove inaccurate. Information unavailable to the Adviser, or circumstances not foreseen by the Adviser at the time of allocation, may cause an investment opportunity to yield a different return than expected. For example, an investment opportunity that the Adviser and its affiliates determine to be consistent with the return objective of Other Blackstone Accounts rather than us may not match the expectations and underwriting of the Adviser and its affiliates and generate an actual return that would have been appropriate for us. Conversely, an investment that the Adviser and its affiliates expect to be consistent with our return objectives will, in certain circumstances, fail to achieve them. There is no assurance that any conflicts arising out of the foregoing will be resolved in our favor. Blackstone is entitled to amend its policies and procedures at any time without prior notice or our consent.

Our board of directors has adopted a resolution that renounces our interest or expectancy with respect to business opportunities and competitive activities.

Our board of directors has adopted a resolution that renounces our interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, business opportunities, and provides that none of Blackstone or its affiliates, our directors or any person our directors control must refrain from competing with us or present to us such business opportunities. Under this resolution Blackstone and its affiliates and our directors or any person our directors control would not be obligated to present to us opportunities unless those opportunities are expressly offered to such person in his or her capacity as a director or officer and intended exclusively for us or any of our subsidiaries, and those persons will be able to engage in competing activities without any restriction imposed as a result of Blackstone's or its affiliates' status as a stockholder or Blackstone's affiliates' status as our officers or directors.

We co-invest with Blackstone affiliates and such investments are at times in different parts of the capital structure of an issuer and may otherwise involve conflicts of interest. When we hold investments in which Other Blackstone Accounts have a different principal investment, conflicts of interest arise between us and Other Blackstone Accounts, and the Adviser may take actions that are adverse to us.

We co-invest with Other Blackstone Accounts in investments that are suitable for both us and such Other Blackstone Accounts. We may hold an interest in an investment that is different (including with respect to relative seniority) than the interests held by Other Blackstone Accounts (and in certain circumstances, the Adviser will be unaware of an Other Blackstone Account's participation, as a result of information walls or otherwise). In these situations, conflicts of interest will arise. In order to mitigate any such conflicts of interest, in certain circumstances we will likely recuse ourselves from participating in any decisions relating or with respect to such investment by us or the applicable investments by the Other Blackstone Accounts, or by establishing groups separated by information barriers (which can be expected to be temporary and limited purpose in nature) within Blackstone to act on behalf of each of the clients. Despite these, and any of the other actions described below that the Adviser may take to mitigate the conflict, Blackstone may be required to take action when it will have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, which may adversely impact us. In that regard, actions may be taken for the Other Blackstone Accounts that are adverse to us (and vice versa). If the Other Blackstone Account maintains voting rights with respect to the securities it holds, or if we do not recuse ourselves, Blackstone may be required to take action where it will have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and such Other Blackstone Account, which may adversely impact us. If we recuse ourselves from decision-making, we will generally rely upon a third party to make the decisions, and the third party could have conflicts or otherwise make decisions that Blackstone would not have made.

There can be no assurance that any conflict will be resolved in our favor. Conflicts can also be expected to arise in determining the amount of an investment, if any, to be allocated among potential investors and the respective terms thereof. There can be no assurance that the return on our investment will be equivalent to or better than the returns obtained by the other affiliates participating in the transaction. In addition, it is anticipated that in a bankruptcy proceeding our interest will likely be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected by virtue of such Other Blackstone Accounts' involvement and actions relating to such investment. For example, in circumstances where we hold a junior mezzanine interest in an issuer, holders of more senior classes of debt issued by such entity (which may include Other Blackstone Accounts) may take actions for their benefit (particularly in circumstances where such issuer faces financial difficulty or distress) that further subordinate or adversely impact the value of our investment in such issuer.

In connection with negotiating loans, bank or securitization financings in respect of our real estate-related transactions, Blackstone will generally obtain the right to participate on its own behalf (or on behalf of vehicles it manages) in a portion of the financings with respect to such Blackstone-sponsored transactions (including transactions where the underlying collateral includes property owned by Other Blackstone Accounts) upon an agreed upon set of terms. We do not believe that this arrangement has an effect on the overall terms and conditions negotiated with the arrangers of such senior loans other than as described in the preceding sentence. If we make or have an investment in a property in which an Other Blackstone Account has a mezzanine or other debt investment, or vice versa, Blackstone may have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and to other affiliates. Such investments may inherently give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest between or among the various classes of securities that may be held by such entities. Because of the affiliation with Blackstone, the Adviser may have a greater incentive to invest in Blackstone-sponsored financings (as compared to real estate-related financings sponsored by other real estate firms or financial sponsors). In certain circumstances, we may be required to commit funds necessary for an investment prior to the time that all anticipated debt (senior and/or mezzanine) financing has been secured. In such circumstance, Other Blackstone Accounts and/or Blackstone itself (using, in whole or in part, its own balance sheet capital), may provide bridge or other short-term financing and/or commitments, which at the time of establishment are intended to be replaced and/or syndicated with longer-term financing. In any such circumstance, the Other Blackstone Accounts and/or Blackstone itself may receive compensation for providing such financing and/or commitment (including origination, ticking or commitment fees), which fees will not be shared with and/or otherwise result in an offset of the management fee paid to the Adviser. The conflicts applicable to Other Blackstone Accounts who invest in different securities of issuers will apply equally to Blackstone itself in such situations.

To the extent that we make or have an investment in, or through the purchase of debt obligations become a lender to, a company in which an Other Blackstone Account has a debt or equity investment (including through investments in CMBS where the underlying properties are owned by Other Blackstone Accounts), or if an Other Blackstone Account participates in a separate tranche of a financing with respect to a portfolio entity, Blackstone will generally have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and to Other Blackstone Accounts. In that regard, actions may be taken for the Other Blackstone Accounts that are adverse to us (and vice versa). Moreover, we will generally "follow the vote" of other similarly situated third-party creditors (if any) in voting and governance matters where conflicts of interest exist and will have a limited ability to separately protect our investment and will be dependent upon such third parties' actions (which may not be as capable as the Adviser and may have other conflicts arising from their other relationships, both with Blackstone and other third parties that could impact their decisions). In addition, conflicts can also be expected to arise in determining the amount of an investment, if any, to be allocated among potential investors and the respective terms thereof.

We may seek to participate in investments relating to (i) the refinancing or modifications of loan investments or portfolios held or proposed to be acquired by certain Other Blackstone Accounts, and Other Blackstone Accounts may refinance a loan currently held by us and/or (ii) portfolio entities of one or more Other Blackstone Accounts, including primary or secondary issuances of loans or other interests by such portfolio entities. While it is expected that our participation in connection with any such transactions will generally be negotiated by third parties, such transactions will give rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest.

We may invest in joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts or divide a pool of investments among us and Other Blackstone Accounts.

To the extent we acquire properties through joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts, such investments will be allocated as described above, and we may be allocated interests in such joint ventures that are smaller than the interests of the Other Blackstone Accounts. Generally, we expect the level of control we have with respect to any joint venture will correspond to our economic interest in such joint venture. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts. Such joint venture investments will involve risks and conflicts of interests. See “—Risks Related Investments in Real Estate—We may make a substantial amount of joint venture investments, including with Blackstone affiliates. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on the financial condition of our joint venture partners and disputes between us and our joint venture partners.”

Our sponsor may have an opportunity to acquire a portfolio or pool of assets, securities and instruments in a single or related transactions with a particular seller that it determines in its sole discretion should be divided and allocated among us and Other Blackstone Accounts, including where certain of such assets, securities or instruments are specifically allocated (in whole or in part) to us and such Other Blackstone Accounts. Such allocations generally would be based on its assessment of, among other things, the expected returns and risk profile of the portfolio and each of the assets therein and may provide greater benefits to Other Blackstone Accounts than to us (or vice versa). For example, some of the assets in a pool may have an opportunistic return profile not appropriate for us. Also, a pool may contain both debt and equity instruments that our sponsor determines should be allocated to different funds. In all of these situations, the combined purchase price paid to a seller would be allocated among the multiple assets, securities and instruments in the pool based on a determination by the seller, by a third-party valuation firm and/or by the Adviser and its affiliates, and therefore among us and the Other Blackstone Accounts acquiring any of the assets, securities and instruments, although our sponsor could, in certain circumstances, allocate value to us and such Other Blackstone Accounts on a different basis than the contractual purchase price. To the extent that any such allocations would cause us to participate in a transaction with Other Blackstone Accounts for a portfolio or pool of assets, securities and instruments that we otherwise may not have acquired individually, our sponsor will have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and to Other Blackstone Accounts.

Similarly, there will likely be circumstances in which we and Other Blackstone Accounts will sell assets in a single or related transactions to a buyer. In some cases a counterparty will require an allocation of value in the purchase or sale contract, though our sponsor could determine such allocation of value is not accurate and should not be relied upon. Unless an appraisal is required by our charter, our sponsor will generally rely upon internal analysis to determine the ultimate allocation of value, though it could also obtain third-party valuation reports. Regardless of the methodology for allocating value, our sponsor will have conflicting duties to us and Other Blackstone Accounts when they buy or sell assets together in a portfolio, including as a result of different financial incentives our sponsor has with respect to different vehicles, most clearly when the fees and compensation, including performance-based compensation, earned from the different vehicles differ. There can be no assurance that our investment will not be valued or allocated a purchase price that is higher or lower than it might otherwise have been allocated if such investment were acquired or sold independently rather than as a component of a portfolio shared with Other Blackstone Accounts.

The amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by us may be less than or exceed the amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by Other Blackstone Accounts. Such variation may create an incentive for our sponsor to allocate a greater percentage of an investment opportunity to us or such Other Blackstone Accounts, as the case may be.

Blackstone may structure certain investments such that Blackstone will face conflicting fiduciary duties to us and certain debt funds.

It is expected that Blackstone will structure certain investments such that one or more mezzanine or other investment funds, structured vehicles or other collective investment vehicles primarily investing in senior secured loans, distressed debt, subordinated debt, high-yield securities, CMBS and other similar debt instruments managed by affiliates of Blackstone (collectively, “Debt Funds”) are offered the opportunity to participate in the debt tranche of an investment allocated to us. The Adviser and its affiliates owe fiduciary duties to the Debt Funds as well as to us. If the Debt Funds purchase high-yield securities or other debt instruments related to a property or real estate company that we hold an investment in (or if we make or have an investment in or, through the purchase of debt obligations become a lender to, a company or property in which a Debt Fund or an Other Blackstone Account or another Blackstone real estate fund or vehicle has a mezzanine or other debt investment), the Adviser and its affiliates will face a conflict of interest in respect of the advice given to, or the decisions made with regard to, the Debt Funds, such Other Blackstone Accounts and us (e.g., with respect to the terms of such high-yield securities or other debt instruments, the enforcement of covenants, the terms of recapitalizations and the resolution of workouts or bankruptcies). Similarly, certain Other Blackstone Accounts can be expected to invest in securities of publicly traded companies that are actual or potential investments of ours. The trading activities of Other Blackstone Accounts may differ from or be inconsistent with activities that are undertaken for our account in any such securities. In addition, we may not pursue an investment otherwise within our investment objectives and guidelines as a result of such trading activities by Other Blackstone Accounts.

Blackstone may raise and/or manage Other Blackstone Accounts, which could result in the reallocation of Blackstone personnel and the direction of potential investments to such Other Blackstone Accounts.

Blackstone reserves the right to raise and/or manage Other Blackstone Accounts, including opportunistic and stabilized and substantially stabilized real estate funds or separate accounts, dedicated managed accounts, investments suitable for lower risk, lower return funds or higher risk, higher return funds, real estate debt obligation and trading investment vehicles, real estate funds primarily making investments globally, in a particular region outside of the U.S. and Canada, or in a single sector of the real estate investment space (e.g., office, industrial, retail or multifamily) or making non-controlling investments in public and private debt and equity securities and/or investment funds that may have the same or similar investment objectives or guidelines as us or investments, including those raised by us and one or more managed accounts (or other similar arrangements structured through an entity) for the benefit of one or more specific investors (or related group of investors) which, in each case, may have investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours. See “—Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns.” In particular, we expect that there will be overlap of real estate and real estate debt investment opportunities with certain Other Blackstone Accounts that are actively investing and similar overlap with future Other Blackstone Accounts. The closing of an Other Blackstone Account could result in the reallocation of Blackstone personnel, including reallocation of existing real estate professionals, to such Other Blackstone Account. In addition, potential investments that may be suitable for us may be directed toward such Other Blackstone Account.

Blackstone’s potential involvement in financing a third party’s purchase of assets from us could lead to potential or actual conflicts of interest.

We may from time to time dispose of all or a portion of an investment by way of a third-party purchaser’s bid where Blackstone or one or more Other Blackstone Accounts is providing financing as part of such bid or acquisition of the investment or underlying assets thereof. This may include the circumstance where Blackstone or one or more Other Blackstone Accounts is making commitments to provide financing at or prior to the time such third-party purchaser commits to purchase such investments or assets from us. Such involvement of Blackstone or one or more Other Blackstone Accounts as such a provider of debt financing in connection with the potential acquisition of portfolio investments by third parties from us may give rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest.

We may provide debt financing in connection with acquisitions by third parties of assets owned by Other Blackstone Accounts.

We may provide financing as part of a third-party purchaser's bid or acquisition of (or investment in) a portfolio entity (or the underlying assets of) owned by one or more Other Blackstone Accounts (or in connection with the acquisitions by one or more Other Blackstone Accounts or their affiliates of assets or interests (and/or portfolios thereof) owned by a third party). This may include making commitments to provide financing at, prior to or around the time that any such purchaser commits to or makes such investments. We may make investments and provide debt financing with respect to portfolio entities in which Other Blackstone Accounts and/or affiliates hold or subsequently acquire an interest. While the terms and conditions of any such arrangements will generally be on market terms, the involvement of the Other Blackstone Accounts or affiliates in such transactions may affect credit decisions and the terms of such transactions or arrangements and/or may otherwise influence the Adviser's decisions, which will give rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest and which may adversely impact us. For example, such transactions may involve the partial or complete payoff of such loans (with related proceeds being received by the applicable Other Blackstone Accounts) and/or otherwise result in restructurings of terms and pricing relating to such existing loans with the borrowers thereof in respect of which such Other Blackstone Accounts may receive refinancing proceeds and/or a retained interest in such loans in accordance with such restructuring arrangements. Additionally, in certain situations we may not commit to provide financing until a third party has committed to make a deposit in connection with the acquisition of an investment from an Other Blackstone Account, which may result in us being disadvantaged in the overall bid process or potentially not consummating the investment.

Disputes between Blackstone and our joint venture partners who have pre-existing investments with Blackstone may affect our investments relating thereto.

Some of the third-party operators and joint-venture partners with which the Adviser may elect to co-invest our capital may have pre-existing investments with Blackstone. The terms of these preexisting investments may differ from the terms upon which we invest with such operators and partners. To the extent a dispute arises between Blackstone and such operators and partners, our investments relating thereto may be affected.

Certain principals and employees will, in certain circumstances, be involved in and have a greater financial interest in the performance of other Blackstone funds or accounts, and such activities may create conflicts of interest in making investment decisions on our behalf.

Certain Blackstone personnel will, in certain circumstances, be subject to a variety of conflicts of interest relating to their responsibilities to us, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, and their outside personal or business activities, including as members of investment or advisory committees or boards of directors of or advisors to investment funds, corporations, foundations or other organizations. Such positions create a conflict if such other entities have interests that are adverse to those of us, including if such other entities compete with us for investment opportunities or other resources. The Blackstone personnel in question may have a greater financial interest in the performance of the other entities than our performance. This involvement may create conflicts of interest in making investments on our behalf and on behalf of such other funds, accounts and other entities. Although the Adviser will generally seek to minimize the impact of any such conflicts, there can be no assurance they will be resolved favorably for us. Also, Blackstone personnel are generally permitted to invest in alternative investment funds, private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other investment vehicles, as well as engage in other personal trading activities relating to companies, assets, securities or instruments (subject to Blackstone's Code of Ethics requirements), some of which will involve conflicts of interests. Such personal securities transactions will, in certain circumstances, relate to securities or instruments, which can be expected to also be held or acquired by us or Other Blackstone Accounts, or otherwise relate to companies or issuers in which we have or acquire a different principal investment (including, for example, with respect to seniority). There can be no assurance that conflicts of interest arising out of such activities will be resolved in our favor. Investors will not receive any benefit from any such investments, and the financial incentives of Blackstone personnel in such other investments could be greater than their financial incentives in relation to us.

The Adviser may face conflicts of interests in choosing our service providers and certain service providers may provide services to the Dealer Manager, the Adviser or Blackstone on more favorable terms than those payable by us.

Certain third-party advisors and other service providers and vendors to us (including accountants, administrators, lenders, bankers, brokers, attorneys, consultants, title agents, property managers and investment or commercial banking firms) are owned by Blackstone, us or Other Blackstone Accounts or provide goods or services to, or have other business, personal, financial or other relationships with, Blackstone, the Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities, the Dealer Manager, the Adviser and affiliates and personnel of the foregoing. Also, advisors, lenders, investors, commercial counterparties, vendors and service providers (including any of their affiliates or personnel) to us could have other commercial or personal relationships with Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their respective affiliates, personnel or family members of personnel of the foregoing.

Although Blackstone selects service providers and vendors it believes are most appropriate in the circumstances based on its knowledge of such service providers and vendors (which knowledge is generally greater in the case of service providers and vendors that have other relationships to Blackstone), the relationship of service providers and vendors to Blackstone as described above will, in certain circumstances, influence Blackstone in deciding whether to select, recommend or form such an advisor or service provider to perform services for us, the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by us, and incentivize Blackstone to engage such service provider over a third party, utilize the services of such service providers and vendors more frequently than would be the case absent the conflict, or to cause us to pay such service providers and vendors higher fees or commissions than would be the case absent the conflict. The incentive could be created by current income and/or the generation of enterprise value in a service provider or vendor; Blackstone may also have an incentive to invest in or create service providers and vendors to realize on these opportunities. Furthermore, Blackstone will from time to time encourage third-party service providers to Other Blackstone Accounts to use other service providers and vendors in which Blackstone has an interest, and Blackstone has an incentive to use third-party service providers who do so as a result of the additional business for the related service providers and vendors. Fees paid to or value created in these service providers and vendors do not offset or reduce the Adviser's management fee and are not otherwise shared with us.

In the case of brokers of securities, our sponsor has a best execution policy that it updates from time to time to comply with regulatory requirements in applicable jurisdictions.

Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio entities, and personnel and related parties of the foregoing will receive fees and compensation, including performance-based and other incentive fees, for products and services provided to us, such as fees for asset, development and property management; arranging, underwriting, syndication or refinancing of a loan or investment (or other additional fees, including acquisition fees, loan modification or restructuring fees); loan servicing; special servicing; other servicing; administrative services; advisory services on purchase or sale of an asset or company; other advisory services; investment banking and capital market services; placement agent services; fund administration; internal legal and tax planning services; information technology products and services; insurance procurement; brokerage solutions and risk management services; data extraction and management products and services; fees for monitoring and oversight of loans, property, title and/or other types of insurance and related services; and other products and services (including but not limited to restructuring, consulting, monitoring, commitment, syndication, origination, organizational and financing, and divestment services). Such parties will also provide products and services for fees to Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, and their personnel and related parties, as well as third parties. Through its Innovations group, Blackstone incubates businesses that can be expected to provide goods and services to us, our portfolio properties, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates, as well as other Blackstone related parties and third parties. By contracting for a product or service from a business related to Blackstone, we would provide not only current income to the business and its stakeholders, but could also create significant enterprise value in them, which would not be shared with us or our stockholders and could benefit Blackstone directly and indirectly. Also, Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, and their personnel and related parties will, in certain circumstances, receive compensation or other benefits, such as through additional ownership interests or otherwise, directly related to the consumption of products and services by us. We will incur expense in negotiating for any such fees and services. Finally, Blackstone and its personnel and related parties may also receive compensation for origination expenses and with respect to unconsummated transactions.

Portfolio entities of Other Blackstone Accounts are and will be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions and other arrangements with us for the provision of goods and services, purchase and sale of assets and other matters. In addition, certain of our portfolio entities may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions and other arrangements with Other Blackstone Accounts for the provision of goods and services, purchase and sale of assets and other matters. These agreements, transactions and other arrangements will involve payment of fees and other amounts, none of which will result in any offset to the management fees we pay to the Adviser notwithstanding that some of the services provided by such portfolio entity are similar in nature to the services provided by the Adviser. Generally, we may engage Blackstone-affiliated portfolio entities or allow our portfolio entities to be engaged by Blackstone-affiliated entities only if a majority of our board of directors, and a majority of the affiliate transaction committee (which is comprised of each of our independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties.

We may engage portfolio entities of Other Blackstone Accounts and Other Blackstone Accounts may engage our portfolio entities to provide some or all of the following services: (a) corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting/audit (including valuation support services), account management, corporate secretarial services, data management, directorship services, finance/budget, human resources, information technology, judicial processes, legal, operational coordination (i.e., coordination with JV partners, property managers), risk management, tax and treasury; (b) loan management (including, without limitation, monitoring, restructuring and work-out of performing, sub-performing and nonperforming loans, administrative services, and cash management); (c) management services (i.e., management by a portfolio entity, Blackstone affiliate or third party (e.g., a third-party manager) of operational services); (d) operational services (i.e., general management of day to day operations, including, without limitation, construction management, leasing services, project management and property management); and (e) transaction support services (including, without limitation, managing relationships with brokers and other potential sources of investments, identifying potential investments, coordinating with investors, assembling relevant information, conducting financial and market analyses and modelling, coordinating closing/post-closing procedures for acquisitions, dispositions and other transactions, coordination of design and development works, overseeing brokers, lawyers, accountants and other advisors, providing legal and accounting services, assistance with due diligence, preparation of project feasibilities, site visits, and specification of technical analysis and review of (i) design and structural work, (ii) architectural, façade and external finishes, (iii) certifications, (iv) operations and maintenance manuals and (v) statutory documents).

Such portfolio entities of Other Blackstone Accounts that can be expected to provide services to us include, without limitation, the following, and may include additional portfolio entities that may be formed or acquired in the future:

LivCor. We have engaged LivCor, L.L.C., a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our multifamily properties.

Equity Office Management/Equity Office Properties. We have engaged Equity Office Management, L.L.C., a portfolio company owned by Blackstone-advised funds for certain of our office properties.

ShopCore. We have engaged ShopCore Properties TRS Management LLC, a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our retail properties.

Link. We have engaged Link Industrial Properties Holdco LLC, a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our industrial properties.

BRE Hotels and Resorts. We have engaged BRE Hotels & Resorts LLC, a portfolio company controlled (but not owned) by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our hotel properties.

Revantage. We have engaged Revantage Corporate Services, LLC, a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, legal, tax, and treasury, as applicable) and transaction support services to certain of our investments directly.

We compensate these service providers and vendors owned by the Other Blackstone Accounts for services rendered to us, including through promote or other incentive-based compensation payable to their management teams and other related parties. The incentive-based compensation paid with respect to a portfolio entity or property will vary from the incentive based compensation paid with respect to other portfolio entities and properties; as a result the management team or other related parties may have greater incentives with respect to certain properties and portfolio entities relative to others, and the performance of certain properties and portfolio entities may provide incentives to retain management that also service other properties and portfolio entities. Such service providers and vendors may charge for certain goods and services at rates generally consistent with those available in the market for similar goods and services. The discussion regarding the determination of market rates below applies equally in respect of the fees and expenses of the portfolio entity service providers, if charged at rates generally consistent with those available in the market. Such service providers and vendors may also pass through expenses for other services on a cost reimbursement, no-profit or break-even basis, in which case the service provider allocates costs and expenses directly associated with work performed for our benefit to us, along with any related tax costs and an allocation of the service provider's overhead, including any of the following: salaries, wages, benefits and travel expenses; marketing and advertising fees and expenses; legal, accounting and other professional fees and disbursements; office space and equipment; insurance premiums; technology expenditures, including hardware and software costs; costs to engage recruitment firms to hire employees; diligence expenses; one-time costs, including costs related to building-out and winding-down a portfolio property; taxes; and other operating and capital expenditures. Any of the foregoing costs, although allocated in a particular period, will, in certain circumstances, relate to activities occurring outside the period, and therefore we could pay more than our pro rata portion of fees for services. The allocation of overhead among the entities and assets to which services are provided can be expected to be based on any of a number of different methodologies, including, without limitation, "cost" basis as described above, "time-allocation" basis, "per unit" basis, "per square footage" basis or "fixed percentage" basis. There can be no assurance that a different manner of allocation would result in our bearing less or more costs and expenses. A service provider may subcontract certain of its responsibilities to other portfolio entities. In such circumstances, the relevant subcontractor could invoice the portfolio entity for fees (or in the case of a cost reimbursement arrangement, for allocable costs and expenses) in respect of the services provided by the subcontractor. The portfolio entity, if charging on a cost reimbursement, no-profit or break-even basis, would in turn allocate those costs and expenses as it allocates other fees and expenses as described above. Similarly, Other Blackstone Accounts, their portfolio entities and Blackstone may engage our portfolio entities to provide services, and these portfolio entities will generally charge for services in the same manner described above, but we generally will not be reimbursed for any costs (such as start-up costs) relating to such portfolio entity incurred prior to such engagement.

We, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates are expected to enter into joint ventures with third parties to which the service providers and vendors described above will provide services. In some of these cases, the third-party joint venture partner may negotiate to not pay its pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses to be allocated as described above, in which case we, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates that also use the services of the portfolio entity service provider will, directly or indirectly, pay the difference, or the portfolio entity service provider will bear a loss equal to the difference. Portfolio entity service providers described in this section are generally owned and controlled by one or more Blackstone funds such as Other Blackstone Accounts. In certain instances a similar company could be owned or controlled by Blackstone directly. Service providers described in this risk factor are generally owned and controlled by a Blackstone fund, such as the Other Blackstone Accounts.

Blackstone has a general practice of not entering into any arrangements with advisors, vendors or service providers that provide lower rates or discounts to Blackstone itself compared to those available to us for the same services. However, legal fees for unconsummated transactions are often charged at a discount rate, such that if we consummate a higher percentage of transactions with a particular law firm than Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates, we could indirectly pay a higher net effective rate for the services of that law firm than Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts or their affiliates. Also, advisors, vendors and service providers often charge different rates or have different arrangements for different types of services. For example, advisors, vendors and service providers often charge fees based on the complexity of the matter as well as the expertise and time required to handle it. Therefore, to the extent the types of services used by us are different from those used by Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates and personnel, we can be expected to pay different amounts or rates than those paid by such other persons. Similarly, Blackstone, the Other Blackstone Accounts and affiliates and we can be expected to enter into agreements or other arrangements with vendors and other similar counterparties (whether such counterparties are affiliated or unaffiliated with Blackstone) from time to time whereby such counterparty will, in certain circumstances, charge lower rates (or no fee) or provide discounts or rebates for such counterparty's products or services depending on the volume of transactions in the aggregate or other factors.

In addition to the service providers (including portfolio entity service providers) and vendors described above, we will engage in transactions with one or more businesses that are owned or controlled by Blackstone directly, not through one of its funds, including the businesses described below. These businesses will, in certain circumstances, also enter into transactions with other counterparties of ours. Blackstone could benefit from these transactions and activities through current income and creation of enterprise value in these businesses. Furthermore, Blackstone will from time to time encourage our third-party service providers to use other Blackstone-affiliated service providers and vendors in connection with our business and the business of portfolio entities and unaffiliated entities, and Blackstone has an incentive to use third-party service providers who do so as a result of the indirect benefit to Blackstone and additional business for the related service providers and vendors. No fees charged by these service providers and vendors will offset or reduce the Adviser's management fees. Furthermore, Blackstone, the Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates and related parties will use the services of these Blackstone affiliates, including at different rates. Although Blackstone believes the services provided by its affiliates are equal or better than those of third parties, Blackstone directly benefits from the engagement of these affiliates, and there is therefore an inherent conflict of interest.

Blackstone-affiliated service providers and vendors, include, without limitation:

CTIMCO. CT Investment Management LLC ("CTIMCO"), is the investment management business operated by Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies that specializes in real estate-related debt investments with a focus on mortgage loans that are backed by commercial real estate assets, which may be engaged by us and Other Blackstone Accounts as a special servicer. Special servicers are responsible for managing underlying loans of the CMBS that are in default, including exercising remedies. The fees for special servicers are set forth in a pooling and servicing arrangement at the creation of the CMBS. See "—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate Debt—There are certain risks associated with the servicers of commercial real estate loans underlying CMBS and other investments." In cases where we and/or Other Blackstone Accounts control the controlling class of securities in a CMBS that has the power to appoint or remove the special servicer, we and/or Other Blackstone Accounts may determine to appoint or replace an existing third party special servicer with CTIMCO. In any such replacement, CTIMCO would be entitled to receive the same fees that the former third party special servicer was entitled to receive (including any arrangements, if any, entered into with the former special servicer by which the special servicer agreed to share a portion of its fee with us and/or Other Blackstone Accounts pro rata based on ownership of the controlling class of the CMBS). As special servicer, CTIMCO would be obligated to act in the best interests of all holders of securities of the CMBS, not just the class or classes of securities held by us. As a result, CTIMCO may not always act in our best interest.

LNLS. Lexington National Land Services ("LNLS") is a Blackstone affiliate that (i) acts as a title agent in facilitating and issuing title insurance, (ii) provides title support services for title insurance underwriters and (iii) acts as escrow agent in connection with investments by us, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates and related parties, and third parties. In exchange for such services LNLS earns fees, which would have otherwise been paid to third parties. If LNLS is involved in a transaction in which we participate, LNLS will benchmark such fees to the extent market data is available except when LNLS is providing such services in a state where the insurance premium or escrow fee, as applicable, is regulated by the state or when LNLS is part of a syndicate of title insurance companies where the insurance premium is negotiated by other title insurance underwriters or their agents.

Certain Blackstone-affiliated service providers and their respective personnel may receive a management promote, an incentive fee and other performance-based compensation in respect of our investments. Furthermore, Blackstone-affiliated service providers can be expected to charge costs and expenses based on allocable overhead associated with personnel working on relevant matters (including salaries, benefits and other similar expenses), provided that these amounts will not exceed market rates as determined to be appropriate under the circumstances. Generally, we may engage Blackstone-affiliated service providers only if a majority of our board of directors, and a majority of the affiliate transaction committee (which is comprised of each of our independent directors), not otherwise interested in the transaction approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties.

The Adviser and its affiliates will make determinations of market rates (i.e., rates that fall within a range that the Adviser and its affiliates has determined is reflective of rates in the applicable market and certain similar markets, though not necessarily equal to or lower than the median rate of comparable firms) based on its consideration of a number of factors, which are generally expected to include the experience of the Adviser and its affiliates with non-affiliated service providers as well as benchmarking data and other methodologies determined by the Adviser and its affiliates to be appropriate under the circumstances. In respect of benchmarking, while Blackstone often obtains benchmarking data regarding the rates charged or quoted by third parties for services similar to those provided by Blackstone affiliates in the applicable market or certain similar markets, relevant comparisons may not be available for a number of reasons, including, without limitation, as a result of a lack of a substantial market of providers or users of such services or the confidential or bespoke nature of such services (e.g., within property management services, different assets may receive different property management services). In addition, benchmarking data is based on general market and broad industry overviews, rather than determined on an asset by asset basis. As a result, benchmarking data does not take into account specific characteristics of individual assets then owned or to be acquired (such as location or size), or the particular characteristics of services provided. For these reasons, such market comparisons may not result in precise market terms for comparable services. Expenses to obtain benchmarking data will be borne by us or by Other Blackstone Accounts and will not offset the management fee we pay to the Adviser. Finally, in certain circumstances third-party benchmarking may be considered unnecessary, including because the price for a particular good or service is mandated by law (e.g., title insurance in rate regulated states). Some of the services performed by Blackstone-affiliated service providers could also be performed by our sponsor from time to time and vice versa. Fees paid by us to Blackstone-affiliated service providers do not offset or reduce the management fee we pay to the Adviser and are not otherwise shared with us.

For more information regarding our relationships with Blackstone entities providing services to us or our subsidiaries, see “Selected Information Regarding our Operations—Related Party Transactions” in the Prospectus, as well as “Transactions with Related Persons and Certain Control Persons—Our Relationship with Our Adviser and Blackstone—Affiliate Service Agreements” in our definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, and “Related Party Transactions” in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, each as incorporated herein by reference.

Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts operate in multiple industries, including the real estate related information technology industry, and provide products and services to or otherwise contract with us, among others. In connection with any such investment, Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts (or their respective portfolio entities and personnel and related parties) can be expected to make referrals or introductions to us or other portfolio entities in an effort, in part, to increase the customer base of such companies or businesses or because such referrals or introductions will, in certain circumstances, result in financial benefits, such as cash payments, additional equity ownership, participation in revenue share, accruing to the party making the introduction. In the alternative, Blackstone may form a joint venture (or other business relationship) with such a portfolio entity to implement such arrangements, pursuant to which the joint venture or business provides services (including, without limitation, corporate support services, loan management services, management services, operational services, risk management services, data management services, consulting services, brokerage services, insurance procurement, placement, brokerage and consulting services, and other services to such portfolio entities) that are referred to the joint venture or business by Blackstone. Such joint venture or business could use data obtained from such portfolio entities. We typically will not share in any fees, economics, equity or other benefits accruing to Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their respective portfolio entities as a result of such introduction.

We will enter into agreements regarding group procurement (such as CoreTrust, an independent group purchasing organization), benefits management, purchase of title and other insurance policies (which can be expected to include brokerage or placement thereof) and will otherwise enter into operational, administrative or management related initiatives. Blackstone will allocate the cost of these various services and products purchased on a group basis among us, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities. Some of these arrangements result in commissions, discounts, rebates or similar payments to Blackstone and its personnel, or Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities, including as a result of transactions entered into by us, and such commissions or payment will not offset the management fee payable to the Adviser. Blackstone can be expected to also receive consulting, usage or other fees from the parties to these group procurement arrangements. To the extent that a portfolio entity of an Other Blackstone Account is providing such a service, such portfolio entity and such Other Blackstone Account will benefit. Further, the benefits received by the particular portfolio entity providing the service will, in certain circumstances, be greater than those received by us in receiving the service. Conflicts exist in the allocation of the costs and benefits of these arrangements.

We will purchase or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) to insure us, our portfolio properties, the Adviser, Blackstone and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and representatives and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with our activities. This includes a portion of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses for one or more “umbrella”, group or other insurance policies maintained by Blackstone that cover one or more of us and Other Blackstone Accounts, the Adviser and Blackstone (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and representatives and other indemnified parties). The Adviser and its affiliates will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs and expenses for such “umbrella”, group or other insurance policies among one or more of us and Other Blackstone Accounts, the Adviser and Blackstone on a fair and reasonable basis, in their discretion, and may make corrective allocations should they determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. For example, some property insurance could be allocated on a property-by-property basis in accordance with the relative values of the respective assets that are insured by such policies.

Additionally, we and Other Blackstone Accounts (and their portfolio entities) will, in certain circumstances, jointly contribute to a pool of funds that can be expected to be used to pay losses that are subject to the deductibles on any group insurance policies, which contributions may similarly be allocated in accordance with the relative values of the respective assets that are insured by such policies (or other factors that Blackstone may reasonably determine).

In respect of such insurance arrangements, Blackstone may make corrective allocations from time to time should it determine subsequently that such adjustments are necessary or advisable.

We and Other Blackstone Accounts have self-insured through a captive insurance company (the “captive”) owned entirely by its participants (including us and such Other Blackstone Accounts). This arrangement is expected to provide us with greater control over our insurance program and reduce overall costs of insurance through lower premiums and reduction or elimination of insurance brokerage costs. An affiliate of our sponsor manages the captive, oversees its operations and service providers, provides a guarantee for a letter of credit to help capitalize it and receives a fee based on a percentage of the premiums (subject to the benchmarking process described above). A third-party insurance services firm will provide brokerage, administration and insurer management services. The fees and expenses of the captive, including insurance premiums and fees paid to its manager, will be borne by us and Other Blackstone Accounts pro rata based on estimates of insurance premiums that would have been payable for each party’s respective properties, as benchmarked by third parties, and will be paid by each participant annually. While we do not expect to provide any funding in addition to such annual contribution, it is possible that each member of the captive, including us, is required to make additional capital contributions in certain circumstances. While the captive is expected to be beneficial to us, there can be no assurance that different allocations or arrangements than those described above would not result in us and our portfolio properties bearing less (or more) premiums, deductibles, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies relative to Other Blackstone Accounts or otherwise.

Blackstone or an affiliate of Blackstone formed in the future may provide data management services to portfolio properties and may also provide such services directly to us and Other Blackstone Accounts (collectively, “Data Holders”). Such services may include assistance with obtaining, analyzing, curating, processing, packaging, organizing, mapping, holding, transforming, enhancing, marketing and selling such data (among other related data management and consulting services) for monetization through licensing or sale arrangements with third parties and, subject to the requirements under our charter (including any necessary approval of by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors not interested in the transaction) and any other applicable contractual limitations, with us, Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio properties and other Blackstone affiliates and associated entities (including funds in which Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts make investments, and portfolio entities thereof). Where Blackstone believes appropriate, data from one Data Holder may be pooled with data from other Data Holders. Any revenues arising from such pooled data sets would be allocated between applicable Data Holders on a fair and reasonable basis as determined by the Blackstone in its discretion, with Blackstone able to make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections were necessary or advisable. Blackstone is expected to receive compensation for such data management services, which may include a percentage of the revenues generated through any licensing or sale arrangements with respect to the relevant data, and which compensation is also expected to include fees, royalties and cost and expense reimbursement (including start-up costs and allocable overhead associated with personnel working on relevant matters (including salaries, benefits and other similar expenses)). Additionally, Blackstone is also expected to determine to share the products from such data management services within Blackstone or its affiliates (including Other Blackstone Accounts or their portfolio entities) at no charge and, in such cases, the Data Holders may not receive any financial or other benefit from having provided such data to Blackstone. The potential receipt of such compensation by Blackstone may create incentives for the Adviser to cause us to invest in portfolio entities with a significant amount of data that it might not otherwise have invested in or on terms less favorable than it otherwise would have sought to obtain.

We may be subject to potential conflicts of interest as a consequence of family relationships that Blackstone employees have with other real estate professionals.

Additionally, certain personnel and other professionals of Blackstone have family members or relatives that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which we invest or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including the advisors and service providers described above) or other industries, which gives rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest. For example, such family members or relatives might be officers, directors, personnel or owners of companies or assets which are actual or potential investments of us or our other counterparties and portfolio properties. Moreover, in certain instances, we can be expected to purchase or sell companies or assets from or to, or otherwise transact with, companies that are owned by such family members or relatives or in respect of which such family members or relatives have other involvement. In most such circumstances, we will not be precluded from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions. To the extent Blackstone determines appropriate, conflict mitigation strategies may be put in place with respect to a particular circumstance, such as internal information barriers or recusal, disclosure or other steps determined appropriate by the Adviser.

We are subject to conflicts of interest related to tenants.

Certain properties owned by us and/or an Other Blackstone Account will, in certain circumstances, be leased out to tenants that are affiliates of Blackstone, including but not limited to Other Blackstone Accounts and/or their respective portfolio companies, which would give rise to a conflict of interest. In such events, the Adviser will endeavor to ensure that such conflicts are resolved in a fair and equitable manner, subject to applicable oversight of the board of directors.

We are party to an uncommitted line of credit with an affiliate of Blackstone.

We have entered into an uncommitted line of credit with Blackstone Holdings Finance Co. L.L.C., an affiliate of Blackstone, pursuant to which we may borrow up to \$100.0 million at an interest rate equal to the then-current interest rate offered by an unaffiliated third-party lender or, if no such rate is available, LIBOR plus 2.50%. Because this line of credit is with an affiliate of Blackstone, the terms of the agreement were not negotiated at arm's-length. Blackstone may face conflicts of interest in connection with any borrowings or disputes under this uncommitted line of credit.

The personnel of the Dealer Manager and the Adviser may trade in securities for their own accounts, subject to restrictions applicable to Blackstone personnel.

The officers, directors, members, managers and employees of the Dealer Manager and the Adviser can be expected to trade in securities and make personal investments for their own accounts, subject to restrictions and reporting requirements as may be required by law and Blackstone policies, or otherwise determined from time to time by the Dealer Manager or the Adviser. Such personal securities transactions and investments will, in certain circumstances, result in conflicts of interest, including to the extent they relate to (i) a company in which we hold or acquire an interest (either directly through a privately negotiated investment or indirectly through the purchase of securities or other traded instruments related thereto) and (ii) entities that have interests which are adverse to ours or pursue similar investment opportunities as us.

We have and continue to expect to have a diverse stockholder group and the interests of our stockholders may conflict with one another and may conflict with the interests of investors in other vehicles that we co-invest with.

Our stockholders may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in us and with respect to the interests of investors in other investment vehicles managed or advised by the Adviser or its affiliates that participate in the same investments as us. The conflicting interests of individual stockholders with respect to other stockholders and relative to investors in other investment vehicles and investors relate to, among other things, the nature, structuring, financing, tax profile and timing of disposition of investments. In certain circumstances, we may provide financing, guarantees, enter into currency or derivative transactions or other similar arrangements for access funds primarily created to hold shares of our common stock, including in order to support currency hedging programs at such access funds. These arrangements may cause us to use our funds for such arrangements as opposed to alternative uses and could expose us to certain risks. The Adviser may as a result have conflicts in making these decisions, which may be more beneficial for one or more (but not all) stockholder than for other stockholders. In addition, we may make investments that may have a negative impact on related investments made by the stockholders in separate transactions. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for us, the Adviser considers the investment, tax and other objectives of us (including our qualification as a REIT) and our stockholders (and those of investors in other investment vehicles managed or advised by the Adviser or its affiliates) that participate in the same investments as us, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any stockholder individually. In addition, certain investors may also be limited partners in Other Blackstone Accounts, including supplemental capital vehicles and co-investment vehicles that invest alongside us in one or more investments, which could create conflicts for the Adviser in the treatment of different investors.

Stockholders may also include affiliates of Blackstone, such as Other Blackstone Accounts, affiliates of portfolio entities, charities or foundations associated with Blackstone personnel and current or former Blackstone personnel, Blackstone's senior advisors and operating partners, and any such affiliates, funds or persons may also invest in us. Except as provided in our charter, all of these Blackstone-related stockholders will have equivalent rights to vote and withhold consents as nonrelated stockholders. Nonetheless, Blackstone may have the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, these Blackstone-related stockholders.

We may be subject to additional potential conflicts of interests as a consequence of Blackstone's status as a public company.

As a consequence of Blackstone's status as a public company, our officers, directors, members, managers and employees and those of the Adviser may take into account certain considerations and other factors in connection with the management of the business and affairs of us and our affiliates that would not necessarily be taken into account if Blackstone were not a public company.

We, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities may engage in permissible political activities with the intent of furthering our or their business interests or otherwise.

We, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities may, in the ordinary course of our or their respective businesses, make political contributions to elected officials, candidates for elected office or political organizations, hire lobbyists or engage in other permissible political activities with the intent of furthering our or their business interests or otherwise. In certain circumstances, there may be initiatives where such activities are coordinated by Blackstone for the benefit of us, Other Blackstone Accounts and/or their portfolio entities. The interests advanced by a portfolio entity through such activities may, in certain circumstances, not align with or be adverse to our interests, the interests of our stockholders or the interests of Other Blackstone Accounts or their other portfolio entities. The costs of such activities may be allocated among us, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities (and borne indirectly by our stockholders). While the costs of such activities will typically be borne by the entity undertaking such activities, such activities may also directly or indirectly benefit us, Other Blackstone Accounts, their portfolio entities or Blackstone. There can be no assurance that any such activities will be successful in advancing our interests or the interests of an Other Blackstone Accounts or a portfolio entity or otherwise benefit such entities.

Risks Related to our REIT Status and Certain Other Tax Items

If we do not maintain our qualification as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face a substantial tax liability.

We expect to continue to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Code. However, qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which only a limited number of judicial or administrative interpretations exist. Notwithstanding the availability of cure provisions in the Code, various compliance requirements could be failed, which could jeopardize our REIT status. Furthermore, new tax legislation, administrative guidance or court decisions, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any tax year, then:

- we would be taxed as a regular domestic corporation, which under current laws, among other things, means being unable to deduct distributions to stockholders in computing taxable income and being subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate income tax rates;
- any resulting tax liability could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our book value;
- unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be required to pay taxes, and therefore, our cash available for distribution to stockholders would be reduced for each of the years during which we did not qualify as a REIT and for which we had taxable income; and
- we generally would not be eligible to requalify as a REIT for the subsequent four full taxable years.

To maintain our REIT status, we may have to borrow funds on a short-term basis during unfavorable market conditions.

To qualify as a REIT, we generally must distribute annually to our stockholders a minimum of 90% of our net taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding net capital gains. We will be subject to regular corporate income taxes on any undistributed REIT taxable income each year. Additionally, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on any amount by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from previous years. Payments we make to our stockholders under our share repurchase plan will not be taken into account for purposes of these distribution requirements. If we do not have sufficient cash to make distributions necessary to preserve our REIT status for any year or to avoid taxation, we may be forced to borrow funds or sell assets even if the market conditions at that time are not favorable for these borrowings or sales. These options could increase our costs or reduce our equity.

Compliance with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities, which may hinder or delay our ability to meet our investment objectives and reduce your overall return.

To qualify as a REIT, we are required at all times to satisfy tests relating to, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the ownership of our stock and the amounts we distribute to our stockholders. Compliance with the REIT requirements may impair our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits. For example, we may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution.

Compliance with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate or restructure otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of our assets must consist of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified real estate assets. The remainder of our investments in securities (other than qualified real estate assets and government securities) generally cannot include more than 10% of the voting securities (other than securities that qualify for the straight debt safe harbor) of any one issuer or more than 10% of the value of the outstanding securities of more than any one issuer unless we and such issuer jointly elect for such issuer to be treated as a “taxable REIT subsidiary” under the Code. Debt will generally meet the “straight debt” safe harbor if the debt is a written unconditional promise to pay on demand or on a specified date a certain sum of money, the debt is not convertible, directly or indirectly, into stock, and the interest rate and the interest payment dates of the debt are not contingent on the profits, the borrower’s discretion, or similar factors. Additionally, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 20% of the value of our assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must dispose of a portion of our assets within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter or qualify for certain statutory relief provisions in order to avoid losing our REIT qualification and suffering adverse tax consequences. In order to satisfy these requirements and maintain our qualification as a REIT, we may be forced to liquidate assets from our portfolio or not make otherwise attractive investments. These actions could have the effect of reducing our income and amounts available for distribution to our stockholders.

Our charter does not permit any person or group to own more than 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding common stock or of our outstanding capital stock of all classes or series, and attempts to acquire our common stock or our capital stock of all other classes or series in excess of these 9.9% limits would not be effective without an exemption (prospectively or retroactively) from these limits by our board of directors.

For us to qualify as a REIT under the Code, not more than 50% of the value of our outstanding stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (including certain entities treated as individuals for this purpose) during the last half of a taxable year. For the purpose of assisting our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, among other purposes, our charter prohibits beneficial or constructive ownership by any person or group of more than 9.9%, in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of our outstanding common stock, or 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding capital stock of all classes or series, which we refer to as the “Ownership Limit.” The constructive ownership rules under the Code and our charter are complex and may cause shares of the outstanding common stock owned by a group of related persons to be deemed to be constructively owned by one person. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.9% of our outstanding common stock or our capital stock by a person could cause another person to constructively own in excess of 9.9% of our outstanding common stock or our capital stock, respectively, and thus violate the Ownership Limit. There can be no assurance that our board of directors, as permitted in the charter, will not decrease this Ownership Limit in the future. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our common stock or capital stock in excess of the Ownership Limit without the consent of our board of directors will result either in the shares in excess of the limit being transferred by operation of our charter to a charitable trust, and the person who attempted to acquire such excess shares not having any rights in such excess shares, or in the transfer being void.

The Ownership Limit may have the effect of precluding a change in control of us by a third party, even if such change in control would be in the best interests of our stockholders or would result in receipt of a premium to the price of our common stock (and even if such change in control would not reasonably jeopardize our REIT status).

The exemptions to the ownership limit granted to date may limit our board of directors’ power to increase the ownership limit or grant further exemptions in the future.

Non-U.S. holders may be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon their disposition of shares of our common stock or upon their receipt of certain distributions from us.

In addition to any potential withholding tax on ordinary dividends, a non-U.S. holder (as such term is defined below under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation of U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock” in the Prospectus), other than a “qualified shareholder” or a “qualified foreign pension fund,” that disposes of a “U.S. real property interest” (“USRPI”) (which includes shares of stock of a U.S. corporation whose assets consist principally of USRPIs), is generally subject to U.S. federal income tax under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980, as amended (“FIRPTA”), on the amount received from such disposition. Such tax does not apply, however, to the disposition of stock in a REIT that is “domestically controlled.” Generally, a REIT is domestically controlled if less than 50% of its stock, by value, has been owned directly or indirectly by non-U.S. persons during a continuous five-year period ending on the date of disposition or, if shorter, during the entire period of the REIT’s existence. We cannot assure you that we will qualify as a domestically controlled REIT. If we were to fail to so qualify, amounts received by a non-U.S. holder on certain dispositions of shares of our common stock (including a redemption) would be subject to tax under FIRPTA, unless (i) our shares of common stock were regularly traded on an established securities market and (ii) the non-U.S. holder did not, at any time during a specified testing period, hold more than 10% of our common stock. See “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock—Sales of Our Common Stock” in the Prospectus.

A non-U.S. holder other than a “qualified shareholder” or a “qualified foreign pension fund,” that receives a distribution from a REIT that is attributable to gains from the disposition of a USRPI as described above, including in connection with a repurchase of our common stock, is generally subject to U.S. federal income tax under FIRPTA to the extent such distribution is attributable to gains from such disposition, regardless of whether the difference between the fair market value and the tax basis of the USRPI giving rise to such gains is attributable to periods prior to or during such non-U.S. holder’s ownership of our common stock. In addition, a repurchase of our common stock, to the extent not treated as a sale or exchange, may be subject to withholding as an ordinary dividend. See “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock – Distributions, and – Repurchases of our Common Stock” in the Prospectus.

We seek to act in the best interests of the Company as a whole and not in consideration of the particular tax consequences to any specific holder of our stock. Potential non-U.S. holders should inform themselves as to the U.S. tax consequences, and the tax consequences within the countries of their citizenship, residence, domicile, and place of business, with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock.

Investments outside the United States may subject us to additional taxes and could present additional complications to our ability to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

Non-U.S. investments may subject us to various non-U.S. tax liabilities, including withholding taxes. In addition, operating in functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar and in environments in which real estate transactions are typically structured differently than they are in the United States or are subject to different legal rules may present complications to our ability to structure non-U.S. investments in a manner that enables us to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

We may incur tax liabilities that would reduce our cash available for distribution to you.

Even if we qualify and maintain our status as a REIT, we may become subject to U.S. federal income taxes and related state and local taxes. For example, net income from the sale of properties that are “dealer” properties sold by a REIT (a “prohibited transaction” under the Code) will be subject to a 100% tax. We may not make sufficient distributions to avoid excise taxes applicable to REITs. Similarly, if we were to fail an income test (and did not lose our REIT status because such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect) we would be subject to tax on the income that does not meet the income test requirements. We also may decide to retain net capital gain we earn from the sale or other disposition of our investments and pay income tax directly on such income. In that event, our stockholders would be treated as if they earned that income and paid the tax on it directly. However, stockholders that are tax-exempt, such as charities or qualified pension plans, would have no benefit from their deemed payment of such tax liability unless they file U.S. federal income tax returns and thereon seek a refund of such tax. We also may be subject to state and local taxes on our income or property, including franchise, payroll, mortgage recording and transfer taxes, either directly or at the level of the other companies through which we indirectly own our assets, such as our taxable REIT subsidiaries, which are subject to full U.S. federal, state, local and foreign corporate-level income taxes. Any taxes we pay directly or indirectly will reduce our cash available for distribution to you.

Our board of directors is authorized to revoke our REIT election without stockholder approval, which may cause adverse consequences to our stockholders.

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that changes to U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations or other considerations mean it is no longer in our best interests to qualify as a REIT. Our board of directors has fiduciary duties to us and our stockholders and could only cause such changes in our tax treatment if it determines in good faith that such changes are in our best interests and in the best interests of our stockholders. In this event, we would become subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income and we would no longer be required to distribute most of our net income to our stockholders, which may cause a reduction in the total return to our stockholders.

You may have current tax liability on distributions you elect to reinvest in our common stock.

If you participate in our distribution reinvestment plan, you will be deemed to have received, and for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be taxed on, the amount reinvested in shares of our common stock to the extent the amount reinvested was not a tax-free return of capital. Therefore, unless you are a tax-exempt entity, you may be forced to use funds from other sources to pay your tax liability on the reinvested dividends.

Generally, ordinary dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for reduced U.S. federal income tax rates.

Currently, the maximum tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income payable to certain non-corporate U.S. stockholders is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rate. Although this does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause certain non-corporate investors to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including our common stock. However, under the Tax Reform Bill, commencing with taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and continuing through 2025, individual taxpayers may be entitled to claim a deduction in determining their taxable income of 20% of ordinary REIT dividends (dividends other than capital gain dividends and dividends attributable to certain qualified dividend income received by us), which temporarily reduces the effective tax rate on such dividends. See “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation of U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock—Distributions Generally” in the Prospectus. You are urged to consult with your tax advisor regarding the effect of this change on your effective tax rate with respect to REIT dividends.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could increase our tax liability, reduce our operating flexibility and reduce the price of our common stock.

In recent years, numerous legislative, judicial and administrative changes have been made in the provisions of U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to investments similar to an investment in shares of our common stock.

Additional changes to the tax laws are likely to continue to occur, and we cannot assure you that any such changes will not adversely affect the taxation of our stockholders. Any such changes could have an adverse effect on an investment in our shares or on the market value or the resale potential of our assets. You are urged to consult with your tax advisor with respect to the impact of the recent legislation on your investment in our shares and the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our shares. Although REITs generally receive certain tax advantages compared to entities taxed as regular corporations, it is possible that future legislation would result in a REIT having fewer tax advantages, and it could become more advantageous for a company that invests in real estate to elect to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a corporation. As a result, our charter authorizes our board of directors to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that changes to U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations or other considerations mean it is no longer in our best interests to qualify as a REIT. The impact of tax reform on an investment in our shares is uncertain. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding changes in tax laws.

The failure of a mezzanine loan to qualify as a real estate asset could adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

We may acquire mezzanine loans, for which the IRS has provided a safe harbor but not rules of substantive law. Pursuant to the safe harbor, if a mezzanine loan meets certain requirements, it will be treated by the IRS as a real estate asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, and interest derived from the mezzanine loan will be treated as qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the REIT 75% income test. We may acquire mezzanine loans that do not meet all of the requirements of this safe harbor. In the event we own a mezzanine loan that does not meet the safe harbor, the IRS could challenge such loan's treatment as a real estate asset for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests and, if such a challenge were sustained, we could fail to qualify as a REIT.

If our Operating Partnership failed to qualify as a partnership or is not otherwise disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

If the IRS were to successfully challenge the status of our Operating Partnership as a partnership or disregarded entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be taxable as a corporation. In the event that this occurs, it would reduce the amount of distributions that our Operating Partnership could make to us. This would also result in our failing to qualify as a REIT and becoming subject to a corporate-level tax on our income, which would substantially reduce our cash available to pay distributions and the yield on your investment.

Retirement Plan Risks

If the fiduciary of an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or ERISA, fails to meet the fiduciary and other standards under ERISA, the Code or common law as a result of an investment in our stock, the fiduciary could be subject to civil penalties.

There are special considerations that apply to investing in our shares on behalf of a trust, pension, profit sharing or 401(k) plans, health or welfare plans, trusts, individual retirement accounts, or IRAs, or Keogh plans. If you are investing the assets of any of the entities identified in the prior sentence in our common stock, you should satisfy yourself that:

- the investment is consistent with your fiduciary obligations under applicable law, including common law, ERISA and the Code;
- the investment is made in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the trust, plan or IRA, including a plan's investment policy;
- the investment satisfies the prudence and diversification requirements of Sections 404(a)(1)(B) and 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA and other applicable provisions of ERISA and the Code;
- the investment will not impair the liquidity of the trust, plan or IRA;
- the investment will not produce "unrelated business taxable income" for the plan or IRA;
- our stockholders will be able to value the assets of the plan annually in accordance with ERISA requirements and applicable provisions of the plan or IRA; and

- the investment will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Failure to satisfy the fiduciary standards of conduct and other applicable requirements of ERISA, the Code, or other applicable statutory or common law may result in the imposition of civil penalties, and can subject the fiduciary to equitable remedies. In addition, if an investment in our shares constitutes a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, the fiduciary that authorized or directed the investment may be subject to the imposition of excise taxes with respect to the amount invested.

If our assets at any time are deemed to constitute “plan assets” under ERISA, that may lead to the rescission of certain transactions, tax or fiduciary liability and our being held in violation of certain ERISA and Code requirements.

Stockholders subject to ERISA should consult their own advisors as to the effect of ERISA on an investment in the shares. As discussed under “Certain ERISA Considerations,” if our assets are deemed to constitute “plan assets” of stockholders that are Covered Plans (as defined below) (i) certain transactions that we might enter into in the ordinary course of our business might have to be rescinded and may give rise to certain excise taxes and fiduciary liability under Title I of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code; (ii) our management, as well as various providers of fiduciary or other services to us (including the Adviser), and any other parties with authority or control with respect to us or our assets, may be considered fiduciaries or otherwise parties in interest or disqualified persons for purposes of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code; and (iii) the fiduciaries of stockholders that are Covered Plans would not be protected from “co-fiduciary liability” resulting from our decisions and could be in violation of certain ERISA requirements.

Accordingly, prospective investors that are (i) “employee benefit plans” (within the meaning of Section 3(3) of ERISA), which are subject to Title I of ERISA; (ii) “plans” defined in Section 4975 of the Code, which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code (including “Keogh” plans and “individual retirement accounts”); or (iii) entities whose underlying assets are deemed to include plan assets within the meaning of Section 3(42) of ERISA and the regulations thereunder (e.g., an entity of which 25% or more of the total value of any class of equity interests is held by “benefit plan investors”) (each such plan, account and entity described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) we refer to as “Covered Plans”) should consult with their own legal, tax, financial and other advisors prior to investing to review these implications in light of such investor’s particular circumstances. The sale of our common stock to any Covered Plan is in no respect a representation by us or any other person associated with the offering of our shares of common stock that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by plans generally or any particular plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan.

General Risk Factors

We depend on the availability of public utilities and services, especially for water and electric power. Any reduction, interruption or cancellation of these services may adversely affect us.

Public utilities, especially those that provide water and electric power, are fundamental for the sound operation of our assets. The delayed delivery or any material reduction or prolonged interruption of these services could allow tenants to terminate their leases or result in an increase in our costs, as we may be forced to use backup generators or other replacements for the reduced or interrupted utilities, which also could be insufficient to fully operate our facilities and could result in our inability to provide services.

Certain properties may require permits or licenses.

A license, approval or permit may be required to acquire certain investments and their direct or indirect holding companies (or registration may be required before an acquisition can be completed). There can be no guarantee of when and if such a license, approval or permit will be obtained or if the registration will be effected.

We face legal risks when making investments.

Investments are usually governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts. As a result, the risk of dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the documentation may be higher than for other investments. In addition, it is not uncommon for investments to be exposed to a variety of other legal risks. These can include, but are not limited to, environmental issues, land expropriation and other property-related claims, industrial action and legal action from special interest groups.

We may face risks associated with short sales.

Our use of short sales for investment and/or risk management purposes subjects us to risks associated with selling short. We may engage in short sales where we do not own or have the right to acquire the security sold short at no additional cost. Our loss on a short sale theoretically could be unlimited in a case where we are unable, for whatever reason, to close out a short position.

Our short selling strategies may limit our ability to benefit from increases in the markets. Short selling also involves a form of financial leverage that may exaggerate any losses. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to us. Finally, SEC, FINRA or other regulations relating to short selling may restrict our ability to engage in short selling.

We may incur contingent liabilities in connection with the disposition of investments.

In connection with the disposition of an investment, we may be required to make certain representations about the business, financial affairs and other aspects (such as environmental, property, tax, insurance, and litigation) of such investment typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business or other investment comparable to the investment being sold. We may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which the Adviser may establish reserves or escrow accounts.

We will face risks associated with hedging transactions.

We may utilize a wide variety of derivative and other hedging instruments for risk management purposes, the use of which is a highly specialized activity that may entail greater than ordinary investment risks. Any such derivatives and other hedging transactions may not be effective in mitigating risk in all market conditions or against all types of risk (including unidentified or unanticipated risks), thereby resulting in losses to us. Engaging in derivatives and other hedging transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for us than if we had not engaged in any such transaction, and the Adviser may not be able to effectively hedge against, or accurately anticipate, certain risks that may adversely affect our investment portfolio. In addition, our investment portfolio will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be fully or effectively hedged, such as credit risk relating both to particular securities and counterparties as well as interest rate risks. See “—We invest in derivatives, which involve numerous risks” above.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

For an overview of our real estate investments, see Item 7 — “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Portfolio.”

Principal Executive Offices

Our principal executive and administrative offices are located in leased space at 345 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10154. We consider these facilities to be suitable and adequate for the management and operations of our business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2020, we were not involved in any material legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II.

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Offering of Common Stock

The Offering consists of four classes of shares of our common stock, Class S shares, Class I shares, Class T shares, and Class D shares. The share classes have different upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, and different ongoing stockholder servicing fees. Other than the differences in upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees, and ongoing stockholder servicing fees, each class of common stock has the same economics and voting rights. Shares of our common stock are not listed for trading on a stock exchange or other securities market and there is no established public trading market for our common stock. As of March 17, 2021 there were 62,668 holders of record of our Class S common stock, 25,467 holders of record of our Class I common stock, 9,341 holders of record of our Class T common stock and 14,628 holders of record of our Class D common stock. This does not include the number of stockholders that hold shares in "street name" through banks or broker-dealers. The following table details the selling commissions, dealer manager fees, and stockholder servicing fees for each applicable share class as of December 31, 2020:

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares
Selling commissions and dealer manager fees (% of transaction price)	up to 3.5%	—	up to 3.5%	up to 1.5%
Stockholder servicing fee (% of NAV)	0.85%	—	0.85%	0.25%

For Class S shares sold in the Offering (other than as part of our distribution reinvestment plan), investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class T shares sold in the Offering (other than as part of our distribution reinvestment plan), investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 3.0% of the transaction price and upfront dealer manager fees of 0.5% of the transaction price, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers, provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class D shares sold in the Offering (other than as part of our distribution reinvestment plan), investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 1.5% of the transaction price.

The Dealer Manager, a registered broker-dealer affiliated with the Adviser, serves as the dealer manager for the Offering and is entitled to receive stockholder servicing fees of 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV for Class S shares and Class T shares. For Class T shares such stockholder servicing fee includes an advisor stockholder servicing fee of 0.65% per annum, and a dealer stockholder servicing fee of 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV for the Class T shares, however, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares. For Class D shares, a stockholder servicing fee equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV for the Class D shares.

The Dealer Manager anticipates that all or a portion of the upfront selling commissions, dealer manager and stockholder servicing fees will be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers. Through December 31, 2020, the Dealer Manager had not retained any upfront selling commissions, dealer manager or stockholder servicing fees.

The purchase price per share for each class of our common stock will generally equal our prior month's NAV per share, as determined monthly, plus applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees. Our NAV for each class of shares is based on the net asset values of our investments (including real estate debt), the addition of any other assets (such as cash on hand) and the deduction of any liabilities, including the allocation/accrual of any performance participation, and any stockholder servicing fees applicable to such class of shares. Please refer to "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" in the Prospectus for the Current Offering for further details on how our NAV is determined.

The following table presents our monthly NAV per share for each of the four classes of shares since our inception through December 31, 2020:

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares
January 31, 2017	\$ 10.0000	\$ 10.0100	\$ —	\$ —
February 28, 2017	10.0200	10.0300	—	—
March 31, 2017	10.0200	10.0200	—	—
April 30, 2017	10.0455	10.0495	—	—
May 31, 2017	10.1828	10.1868	—	10.1604
June 30, 2017	10.2904	10.2791	10.1721	10.2648
July 31, 2017	10.3173	10.3092	10.2256	10.2603
August 31, 2017	10.4074	10.3997	10.2883	10.3536
September 30, 2017	10.4662	10.4579	10.3239	10.3763
October 31, 2017	10.5060	10.4973	10.3549	10.4114
November 30, 2017	10.5174	10.5094	10.3622	10.4141
December 31, 2017	10.5750	10.5671	10.4175	10.4712
January 31, 2018	10.6339	10.6236	10.4684	10.5217
February 28, 2018	10.6714	10.6602	10.4985	10.5539
March 31, 2018	10.6795	10.6646	10.5050	10.5602
April 30, 2018	10.7134	10.6985	10.5372	10.5928
May 31, 2018	10.7321	10.7158	10.5525	10.6087
June 30, 2018	10.7620	10.7446	10.5802	10.6315
July 31, 2018	10.7959	10.7773	10.6120	10.6633
August 31, 2018	10.8268	10.8064	10.6411	10.6907
September 30, 2018	10.8508	10.8290	10.6629	10.7133
October 31, 2018	10.8806	10.8579	10.6909	10.7417
November 30, 2018	10.8862	10.8625	10.6957	10.7459
December 31, 2018	10.8222	10.7984	10.6318	10.6820
January 31, 2019	10.8756	10.8524	10.6835	10.7359
February 28, 2019	10.9142	10.8906	10.7202	10.7724
March 31, 2019	10.9458	10.9218	10.7502	10.8019
April 30, 2019	10.9756	10.9480	10.7769	10.8304
May 31, 2019	11.0625	11.0350	10.8612	10.9146
June 30, 2019	11.1022	11.0755	10.9007	10.9481
July 31, 2019	11.2241	11.1969	11.0191	11.0660
August 31, 2019	11.3286	11.3030	11.1221	11.1661
September 30, 2019	11.4074	11.3816	11.2000	11.2407
October 31, 2019	11.4263	11.4008	11.2193	11.2588
November 30, 2019	11.4634	11.4379	11.2553	11.2945
December 31, 2019	11.4725	11.4473	11.2642	11.3022
January 31, 2020	11.5029	11.4776	11.2933	11.3311
February 29, 2020	11.4430	11.4183	11.2339	11.2715
March 31, 2020	10.4637	10.4391	10.2709	10.3054
April 30, 2020	10.4825	10.4493	10.2997	10.3487
May 31, 2020	10.5798	10.5464	10.3947	10.4438
June 30, 2020	10.7439	10.7100	10.5557	10.6047
July 31, 2020	10.7800	10.7471	10.5914	10.6392
August 31, 2020	10.9604	10.9271	10.7676	10.8166
September 30, 2020	11.2015	11.1686	11.0048	11.0532
October 31, 2020	11.3607	11.3279	11.1613	11.2028
November 30, 2020	11.4751	11.4424	11.2733	11.3124
December 31, 2020	11.5878	11.5547	11.3847	11.4213

Net Asset Value

We calculate NAV per share in accordance with the valuation guidelines that have been approved by our board of directors. Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stock, as well as the partnership interests of BREIT OP held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our NAV as of December 31, 2020 (\$ and shares/units in thousands):

Components of NAV	December 31, 2020
Investments in real estate	\$ 37,671,984
Investments in real estate debt	4,566,306
Investments in unconsolidated entities	855,185
Cash and cash equivalents	333,388
Restricted cash	711,135
Other assets	836,239
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(20,024,734)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(2,140,993)
Subscriptions received in advance	(508,817)
Other liabilities	(757,920)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(192,648)
Management fee payable	(22,253)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,589)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(270,030)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 21,050,253</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>1,821,889</u>

- (1) Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T, and Class D shares. See the table Reconciliation of Stockholders' Equity and BREIT OP Partners' Capital to NAV below for an explanation of the difference between the \$6.6 million accrued for purposes of our NAV and the \$605.4 million accrued under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of December 31, 2020 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Monthly NAV	\$ 8,144,540	\$ 10,712,085	\$ 523,046	\$ 1,417,854	\$ 252,728	\$ 21,050,253
Number of outstanding shares/units	702,853	927,080	45,943	124,141	21,872	1,821,889
NAV Per Share/Unit as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 11.5878</u>	<u>\$ 11.5547</u>	<u>\$ 11.3847</u>	<u>\$ 11.4213</u>	<u>\$ 11.5547</u>	

- (2) Includes the partnership interests of BREIT OP held by BREIT Special Limited Partner, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT OP interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the December 31, 2020 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily	7.5%	5.2%
Industrial	6.7%	5.4%
Net Lease	7.4%	6.8%
Hotel	9.3%	9.6%
Self Storage	7.3%	6.2%
Retail	7.7%	6.6%
Office	7.6%	6.2%

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hotel Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+1.9%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.2%	+2.8%	+2.1%	+1.5%	+2.4%	+2.3%	+2.8%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(2.9%)	(3.4%)	(1.9%)	(1.4%)	(2.2%)	(2.1%)	(2.5%)

The following table reconciles stockholders' equity and BREIT OP Partners' Capital per our consolidated balance sheet to our NAV (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020
Stockholders' equity	15,852,726
Non-controlling interests attributable to BREIT OP unitholders	187,972
Redeemable non-controlling interest	274
Total partners' capital of BREIT OP under U.S. GAAP	16,040,972
Adjustments:	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,650,146
Unrealized net real estate and debt appreciation	1,757,289
Accrued stockholder servicing fee	598,822
Organization and offering costs	4,090
Accrued affiliate incentive compensation awards	(1,066)
NAV	<u>\$ 21,050,253</u>

The following details the adjustments to reconcile stockholders' equity and BREIT OP Partners' Capital to our NAV:

- We depreciate our investments in real estate and amortize certain other assets and liabilities in accordance with GAAP. Such depreciation and amortization is excluded for purposes of determining our NAV.
- Our investments in real estate are presented under historical cost in our GAAP consolidated financial statements. Additionally, our mortgage notes, term loans, secured and unsecured revolving credit facilities, and secured financings ("Debt") are presented at their carrying value in our consolidated GAAP financial statements. As such, any increases or decreases in the fair market value of our investments in real estate or our Debt are not recorded in our GAAP results. For purposes of determining our NAV, our investments in real estate and our Debt are recorded at fair value.
- Accrued stockholder servicing fee represents the accrual for the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee for Class S, Class T, and Class D shares. Under GAAP, we accrued the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee payable over the life of each share (assuming such share remains outstanding the length of time required to pay the maximum stockholder servicing fee) as an offering cost at the time we sold the Class S, Class T, and Class D shares. Refer to Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for further details of the GAAP treatment regarding the stockholder servicing fee. For purposes of NAV, we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis when such fee is paid.

- The Adviser agreed to advance certain organization and offering costs on our behalf through December 31, 2017. Such costs are being reimbursed to the Adviser on a pro rata basis over 60 months beginning January 1, 2018. Under GAAP, organization costs are expensed as incurred and offering costs are charged to equity as such amounts are incurred. For NAV, such costs will be recognized as a reduction to NAV as they are reimbursed ratably over 60 months.
- Under GAAP, the affiliate incentive compensation awards are valued as of grant date and compensation expense is recognized over the service period on a straight-line basis with an offset to equity resulting in no impact to Stockholders' Equity. For purposes of NAV, we value the awards based on the performance of the applicable period and deduct such value from NAV.

Distributions

Beginning March 31, 2017, we declared monthly distributions for each class of our common stock, which are generally paid 20 days after month-end. We have paid distributions consecutively each month since such time. Each class of our common stock received the same aggregate gross distribution per share, which was \$0.6354 per share for the year ended December 31, 2020. The net distribution varies for each class based on the applicable stockholder servicing fee, which is deducted from the monthly distribution per share and paid directly to the applicable distributor.

The following table details the net distribution for each of our share classes for the year ended December 31, 2020:

Declaration Date	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares
January 31, 2020	\$ 0.0451	\$ 0.0534	\$ 0.0452	\$ 0.0510
February 29, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
March 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
April 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0524	0.0452	0.0503
May 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0527	0.0452	0.0505
June 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0526	0.0452	0.0504
July 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
August 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
September 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0528	0.0452	0.0506
October 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0533	0.0452	0.0509
November 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0531	0.0452	0.0508
December 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0535	0.0453	0.0511
Total	<u>\$ 0.5412</u>	<u>\$ 0.6354</u>	<u>\$ 0.5425</u>	<u>\$ 0.6080</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2020, we declared distributions in the amount of \$948.0 million. The following table outlines the tax character of our distributions paid in 2020 as a percentage of total distributions. The distribution declared on December 31, 2020 was paid on January 20, 2021 and is excluded from the analysis below as it will be a 2021 tax event.

2020 Tax Year	Ordinary Income —%	Capital Gains —%	Return of Capital 100.00%
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The following table details the net distribution for each of our share classes for the year ended December 31, 2019:

Declaration Date	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares
January 31, 2019	\$ 0.0451	\$ 0.0530	\$ 0.0452	\$ 0.0507
February 28, 2019	0.0451	0.0522	0.0452	0.0501
March 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0530	0.0452	0.0507
April 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0528	0.0453	0.0506
May 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0453	0.0508
June 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0529	0.0453	0.0506
July 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0452	0.0508
August 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0532	0.0452	0.0508
September 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0453	0.0508
October 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0534	0.0452	0.0510
November 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0452	0.0508
December 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0534	0.0452	0.0510
Total	\$ 0.5412	\$ 0.6363	\$ 0.5428	\$ 0.6087

For the year ended December 31, 2019, we declared distributions in the amount of \$433.6 million. The following table outlines the tax character of our distributions paid in 2019 as a percentage of total distributions. The distribution declared on December 31, 2019 was paid on January 22, 2020 and is excluded from the analysis below as it is a 2020 tax event.

	Ordinary Income	Capital Gains	Return of Capital
2019 Tax Year	8.75% ⁽¹⁾	1.17% ⁽²⁾	90.08%

(1) 8.60% and 0.15% of the distributions paid in 2019 are non-qualified and qualified, respectively.

(2) 13.80% of the 1.17% is the unrecaptured gain under section 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The following table details the net distribution for each of our share classes for the year ended December 31, 2018:

Declaration Date	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares
January 31, 2018	\$ 0.0441	\$ 0.0517	\$ 0.0442	\$ 0.0495
February 28, 2018	0.0443	0.0513	0.0444	0.0492
March 31, 2018	0.0445	0.0522	0.0446	0.0500
April 30, 2018	0.0445	0.0520	0.0446	0.0498
May 31, 2018	0.0446	0.0524	0.0448	0.0501
June 30, 2018	0.0447	0.0522	0.0448	0.0500
July 31, 2018	0.0448	0.0526	0.0450	0.0504
August 31, 2018	0.0450	0.0528	0.0451	0.0505
September 30, 2018	0.0451	0.0527	0.0452	0.0505
October 31, 2018	0.0451	0.0530	0.0453	0.0507
November 30, 2018	0.0451	0.0527	0.0452	0.0505
December 31, 2018	0.0451	0.0530	0.0452	0.0507
Total	\$ 0.5369	\$ 0.6286	\$ 0.5384	\$ 0.6019

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we declared distributions in the amount of \$173.9 million. The following table outlines the tax character of our distributions paid in 2018 as a percentage of total distributions. The distribution declared on December 31, 2018 was paid on January 22, 2019 and is excluded from the analysis below as it is a 2019 tax event.

	Ordinary Income	Capital Gains	Unrecaptured 1250 Gain	Return of Capital
2018 Tax Year	3.11% ⁽¹⁾	0%	0%	96.89%

(1) 0.51% and 2.60% of the distributions paid in 2018 are non-qualified and qualified, respectively.

The following table details our distributions declared during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020		For the Year Ended December 31, 2019		For the Year Ended December 31, 2018	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Distributions						
Payable in cash	\$ 439,522	46%	\$ 169,669	39%	\$ 63,631	37%
Reinvested in shares	508,512	54%	263,897	61%	110,228	63%
Total distributions	<u>\$ 948,034</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 433,566</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 173,859</u>	<u>100%</u>
Sources of Distributions						
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 948,034	100%	\$ 433,566	100%	\$ 173,859	100%
Offering proceeds	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
Total sources of distributions	<u>\$ 948,034</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 433,566</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 173,859</u>	<u>100%</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 971,904		\$ 600,927		\$ 252,682	
Funds from Operations	\$ 406,071		\$ 358,565		\$ 110,527	
Adjusted Funds from Operations	\$ 691,205		\$ 420,284		\$ 164,597	
Funds Available for Distribution	\$ 743,685		\$ 409,385		\$ 168,009	

Funds from Operations, Adjusted Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution

We believe funds from operations (“FFO”) is a meaningful supplemental non-GAAP operating metric. Our consolidated financial statements are presented under historical cost accounting which, among other things, requires depreciation of real estate investments to be calculated on a straight-line basis. As a result, our operating results imply that the value of our real estate investments will decrease evenly over a set time period. However, we believe that the value of real estate investments will fluctuate over time based on market conditions and as such, depreciation under historical cost accounting may be less informative. FFO is a standard REIT industry metric defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). FFO, as defined by NAREIT and presented below, is calculated as net income or loss (computed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”)), excluding (i) depreciation and amortization, (ii) impairment of investments in real estate, plus (iii) net gains or losses from sales of real estate, and (iv) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities.

We also believe that adjusted FFO (“AFFO”) is a meaningful non-GAAP supplemental disclosure of our operating results. AFFO further adjusts FFO in order for our operating results to reflect the specific characteristics of our business by adjusting for items we believe are not related to our core operations. Our adjustments to FFO to arrive at AFFO include removing the impact of (i) straight-line rental income and expense, (ii) amortization of above- and below-market lease intangibles, (iii) amortization of mortgage premium/discount, (iv) unrealized losses (gains) from changes in fair value of financial instruments, (v) net forfeited investment deposits, (vi) amortization of restricted stock awards, (vii) non-cash performance participation allocation or other non-cash incentive compensation awards even if repurchased by us, (viii) gain or loss on involuntary conversion, (ix) losses (gains) on extinguishment of debt, and (x) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities.

We also believe funds available for distribution (“FAD”) is an additional meaningful non-GAAP supplemental disclosure that provides useful information for considering our operating results and certain other items relative to the amount of our distributions by removing the impact of certain non-cash items from our operating results. FAD is calculated as AFFO excluding (i) management fee paid in shares or BREIT OP units even if repurchased by us, (ii) realized losses (gains) on financial instruments, and including deductions for (iii) recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and other capital expenditures, (iv) stockholder servicing fees paid during the period, and (v) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities. FAD is not indicative of cash available to fund our cash needs and does not represent cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, as it excludes adjustments for working capital items and actual cash receipts from interest income recognized on investments in real estate debt. Cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP would generally be adjusted for such items. Furthermore, FAD is adjusted for stockholder servicing fees and recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and other capital expenditures, which are not considered when determining cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP.

FFO, AFFO, and FAD should not be considered to be more relevant or accurate than the GAAP methodology in calculating net income (loss) or in evaluating our operating performance. In addition, FFO, AFFO, and FAD should not be considered as alternatives to net income (loss) as indications of our performance or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities as indications of our liquidity, but rather should be reviewed in conjunction with these and other GAAP measurements. Further, FFO, AFFO, and FAD are not intended to be used as liquidity measures indicative of cash flow available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders to FFO, AFFO and FAD attributable to BREIT stockholders (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ (853,399)	\$ (401,771)	\$ (281,056)
Adjustments to arrive at FFO:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,398,965	824,039	406,295
Impairment of investments in real estate	12,343	—	—
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	(113,173)	(35,035)	—
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	(38,665)	(28,668)	(14,712)
FFO attributable to BREIT stockholders	406,071	358,565	110,527
Adjustments to arrive at AFFO:			
Straight-line rental income and expense	(154,093)	(22,590)	(7,149)
Amortization of above- and below-market lease intangibles	(18,610)	(9,612)	(4,735)
Amortization of mortgage premium/discount	(1,223)	(285)	(233)
Unrealized losses (gains) from changes in fair value of financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	241,554	(47,651)	24,746
Net forfeited investment deposits	12,750	—	—
Amortization of restricted stock awards	400	400	212
Non-cash performance participation allocation	192,648	141,396	37,484
Non-cash incentive compensation awards to affiliated service providers	1,394	2,000	4,714
Gain on involuntary conversion	(275)	(1,389)	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	10,356	—	—
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	233	(550)	(969)
AFFO attributable to BREIT stockholders	691,205	420,284	164,597
Adjustments to arrive at FAD:			
Management fee paid in shares	224,776	108,115	42,659
Realized losses (gains) on financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	29,820	(6,035)	(200)
Recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions and other capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	(133,628)	(69,834)	(17,811)
Stockholder servicing fees	(66,910)	(42,501)	(20,909)
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	(1,578)	(644)	(327)
FAD attributable to BREIT stockholders	<u>\$ 743,685</u>	<u>\$ 409,385</u>	<u>\$ 168,009</u>

⁽¹⁾ Unrealized losses (gains) from changes in fair value of financial instruments primarily relates to mark-to-market changes on both our investments in real estate debt and our investments in equity securities. Realized losses (gains) on financial instruments primarily relates to realized losses (gains) from the sale of our investments in real estate debt and our investments in equity securities.

⁽²⁾ Recurring tenant improvements and leasing commissions are generally related to second-generation leases and other capital expenditures required to maintain our investments. Other capital expenditures exclude underwritten tenant improvements, leasing commissions and capital expenditures in conjunction with acquisitions and projects that we believe will enhance the value of our investments.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we sold equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act as described below. As described in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements, the Adviser is entitled to an annual management fee payable monthly in cash, shares of common stock, or BREIT OP Units, in each case at the Adviser's election. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Adviser elected to receive its management fees in Class I shares. We issued 18.5 million unregistered Class I shares to the Adviser in satisfaction of the 2020 management fees through November 2020. Additionally, we issued 1.9 million unregistered Class I shares to the Adviser in January 2021 in satisfaction of the December 2020 management fee.

The Special Limited Partner is also entitled to an annual performance participation allocation. As further described in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the 2020 performance participation allocation became payable on December 31, 2020 and in January 2021, we issued approximately 15.5 million Class I units and 1.1 million Class B units in BREIT OP to the Special Limited Partner as payment for the 2020 performance participation allocation. Each Class I unit is exchangeable into one Class I share. Each issuance to the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner was made pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

As further described in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements, we issued incentive compensation awards to certain employees of affiliated portfolio company service providers that entitle them to receive an allocation of total return over a certain hurdle amount, as determined by us. The 2020 portfolio company incentive compensation awards of \$1.1 million became payable on December 31, 2020 and in January 2021, we issued approximately 0.1 million Class I units in BREIT OP to certain employees of our affiliated portfolio companies. The 2019 portfolio company incentive compensation awards of \$14.7 million became payable on December 31, 2019 and in January 2020, we issued approximately 1.3 million Class I units in BREIT OP to certain employees of our affiliated portfolio companies.

We have also sold Class I shares to feeder vehicles primarily created to hold Class I shares that offers interests in such feeder vehicles to non-U.S. persons. The offer and sale of Class I shares to the feeder vehicles was exempt from the registration provisions of the Securities Act by virtue of Section 4(a)(2) and Regulation S thereunder. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we received \$3.8 billion from selling 334.5 million unregistered Class I shares to such vehicles. We intend to use the net proceeds from such sales for the purposes set forth in the prospectus for our Current Offering and in a manner within the investment guidelines approved by our board of directors, who serve as fiduciaries to our stockholders.

Share Repurchases

Under our share repurchase plan, to the extent we choose to repurchase shares in any particular month, we will only repurchase shares as of the opening of the last calendar day of that month (each such date, a “Repurchase Date”). Repurchases will be made at the transaction price in effect on the Repurchase Date (which will generally be equal to our prior month’s NAV per share), except that shares that have not been outstanding for at least one year will be repurchased at 95% of the transaction price (an “Early Repurchase Deduction”) subject to certain limited exceptions. Settlements of share repurchases will generally be made within three business days of the Repurchase Date. The Early Repurchase Deduction will not apply to shares acquired through our distribution reinvestment plan.

The aggregate NAV of total repurchases of Class S shares, Class I shares, Class T shares and Class D shares (including repurchases at certain non-U.S. investor access funds primarily created to hold shares of the Company but excluding any Early Repurchase Deduction applicable to the repurchased shares) is limited to no more than 2% of our aggregate NAV per month based on the aggregate NAV of the prior month and no more than 5% of our aggregate NAV per calendar quarter based on the average of the aggregate NAV per month over the prior three months.

In the event that we determine to repurchase some but not all of the shares submitted for repurchase during any month, shares submitted for repurchase during such month will be repurchased on a pro rata basis. All unsatisfied repurchase requests must be resubmitted after the start of the next month or quarter, or upon the recommencement of the share repurchase plan, as applicable.

Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real properties or other investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then we may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, our board of directors may modify and suspend our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. In the event that we determine to repurchase some but not all of the shares submitted for repurchase during any month, shares repurchased at the end of the month will be repurchased on a pro rata basis.

If the transaction price for the applicable month is not made available by the tenth business day prior to the last business day of the month (or is changed after such date), then no repurchase requests will be accepted for such month and stockholders who wish to have their shares repurchased the following month must resubmit their repurchase requests.

During the three months ended December 31, 2020, we repurchased shares of our common stock in the following amounts, which represented all of the share repurchase requests received for the same period.

Month of:	Total Number of Shares Repurchased ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Repurchases as a Percentage of NAV ⁽²⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares Pending Repurchase Pursuant to Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽³⁾
October 2020	9,280,047	0.6%	\$ 11.11	7,529,843	—
November 2020	6,139,739	0.4%	11.30	4,360,776	—
December 2020	11,676,791	0.7%	11.43	7,233,289	—
Total	27,096,577	N/M	\$ 11.29	19,123,908	—

(1) Includes 7,972,669 Class I shares previously issued to the Adviser as payment for management fees. The shares were repurchased at the then-current transaction price resulting in a total repurchase of \$90.5 million. As of December 31, 2020, the Adviser owned 4,415,879 of our Class I common shares.

(2) Represents aggregate NAV of the shares repurchased under our share repurchase plan over aggregate NAV of all shares outstanding, in each case, based on the NAV as of the last calendar day of the prior month.

(3) All repurchase requests under our share repurchase plan were satisfied.

As of December 31, 2020, the Special Limited Partner continues to hold 23,788 Class I units in BREIT OP. The redemption of Class I units, Class B units and shares held by the Adviser acquired as payment of the Adviser's management fee are not considered part of our share repurchase plan.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected financial and operating data for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, 2018, and 2017 and for the period March 2, 2016 through December 31, 2016. The following selected consolidated historical financial data should be read in conjunction with the information set forth under Item 7. — "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto that appear on pages F-4 to F-38 of this report.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				For the Period March 2, 2016 through December 31, 2016
	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Operating Data (in thousands)					
Total revenues	\$ 2,551,648	\$ 1,686,272	\$ 723,258	\$ 157,932	\$ —
Total expenses	2,830,822	1,866,396	837,761	226,858	115
Total other income (expense)	(588,228)	(234,119)	(176,962)	(18,624)	—
Net loss	(867,402)	(414,243)	(291,465)	(87,550)	(115)
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ (853,399)	\$ (401,771)	\$ (281,056)	\$ (86,258)	\$ (115)
Per Share Data					
Net loss per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.91)	\$ (0.90)	\$ (5.74)
Gross distributions declared per share of common stock ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.48	\$ —
Balance Sheet Data (in thousands)					
Total assets	\$ 40,684,015	\$ 33,039,823	\$ 13,237,158	\$ 4,625,308	\$ 200
Investments in real estate, net	32,457,713	26,326,868	10,259,687	3,406,555	—
Investments in real estate debt	4,566,306	4,523,260	2,259,913	915,742	—
Mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, net	19,976,161	16,929,659	6,833,269	2,111,291	—
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	2,140,993	3,092,137	1,713,723	682,848	—
Total equity	16,183,951	10,614,648	3,914,954	1,509,639	85

(1) Represents the gross distributions declared for Class S and Class I shares for the year ended December 31, 2017. We did not sell any Class D or Class T shares prior to May 2017 and June 2017, respectively, thus no distributions were declared for Class D or Class T shares prior to such date.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition to historical data, this discussion contains forward-looking statements about our business, operations and financial performance based on current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those in this discussion as a result of various factors, including but not limited to those discussed in Part I Item 1A — "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

BREIT invests primarily in stabilized income-generating commercial real estate in the United States and, to a lesser extent, real estate debt. Our objective is to bring Blackstone's leading institutional-quality real estate investment platform to income-focused investors. We are externally managed by BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the "Adviser"), a subsidiary of The Blackstone Group Inc. ("Blackstone"). We were incorporated in Maryland in 2015. We are the sole general partner of BREIT Operating Partnership L.P. ("BREIT OP"), a Delaware limited partnership, and we own substantially all of our assets through BREIT OP. We currently operate our business in eight reportable segments: Multifamily, Industrial, Net Lease, Hotel, Self Storage, Retail, and Office Properties, and Investments in Real Estate Debt. Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing including apartments, student housing and manufactured housing. Net Lease includes the real estate assets of The Bellagio Las Vegas ("Bellagio") and the unconsolidated interest in the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay joint venture.

BREIT is a non-listed, perpetual life real estate investment trust ("REIT") that qualifies as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for U.S. federal income tax. We generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income to the extent we annually distribute all of our net taxable income to stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

As of March 17, 2021, we had received net proceeds of \$24.1 billion from the sale of shares of our Class S, Class I, Class T and Class D common stock. We have contributed the net proceeds to BREIT OP in exchange for a corresponding number of Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D units. BREIT OP has primarily used the net proceeds to make investments in real estate and real estate debt as further described above under "— Portfolio". We intend to continue selling shares on a monthly basis.

Recent Developments

As of December 31, 2020, there is an ongoing global outbreak of a novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"). In March 2020, the World Health Organization designated COVID-19 as a pandemic, and numerous countries, including the United States, declared national emergencies with respect to COVID-19. The United States and other countries reacted to the COVID-19 outbreak with unprecedented government intervention, including interest rate cuts and economic stimulus. The global impact of the outbreak rapidly evolved (and continues to do so), and many countries reacted by instituting, or strongly encouraging, quarantines and restrictions on travel, closing financial markets and/or restricting trading, limiting operations of non-essential offices, retail centers, hotels, and other businesses, and taking other restrictive measures designed to help slow the spread of COVID-19. Businesses also implemented similar precautionary measures. Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19, have created disruption in the U.S. and global economies. Despite significant market rebounds across many asset classes, the continued rapid development of this situation and uncertainty regarding potential economic recovery precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on financial market and economic conditions. Moreover, with the continued spread of COVID-19, governments and businesses are likely to continue to take aggressive measures to help slow its spread. For this reason, among others, as COVID-19 continues to spread, the potential impacts, including a global, regional, or other economic recession, are increasingly uncertain and difficult to assess.

The outbreak of COVID-19 and its impact on the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to our financial condition and results of operations. We expect that these impacts are likely to continue to some extent as the outbreak persists and potentially even longer. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation preclude any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present material uncertainty and risk with respect to us and the performance of our investments. The full extent of the impact and effects of COVID-19 will depend on future developments, including, among other factors, the duration and spread of the outbreak, along with related travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, the effectiveness and efficiency of distribution of vaccines, the recovery time of the disrupted supply chains and industries, the impact of labor market interruptions, the impact of government interventions, and uncertainty with respect to the duration of the global economic slowdown. For additional discussion with respect to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our liquidity and capital resources, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

In accordance with local government guidance and social distancing recommendations, the majority of the employees of our Adviser have been working remotely. The Adviser's technology infrastructure has proven to be robust and capable of supporting this model. The Adviser has implemented rigorous protocols for remote work, including increased cadence of group calls and updates, and frequent communication across leadership and working levels. The Adviser is leveraging technology to ensure its teams stay connected and productive, and that its culture remains strong even in these unusual circumstances. The Adviser continues to operate under normal course across investment, asset management and corporate support functions.

In mid-July, the Adviser's U.S. offices began a phased reopening, consistent with local government guidelines, on a voluntary basis with social distancing and other safety protocols in place. The Adviser continues to closely monitor applicable public health and government guidance.

Impact of COVID-19 - Results of Operations

Beginning in April 2020, rent collections at our real estate assets were impacted by COVID-19. Rent collections for revenue recognized during the period from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 from real estate properties were an average of 1.6% lower compared to a typical year⁽¹⁾. Based on rent collections and other factors, we reserved \$41.2 million of bad debt expense for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Certain of our tenants impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic have requested rental assistance. As a result, we have granted \$12.2 million of rent deferral, representing 0.8% of total rental revenue for the period from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. It is expected that the deferred rent will generally be paid back over a period of three to 12 months. However, it is possible that tenants may not be able to meet their deferred rent obligations. Additionally, we have granted \$0.5 million of rent abatements to certain retail tenants for the period from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

Beginning in March 2020 and continuing through the end of the fourth quarter, our hotel segment experienced a material decrease in occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR due to the full closure of our two full-service hotels and our select service property located in Hawaii, along with a material decrease in occupancy at our other select service hotels. These conditions impacted the performance of our hotel assets beginning in March 2020 with the most significant decline in performance during April and May as these hotels remained closed or were impacted by reduced capacity as quarantines and travel restrictions were in place. Although we have begun to see a modest rebound in our hotel portfolio beginning in June 2020 as certain states began easing quarantines and travel restrictions, hotel performance continues to be significantly below historical levels. Our full-service hotels and select service hotel in Hawaii have re-opened but occupancy remains limited. Since the end of the year, we continue to see a modest rebound in our hotel performance. See “—Results of Operations – Same Property Results of Operations”. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded a \$12.3 million GAAP impairment loss on two of our hotel properties. The impairment charges align the GAAP carrying value of the hotels with the fair values already recorded within the Net Asset Value. For additional information see “—Portfolio – Impact of COVID-19 – Impairment Analysis” below.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant market pricing and liquidity dislocation in March 2020, causing a broad-based market decline across securities including CMBS. Although our securities recovered the majority of the price declines, the pandemic continues to have an impact on our investments in real estate debt, which consist mostly of single asset, single borrower CMBS with assets and borrowers that the Adviser believes to be of high quality. See “—Results of Operations – Income (Loss) on Investments in Real Estate Debt”.

For additional discussion with respect to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our NAV and liquidity and capital resources see “—Impact of COVID-19 on Our NAV” and “—Liquidity and Capital Resources” below and Item 1A. “Risk Factors”.

⁽¹⁾ As of February 28, 2020. Excludes hospitality and self storage properties.

2020 Highlights

Operating results:

- Declared monthly net distributions totaling \$948.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 resulting in average annualized distribution rates of 4.9% for Class S, 5.8% for Class I, 5.0% for Class T, and 5.6% for Class D.⁽¹⁾
- 2020 total return without upfront selling commissions of 6.1% for Class S, 6.9% for Class I, 6.2% for Class T, and 6.8% for Class D shares. Total return assuming maximum upfront selling commissions of 2.5% for Class S, 2.7% for Class T shares and 5.3% for Class D.⁽²⁾
- Inception-to-date total return without upfront selling commissions of 8.7% for Class S, 9.5% for Class I, 8.9% for Class T, and 9.6% for Class D shares. Total return assuming maximum upfront selling commissions of 7.7% for Class S, 7.8% for Class T shares and 9.1% for Class D.⁽²⁾

Investments:

- Acquired 129 self storage, 94 multifamily, 94 industrial, six retail and one office property across 31 transactions with a total purchase price of \$7.5 billion, inclusive of closing costs, during the year ended December 31, 2020. The acquisitions are consistent with our strategy of acquiring diversified, income-producing, commercial real estate assets concentrated in high growth markets across the U.S.
- Closed a transaction to form a new joint venture with MGM Growth Properties LLC (“MGP”) to acquire the Las Vegas real estate assets of the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay for \$4.6 billion. MGP owns 50.1% of the joint venture, and we own 49.9%. At closing, the joint venture entered into a long-term triple net master lease with MGM which benefits from a full corporate guarantee of rent payments by MGM.
- Sold seven multifamily, one industrial and one hotel property for net proceeds of \$434.9 million and sold \$896.8 million in real estate debt investments which resulted in aggregate realized gains of \$93.1 million.
- Made 73 investments in real estate debt with a total cost basis of \$1.2 billion during the year ended December 31, 2020, consisting of CMBS, residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”), corporate bonds, term loans, and mezzanine loans of real estate-related companies.

Capital Activity and Financings:

- Raised \$8.8 billion of proceeds during the year ended December 31, 2020 from the sale of our common stock. Repurchased \$1.5 billion of our common stock during the year ended December 31, 2020.
- Closed or assumed an aggregate of \$3.1 billion in property-level financing and reduced financings secured by our investments in real estate debt by \$1.0 billion during the year ended December 31, 2020.
- Repaid \$309.6 million in property-level financing in conjunction with the sale of the underlying property or a refinancing.

Overall Portfolio:

- Our portfolio as of December 31, 2020 consisted of investments in real estate (89% based on fair value) and investments in real estate debt (11%).
 - Our 1,370 properties as of December 31, 2020 consisted primarily of Multifamily (40% based on fair value), Industrial (35%) and Net Lease (13%), and our portfolio of real estate was concentrated in the following regions: West (39%), South (35%), East (15%), and Midwest (11%).
 - Our investments in real estate debt as of December 31, 2020 consisted of a diversified portfolio. For further details on credit rating and collateral backing, refer to page 97.

⁽¹⁾ The annualized distribution rate is calculated as the current month’s distribution annualized and divided by the prior month’s net asset value, which is inclusive of all fees and expenses. Management believes the annualized distribution rate is a useful measure of the overall investment performance of our shares.

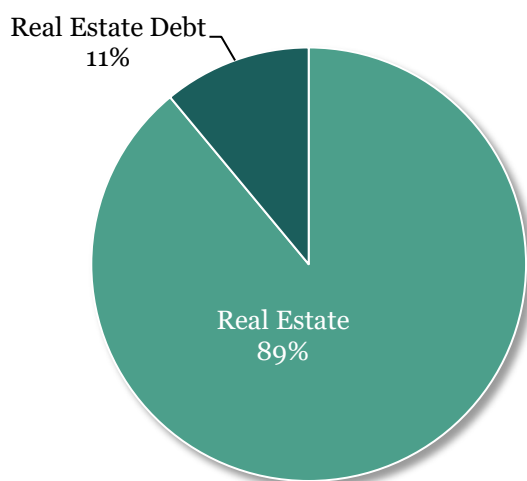
⁽²⁾ Total return is calculated as the change in NAV per share during the respective periods plus any distributions per share declared in the period and assumes any distributions are reinvested in accordance with our distribution reinvestment plan. Total return for periods greater than one year are annualized. Management believes total return is a useful measure of the overall investment performance of our shares.

Portfolio

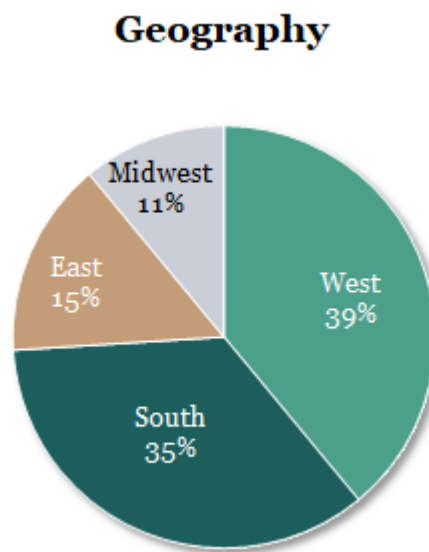
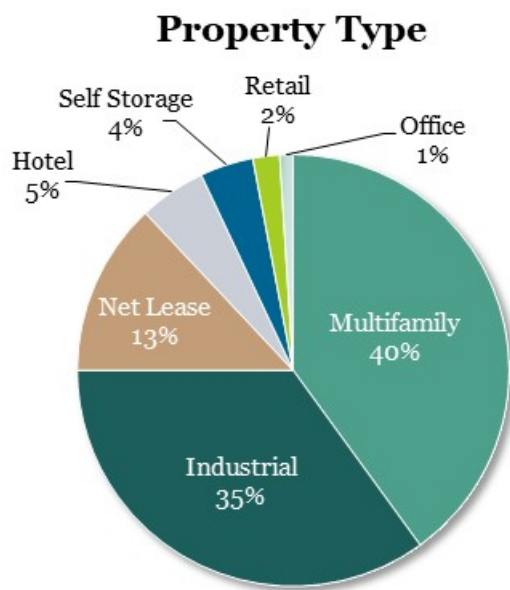
Summary of Portfolio

The following chart outlines the allocation of our investments in real estate⁽¹⁾ and real estate debt based on fair value as of December 31, 2020:

Asset Allocation



The following charts further describe the diversification of our investments in real estate⁽¹⁾ based on fair value as of December 31, 2020:



⁽¹⁾ Investments in real estate includes our direct property investments, unconsolidated investments, and equity in public and private real estate-related companies. "Geography" weighting is measured as the asset value of real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and unconsolidated investments for each geographical category (South, East, West, Midwest) against the total asset value of all (i) real estate properties, excluding the value of any third party interests in such real estate properties, and (ii) unconsolidated investments.

Investments in Real Estate

Our investments in real estate primarily consisted of the following segments as of December 31, 2020:

- Multifamily (40% of real estate portfolio Gross Asset Value) — primarily suburban, garden-style properties located in growth markets across the Western and Southern U.S. with solid occupancy of 93%;
- Industrial (35%) — experiencing accelerating demand in a year where U.S. e-commerce sales grew by 60% in the fourth quarter of 2020, resulting in 2020 leasing spreads of nearly 9% and positive income growth; and
- Net lease (13%) — providing stable, growing cash flows with contractually fixed rent payments, built in annual rent growth of 2% or greater and full corporate guarantees.

As of December 31, 2020, we owned 1,370 properties consisting of a diversified portfolio of income producing assets primarily focused in Multifamily and Industrial properties, and to a lesser extent Net Lease, Hotel, Self Storage, Retail, and Office properties, concentrated in growth markets across the U.S. The following table provides a summary of our portfolio as of December 31, 2020:

Segment	Number of Properties	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys	Occupancy Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Effective Annual Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot/Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Gross Asset Value ⁽³⁾ (\$ in thousands)	Segment Revenue ⁽⁴⁾	Percentage of Total Revenues
Multifamily ⁽⁵⁾	286	87,978 units	93%	\$ 13,604	\$ 15,176,465	\$ 1,027,129	39%
Industrial	858	141,141 sq. ft.	95%	\$ 5.03	13,497,613	839,970	32%
Net lease	3	24,748 sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	5,213,035	419,749	16%
Hotel	58	9,669 keys	41%	\$127.62/\$52.82	1,975,615	255,306	9%
Self Storage	150	11,801 sq. ft.	89%	\$ 11.48	1,609,709	25,950	1%
Retail	13	1,933 sq. ft.	96%	\$ 23.47	667,900	55,245	2%
Office	2	585 sq. ft.	98%	\$ 37.10	386,832	16,870	1%
Total	<u>1,370</u>				<u>\$ 38,527,169</u>	<u>\$ 2,640,219</u>	<u>100%</u>

- (1) The occupancy rate for our industrial, retail and office investments includes all leased square footage as of December 31, 2020. The occupancy rate for our self storage and manufactured housing investments includes occupied square footage and occupied units, respectively, as of December 31, 2020. The occupancy rate for our student housing and other multifamily investments is defined as the percentage of actual rent divided by gross potential rent (defined as actual rent for occupied units and market rent for vacant units) for the 12 months ended December 31, 2020. The occupancy rate for our hotel investments includes paid occupied rooms for the 12 months ended December 31, 2020. Hotels owned less than 12 months are excluded from the average occupancy rate calculation.
- (2) For industrial, manufactured housing, self storage, retail, and office properties, average effective annual base rent represents the annualized December 31, 2020 base rent per leased square foot or unit and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization. For student housing and other multifamily properties, average effective annual base rent represents the base rent for the year ended December 31, 2020, per leased unit and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization. For hotel properties, average effective annual base rent represents Average Daily Rate (“ADR”) and Revenue Per Available Room (“RevPAR”), respectively, for the 12 months ended December 31, 2020. Hotels owned less than 12 months are excluded from the ADR and RevPAR calculations.
- (3) Based on fair value as of December 31, 2020.
- (4) Segment revenue is presented for the year ended December 31, 2020. Net lease segment revenue includes income from unconsolidated entities.
- (5) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, manufactured and student housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.

Real Estate

The following table provides information regarding our portfolio of real properties as of December 31, 2020:

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
<i>Multifamily:</i>						
TA Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	April 2017	100%	2,514 units	93%
Emory Point	1	Atlanta, GA	May 2017	100%	750 units	94%
Nevada West Multifamily	3	Las Vegas, NV	May 2017	100%	972 units	95%
Mountain Gate & Trails Multifamily	2	Las Vegas, NV	June 2017	100%	539 units	95%
Elysian West Multifamily	1	Las Vegas, NV	July 2017	100%	466 units	95%
Gilbert Multifamily	2	Gilbert, AZ	Sept. 2017	90%	748 units	96%
Domain & GreenVue Multifamily	2	Dallas, TX	Sept. 2017	100%	803 units	94%
ACG II Multifamily	4	Various	Sept. 2017	94%	932 units	95%
Olympus Multifamily	3	Jacksonville, FL	Nov. 2017	95%	1,032 units	94%
Amberglen West Multifamily	1	Hillsboro, OR	Nov. 2017	100%	396 units	90%
Aston Multifamily Portfolio	19	Various	Various	100%	4,122 units	95%
Talavera and Flamingo Multifamily	2	Las Vegas, NV	Dec. 2017	100%	674 units	96%
Walden Pond & Montair Multifamily Portfolio	2	Everett, WA & Thornton, CO	Dec. 2017	95%	635 units	96%
Signature at Kendall Multifamily	1	Miami, FL	Dec. 2017	100%	546 units	95%
The Boulevard	1	Phoenix, AZ	April 2018	100%	294 units	97%
Blue Hills Multifamily	1	Boston, MA	May 2018	100%	472 units	92%
Wave Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	May 2018	100%	2,199 units	96%
ACG III Multifamily	2	Gresham, OR & Turlock, CA	May 2018	95%	475 units	94%
Carroll Florida Multifamily	2	Jacksonville & Orlando, FL	May 2018	100%	716 units	95%
Solis at Flamingo	1	Las Vegas, NV	June 2018	95%	524 units	95%
Velaire at Aspera	1	Phoenix, AZ	July 2018	100%	286 units	95%
Coyote Multifamily Portfolio	6	Phoenix, AZ	Aug. 2018	100%	1,752 units	95%
Avanti Apartments	1	Las Vegas, NV	Dec. 2018	100%	414 units	96%
Gilbert Heritage Apartments	1	Phoenix, AZ	Feb. 2019	90%	256 units	97%
Roman Multifamily Portfolio	14	Various	Feb. 2019	100%	3,743 units	95%
Elevation Plaza Del Rio	1	Phoenix, AZ	April 2019	90%	333 units	97%
Courtney at Universal Multifamily	1	Orlando, FL	April 2019	100%	355 units	94%
Citymark Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Various	April 2019	95%	608 units	96%
Tri-Cities Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Richland & Kennewick, WA	April 2019	95%	428 units	98%
Raider Multifamily Portfolio	4	Las Vegas, NV	Various	100%	1,514 units	95%
Bridge II Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	Various	100%	2,363 units	95%
Miami Doral 2-Pack	2	Miami, FL	May 2019	100%	720 units	94%
Davis Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Various	May 2019	100%	454 units	97%
Slate Savannah	1	Savannah, GA	May 2019	90%	272 units	95%
Amara at MetroWest	1	Orlando, FL	May 2019	95%	411 units	93%
Colorado 3-Pack	3	Denver & Fort Collins, CO	May 2019	100%	855 units	95%
Edge Las Vegas	1	Las Vegas, NV	June 2019	95%	296 units	94%
ACG IV Multifamily	2	Various	June 2019	95%	606 units	96%
Perimeter Multifamily 3-Pack	3	Atlanta, GA	June 2019	100%	691 units	93%
Anson at the Lakes	1	Charlotte, NC	June 2019	100%	694 units	93%
San Valiente Multifamily	1	Phoenix, AZ	July 2019	95%	604 units	95%
Edgewater at the Cove	1	Oregon City, OR	Aug. 2019	100%	244 units	91%
Haven 124 Multifamily	1	Denver, CO	Sept. 2019	100%	562 units	95%
Villages at McCullers Walk Multifamily	1	Raleigh, NC	Oct. 2019	100%	412 units	92%
Canopy at Citrus Park Multifamily	1	Largo, FL	Oct. 2019	90%	318 units	96%
Ridge Multifamily Portfolio	4	Las Vegas, NV	Oct. 2019	90%	1,220 units	96%
Charleston on 66th Multifamily	1	Tampa, FL	Nov. 2019	95%	258 units	95%
Evolve at Timber Creek Multifamily	1	Garner, NC	Nov. 2019	100%	304 units	97%
Solis at Towne Center Multifamily	1	Glendale, AZ	Nov. 2019	100%	240 units	93%
Arches at Hidden Creek Multifamily	1	Chandler, AZ	Nov. 2019	98%	432 units	91%
Terra Multifamily	1	Austin, TX	Dec. 2019	100%	372 units	92%
Arium Multifamily Portfolio	5	Various	Dec. 2019	100%	1,684 units	95%
Easton Gardens Multifamily	1	Columbus, OH	Feb. 2020	95%	1,064 units	96%
Acorn Multifamily Portfolio	21	Various	Feb. & May 2020	98%	8,309 units	94%
Indigo West Multifamily	1	Orlando, FL	March 2020	100%	456 units	92%
The Sixes Multifamily	1	Holly Springs, GA	Sept. 2020	100%	340 units	96%
Park & Market Multifamily	1	Raleigh, NC	Oct. 2020	100%	409 units	93%
Cortland Lex Multifamily	1	Alpharetta, GA	Oct. 2020	100%	360 units	96%
The Palmer Multifamily	1	Charlotte, NC	Oct. 2020	90%	318 units	94%
Grizzly Multifamily Portfolio	2	Atlanta, GA & Nashville, TN	Oct. & Nov. 2020	100%	767 units	69%

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
Jaguar Multifamily Portfolio	11	Various	Nov. & Dec. 2020	100%	3,788 units	96%
Kansas City Multifamily Portfolio	2	Overland Park & Olathe, Kansas	Dec. 2020	100%	620 units	60%
Highroads MH	3	Phoenix, AZ	April 2018	99%	265 units	95%
Evergreen Minari MH	2	Phoenix, AZ	June 2018	99%	115 units	94%
Southwest MH	14	Various	June 2018	99%	3,065 units	79%
Hidden Springs MH	1	Desert Hot Springs, CA	July 2018	99%	317 units	86%
SVPAC MH	2	Phoenix, AZ	July 2018	99%	234 units	94%
Royal Vegas MH	1	Las Vegas, NV	Oct. 2018	99%	176 units	77%
Riverest MH	1	Tavares, FL	Dec. 2018	99%	130 units	88%
Angler MH Portfolio	5	Phoenix, AZ	April 2019	99%	940 units	86%
Florida MH 4-Pack	4	Various	April & July 2019	99%	795 units	80%
Impala MH	3	Phoenix & Chandler, AZ	July 2019	99%	333 units	98%
Clearwater MHC 2-Pack	2	Clearwater, FL	March & Aug. 2020	99%	207 units	98%
Legacy MH Portfolio	7	Various	April 2020	99%	1,896 units	85%
May Manor MH	1	Lakeland, FL	June 2020	99%	297 units	83%
Royal Oaks MH	1	Petaluma, CA	Nov. 2020	99%	94 units	100%
Southeast MH Portfolio	41	Various	Dec. 2020	99%	8,563 units	87%
EdR Student Housing Portfolio	20	Various	Sept. 2018	95%	10,610 units	91%
Total Multifamily	286				87,978 units	
Industrial:						
Stockton Industrial Park	1	Stockton, CA	Feb. 2017	100%	878 sq. ft.	86%
HS Industrial Portfolio	36	Various	April 2017	100%	5,838 sq. ft.	97%
Fairfield Industrial Portfolio	11	Fairfield, NJ	Sept. 2017	100%	578 sq. ft.	99%
Southeast Industrial Portfolio	5	Various	Nov. 2017	100%	1,927 sq. ft.	100%
Kraft Chicago Industrial Portfolio	3	Aurora, IL	Jan. 2018	100%	1,693 sq. ft.	100%
Canyon Industrial Portfolio	145	Various	March 2018	100%	21,174 sq. ft.	96%
HP Cold Storage Industrial Portfolio	6	Various	May 2018	100%	2,252 sq. ft.	100%
Meridian Industrial Portfolio	106	Various	Nov. 2018	99%	14,011 sq. ft.	96%
Stockton Distribution Center	1	Stockton, CA	Dec. 2018	100%	987 sq. ft.	100%
Summit Industrial Portfolio	8	Atlanta, GA	Dec. 2018	100%	631 sq. ft.	91%
4500 Westport Drive	1	Harrisburg, PA	Jan. 2019	100%	179 sq. ft.	100%
Morgan Savannah	1	Savannah, GA	April 2019	100%	357 sq. ft.	100%
Minneapolis Industrial Portfolio	34	Minneapolis, MN	April 2019	100%	2,460 sq. ft.	93%
Atlanta Industrial Portfolio	61	Atlanta, GA	May 2019	100%	3,779 sq. ft.	91%
D.C. Powered Shell Warehouse Portfolio	9	Ashburn & Manassas, VA	June 2019	90%	1,471 sq. ft.	100%
Patriot Park Industrial Portfolio	2	Durham, NC	Sept. 2019	100%	323 sq. ft.	100%
Denali Industrial Portfolio	18	Various	Sept. 2019	100%	4,098 sq. ft.	100%
Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio	315	Various	Sept. 2019	100%	63,965 sq. ft.	94%
2201 Main Street	1	San Diego, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	260 sq. ft.	N/A
Triangle Industrial Portfolio	37	Greensboro, NC	Jan. 2020	100%	2,783 sq. ft.	91%
Midwest Industrial Portfolio	27	Various	Feb. 2020	100%	5,940 sq. ft.	94%
Pancal Industrial Portfolio	12	Various	Feb. & April 2020	100%	2,109 sq. ft.	100%
Grainger Distribution Center	1	Jacksonville, FL	March 2020	100%	297 sq. ft.	100%
Diamond Industrial	1	Rico Rivera, CA	Aug. 2020	100%	243 sq. ft.	100%
Inland Empire Industrial Portfolio	2	Etiwanda & Fontana, CA	Sept. 2020	100%	404 sq. ft.	100%
Shield Industrial Portfolio	13	Various	Dec. 2020	100%	2,079 sq. ft.	100%
7520 Georgetown Industrial	1	Indianapolis, IN	Dec. 2020	100%	425 sq. ft.	100%
Total Industrial	858				141,141 sq. ft.	
Net Lease:						
Bellagio Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Nov. 2019	95%	8,507 sq. ft.	N/A
MGM Grand Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Feb. 2020	49.9%	6,917 sq. ft.	N/A
Mandalay Bay Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Feb. 2020	49.9%	9,324 sq. ft.	N/A
Total Net Lease	3				24,748 sq. ft.	
Hotel:						
Hyatt Place UC Davis	1	Davis, CA	Jan. 2017	100%	127 keys	43%
Hyatt Place San Jose Downtown	1	San Jose, CA	June 2017	100%	240 keys	30%
Florida Select-Service 4-Pack	4	Tampa & Orlando, FL	July 2017	100%	476 keys	46%
Hyatt House Downtown Atlanta	1	Atlanta, GA	Aug. 2017	100%	150 keys	49%
Boston/Worcester Select-Service 3-Pack	3	Boston & Worcester, MA	Oct. 2017	100%	374 keys	45%
Henderson Select-Service 2-Pack	2	Henderson, NV	May 2018	100%	228 keys	56%
Orlando Select-Service 2-Pack	2	Orlando, FL	May 2018	100%	254 keys	49%

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
Corporex Select Service Portfolio	5	Various	Aug. 2018	100%	601 keys	46%
JW Marriott San Antonio Hill Country Resort	1	San Antonio, TX	Aug. 2018	100%	1,002 keys	29%
Hampton Inn & Suites Federal Way	1	Seattle, WA	Oct. 2018	100%	142 keys	40%
Staybridge Suites Reno	1	Reno, NV	Nov. 2018	100%	94 keys	68%
Salt Lake City Select Service 3 Pack	3	Salt Lake City, UT	Nov. 2018	60%	454 keys	44%
Courtyard Kona	1	Kailua-Kona, HI	March 2019	100%	452 keys	26%
Raven Select Service Portfolio	21	Various	June 2019	100%	2,555 keys	47%
Urban 2-Pack	1	Chicago, IL	July 2019	100%	337 keys	19%
Hyatt Regency Atlanta	1	Atlanta, GA	Sept. 2019	100%	1,260 keys	27%
RHW Select Service Portfolio	9	Various	Nov. 2019	100%	923 keys	58%
Total Hotel	58				9,669 keys	
<i>Self Storage:</i>						
East Coast Storage Portfolio	21	Various	Aug. 2019	98%	1,347 sq. ft.	93%
Phoenix Storage 2-Pack	2	Phoenix, AZ	March 2020	98%	111 sq. ft.	94%
Cactus Storage Portfolio	18	Various	Sept. & Oct. 2020	98%	1,250 sq. ft.	86%
Caltex Storage Portfolio	4	Various	Nov. & Dec. 2020	98%	273 sq. ft.	86%
Simply Self Storage	102	Various	Dec. 2020	100%	8,588 sq. ft.	89%
Florida Self Storage Portfolio	2	Cocoa & Rockledge, FL	Dec. 2020	98%	158 sq. ft.	69%
Pace Storage Portfolio	1	Pace, FL	Dec. 2020	98%	74 sq. ft.	99%
Total Self Storage	150				11,801 sq. ft.	
<i>Retail:</i>						
Bakers Centre	1	Philadelphia, PA	March 2017	100%	237 sq. ft.	100%
Plaza Del Sol Retail	1	Burbank, CA	Oct. 2017	100%	166 sq. ft.	100%
Vista Center	1	Miami, FL	Aug. 2018	100%	91 sq. ft.	92%
El Paseo Simi Valley	1	Simi Valley, CA	June 2019	100%	109 sq. ft.	97%
Towne Center East	1	Signal Hill, CA	Sept. 2019	100%	163 sq. ft.	100%
Plaza Pacoima	1	Pacoima, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	204 sq. ft.	100%
Canarsie Plaza	1	Brooklyn, NY	Dec. 2019	100%	274 sq. ft.	98%
SoCal Grocery Portfolio	6	Various	Jan. 2020	100%	689 sq. ft.	92%
Total Retail	13				1,933 sq. ft.	
<i>Office:</i>						
EmeryTech Office	1	Emeryville, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	228 sq. ft.	95%
Coleman Highline Office	1	San Jose, CA	Oct. 2020	100%	357 sq. ft.	100%
Total Office	2				585 sq. ft.	
Total Investments in Real Estate	1,370					

- (1) Certain of the joint venture agreements entered into by the Company provide the seller or the other partner a profits interest based on certain internal rate of return hurdles being achieved. Such investments are consolidated by us and any profits interest due to the other partner is reported within non-controlling interests. The table includes properties owned by an unconsolidated entity.
- (2) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, manufactured and student housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.
- (3) The occupancy rate for our industrial, retail and office investments includes all leased square footage as of December 31, 2020. The occupancy rate for our self storage and manufactured housing investments includes occupied square footage and occupied units, respectively, as of December 31, 2020. The occupancy rate for our student housing and other multifamily investments is defined as the percentage of actual rent divided by gross potential rent (defined as actual rent for occupied units and market rent for vacant units) for the 12 months ended December 31, 2020. The occupancy rate for our hotel investments is the average occupancy rate for the 12 months ended December 31, 2020. The occupancy rate for hotels owned less than 12 months is not included.

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, we acquired an aggregate of \$0.4 billion of real estate across four separate transactions, exclusive of closing costs. The acquisitions were related to multifamily and industrial properties.

Impact of COVID-19 – Impairment Analysis

We review our real estate investments for impairment each quarter or when there is an event or change in circumstances that indicates an impaired value. If the GAAP depreciated cost basis of a real estate investment exceeds the undiscounted cash flows of such real estate investment, the investment is considered impaired and the GAAP depreciated cost basis is reduced to the fair value of the investment. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recognized impairment charges on a GAAP basis of \$12.3 million on two hotel properties within our portfolio. The GAAP impairment charge was a result of updates to the undiscounted cash flow assumptions to account for a decrease in occupancy, future cash flows, and the terminal value as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The impairment charge aligns the GAAP carrying value of the hotels with the fair value already recorded within the Net Asset Value. If the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to adversely impact economic and market conditions or if our expected holding period for assets changes, subsequent tests for impairment could result in additional impairment charges in the future. Certain investments within our portfolio, specifically our hotel assets, are more susceptible to future impairment considerations due to the significant declines in occupancy as a result of extended closures and uncertainty around future cash flows. We can provide no assurance that material impairment charges with respect to our investments in real estate and unconsolidated entities will not occur during future periods. Accordingly, we will continue to monitor circumstances and events in future periods to determine whether any additional impairment charges are warranted.

Lease Expirations

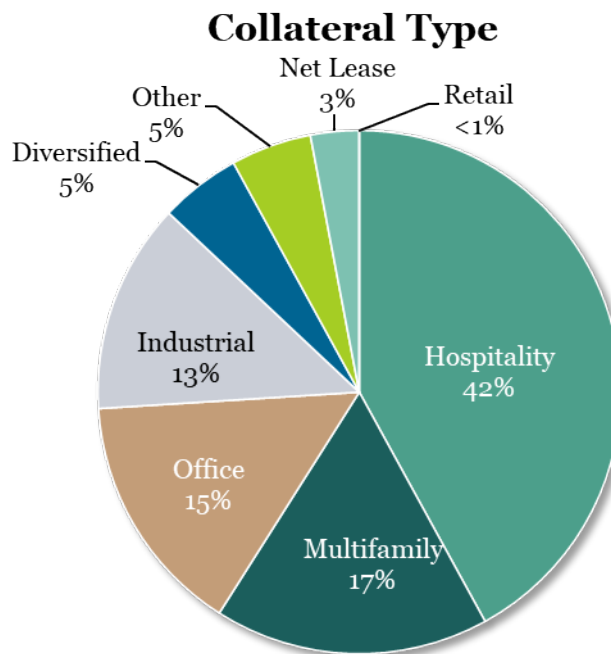
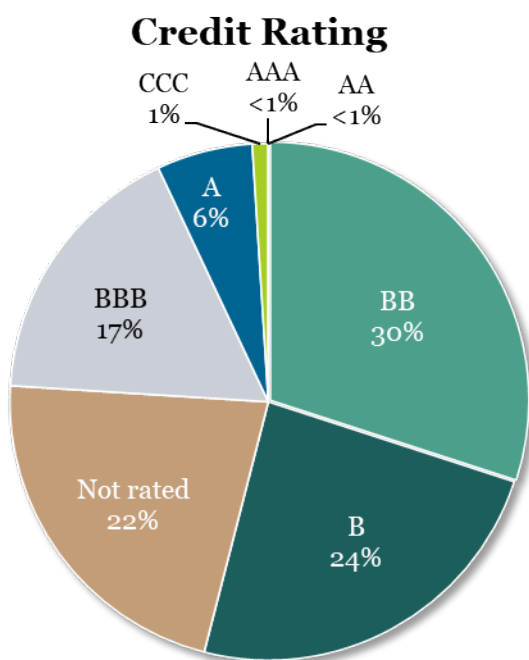
The following schedule details the expiring leases at our industrial, net lease, retail, and office properties by annualized base rent and square footage as of December 31, 2020 (\$ and square feet data in thousands). The table below excludes our multifamily and self storage properties as substantially all leases at such properties expire within 12 months.

Year	Number of Expiring Leases	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Annualized Base Rent Expiring	Square Feet	% of Total Square Feet Expiring
2021	445	77,677	8%	15,278	11%
2022	549	117,090	12%	22,389	16%
2023	460	112,836	11%	22,537	16%
2024	386	83,481	8%	15,912	12%
2025	309	69,492	7%	12,416	9%
2026	164	80,225	8%	16,996	12%
2027	97	44,516	5%	8,744	6%
2028	81	34,323	3%	5,697	4%
2029	55	35,733	4%	4,476	3%
2030	55	54,618	6%	5,882	4%
Thereafter	45	273,762	28%	9,329	7%
Total	2,646	\$ 983,753	100%	139,656	100%

⁽¹⁾ Annualized base rent is determined from the annualized December 31, 2020 base rent per leased square foot of the applicable year and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

The following charts further describe the diversification of our investments in real estate debt by credit rating and collateral type based on fair value as of December 31, 2020:



As of December 31, 2020, our real estate debt consisted of 194 investments in CMBS, 15 investments in RMBS, 10 corporate bond investments and nine real estate loans. The following table details our investments in real estate debt as of December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Type of Security/Loan	December 31, 2020					
	Number of Positions	Weighted Average Coupon ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Face Amount/Notional ⁽³⁾	Cost Basis	Fair Value
CMBS - floating	131	L+2.8%	3/1/2025	\$ 2,878,598	\$ 2,849,161	\$ 2,675,210
CMBS - fixed	54	4.0%	5/21/2028	978,513	941,784	915,371
Corporate bonds	10	5.0%	5/3/2027	179,398	178,219	183,203
CMBS - zero coupon	4	N/A	3/10/2027	236,090	137,665	141,632
RMBS - fixed	15	4.5%	10/24/2049	22,429	22,602	22,510
CMBS - interest only	5	2.3%	4/14/2028	2,257,282	21,214	21,215
Total real estate securities	219	3.2%	3/29/2026	N/M	4,150,645	3,959,141
Term loans	8	L+3.1%	1/7/2022	488,824	438,445	486,273
Mezzanine loans	1	L+6.9%	12/15/2024	134,750	134,424	120,892
Total real estate loans	9	L+3.8%	8/8/2022	623,574	572,869	607,165
Total investments in real estate debt	228	3.5%	10/3/2025	N/M	\$ 4,723,514	\$ 4,566,306

(1) The term "L" refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, EURIBOR and Sterling Overnight Index Average, as applicable to each security and loan.

(2) Weighted average maturity date is based on the fully extended maturity date of the instrument or, in the case of CMBS and RMBS, the underlying collateral.

(3) Represents notional amount for CMBS interest only positions.

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, we purchased an aggregate of \$0.2 billion of investments in real estate debt.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth information regarding our consolidated results of operations (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		2020 vs. 2019
	2020	2019	\$
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$ 2,235,872	\$ 1,201,613	\$ 1,034,259
Hotel revenue	248,909	432,892	(183,983)
Other revenue	66,867	51,767	15,100
Total revenues	2,551,648	1,686,272	865,376
Expenses			
Rental property operating	751,779	469,966	281,813
Hotel operating	261,472	304,710	(43,238)
General and administrative	25,653	18,170	7,483
Management fee	224,776	108,115	116,661
Performance participation allocation	192,648	141,396	51,252
Impairment of investments in real estate	12,343	—	12,343
Depreciation and amortization	1,362,151	824,039	538,112
Total expenses	2,830,822	1,866,396	964,426
Other income (expense)			
Income from unconsolidated entities	88,571	—	88,571
Income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	(120,917)	213,062	(333,979)
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	113,173	35,035	78,138
Interest income	2,228	3,041	(813)
Interest expense	(715,159)	(487,517)	(227,642)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(10,356)	—	(10,356)
Other income (expense)	54,232	2,260	51,972
Total other income (expense)	(588,228)	(234,119)	(354,109)
Net loss	\$ (867,402)	\$ (414,243)	\$ (453,159)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	\$ 2,417	\$ 5,671	\$ (3,254)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	11,586	6,801	4,785
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ (853,399)	\$ (401,771)	\$ (451,628)
Net loss per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.54)	\$ 0.01

Revenues, Rental Property Operating and Hotel Operating Expenses

Due to the significant amount of acquisitions of real estate and real estate debt we have made since December 31, 2019, our revenues and operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are not comparable. Additionally, as discussed in the recent developments section, our portfolio has been impacted by COVID-19. See below for a discussion of the properties in our portfolio that were owned for the full years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

General and Administrative Expenses

During the year ended December 31, 2020, general and administrative expenses increased \$7.5 million compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The increase was primarily due to various corporate level expenses related to the increased size of our portfolio.

Management Fee

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the management fee increased \$116.7 million compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The increase was primarily due to the growth of our NAV by \$7.9 billion from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2020.

Performance Participation Allocation

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the unrealized performance participation allocation increased \$51.3 million compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The increase was primarily due to the growth of our NAV. The performance participation allocation is measured annually and any amount earned by the Special Limited Partner becomes payable as of December 31 of the applicable year.

Impairment of Investments in Real Estate

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recognized impairment charges of \$12.3 million on two of our hotel properties. We did not recognize any impairment during the corresponding period in 2019. For additional information see “—Portfolio – Impact of COVID-19 – Impairment Analysis” above.

Depreciation and Amortization

During the year ended December 31, 2020, depreciation and amortization increased \$538.1 million compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The increase was driven by the growth in our portfolio, which increased from 1,054 properties as of December 31, 2019 to 1,370 properties as of December 31, 2020.

Income from Unconsolidated Entities

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded \$88.6 million of income from unconsolidated entities. We did not have any unconsolidated entities in 2019.

Income (loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2020, income from our investments in real estate debt decreased \$334.0 million compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The decrease was primarily attributable to \$269.6 million of unrealized losses and \$20.1 million of realized losses during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$51.5 million of unrealized gains and \$7.3 million of realized gains during the corresponding period in 2019. Although we continued to see a recovery in pricing across securities during the second, third and fourth quarters of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused significant market pricing and liquidity dislocation in March 2020, causing a broad-based market decline impacting the value of certain of our investments in real estate debt.

Net Gain on Dispositions of Real Estate

During the year ended December 31, 2020, net gain on dispositions of real estate increased \$78.1 million as compared to the corresponding period in 2019. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded \$113.2 million of net gain from the sales of seven multifamily properties, one industrial property and one hotel property, whereas during the year ended December 31, 2019 we recorded \$35.0 million of net gain from the disposition of two industrial properties and the sale of the parking garage attached to the Hyatt Place San Jose Downtown.

Interest Expense

During the year ended December 31, 2020, interest expense increased \$227.6 million compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The increase was primarily due to the growth in our portfolio of real estate and investments in real estate debt and the related indebtedness of such investments, which increased from \$20.1 billion to \$22.3 billion.

Other Income (Expense)

During the year ended December 31, 2020, other income (expense) increased \$52.0 million compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The increase was primarily due to \$28.6 million of unrealized gains on our investments in equity securities, \$22.8 million of dividends earned on our investments in equity securities, \$15.0 million of realized gains on our investments in equity securities and \$8.0 million of income earned from the forfeiture of a deposit on a portfolio of properties whereby the purchase and sale agreement was terminated by the potential buyer, partially offset by a \$20.8 million forfeited deposit related to a transaction we decided not to pursue.

Refer to Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in [our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019](#) for discussion of our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the year ended December 31, 2018, which specific discussion is incorporated herein by reference.

Same Property Results of Operations

We evaluate our consolidated results of operations on a same property basis, which allows us to analyze our property operating results excluding acquisitions during the periods under comparison. Properties in our portfolio are considered same property if they were owned for the full periods presented, otherwise they are considered non-same property. Recently developed properties that have not achieved stabilized occupancy (defined as 90% or greater for properties other than hotels) and properties held for sale are excluded from same property results and are considered non-same property. We do not consider our investments in real estate debt segment to be same property.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, our same property portfolio consisted of 321 industrial, 105 multifamily, 25 hotel, and three retail properties.

Same property operating results are measured by calculating same property net operating income (“NOI”). Same property NOI is a supplemental non-GAAP disclosure of our operating results that we believe is meaningful as it enables management to evaluate the impact of occupancy, rents, leasing activity, and other controllable property operating results at our real estate. We define same property NOI as operating revenues less operating expenses, which exclude (i) impairment of investments in real estate (ii) depreciation and amortization, (iii) interest expense, and (iv) other non-property related revenue and expense items such as (a) general and administrative expenses, (b) management fee, (c) performance participation allocation, (d) affiliate incentive compensation awards, (e) income from unconsolidated entities, (f) income (loss) from investments in real estate debt, (g) net gain on dispositions of real estate, (h) interest income, (i) loss on extinguishment of debt, and (j) other income (expense).

Our same property NOI may not be comparable to that of other REITs and should not be considered to be more relevant or accurate in evaluating our operating performance than the current GAAP methodology used in calculating net income (loss).

The following table reconciles GAAP net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders to same property NOI for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		2020 vs. 2019	
	2020	2019	\$	%
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ (853,399)	\$ (401,771)	\$ (451,628)	112%
Adjustments to reconcile to same property NOI				
General and administrative	25,653	18,170	7,483	41%
Management fee	224,776	108,115	116,661	108%
Performance participation allocation	192,648	141,396	51,252	36%
Affiliate incentive compensation awards	1,394	2,000	(606)	(30%)
Impairment of investments in real estate	12,343	—	12,343	NM
Depreciation and amortization	1,362,151	824,039	538,112	65%
Income from unconsolidated entities	(88,571)	—	(88,571)	NM
Income from real estate debt	120,917	(213,062)	333,979	(157%)
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	(113,173)	(35,035)	(78,138)	223%
Interest income	(2,228)	(3,041)	813	(27%)
Interest expense	715,159	487,517	227,642	47%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	10,356	—	10,356	NM
Other income (expense)	(54,232)	(2,260)	(51,972)	2300%
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	(2,417)	(5,671)	3,254	(57%)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	(11,586)	(6,801)	(4,785)	70%
NOI	1,539,791	913,596	626,195	69%
Non-same property NOI	1,018,747	298,046	720,701	242%
Same property NOI	<u>\$ 521,044</u>	<u>\$ 615,550</u>	<u>\$ (94,506)</u>	<u>(15%)</u>

The following table details the components of same property NOI for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		2020 vs. 2019	
	2020	2019	\$	%
Same property NOI				
Rental revenue	\$ 782,493	\$ 784,281	\$ (1,788)	—%
Hotel revenue	128,538	305,247	(176,709)	(58%)
Other revenue	33,720	37,656	(3,936)	(10%)
Total revenues	944,751	1,127,184	(182,433)	(16%)
Rental property operating	298,021	302,281	(4,260)	(1%)
Hotel operating	125,686	209,353	(83,667)	(40%)
Total expenses	423,707	511,634	(87,927)	(17%)
Same property NOI	<u>\$ 521,044</u>	<u>\$ 615,550</u>	<u>\$ (94,506)</u>	<u>(15%)</u>

The following table details hotel and non-hotel same property NOI for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		2020 vs. 2019	
	2020	2019	\$	%
Non-hotel same property NOI	\$ 511,795	\$ 510,798	\$ 997	—%
Hotel same property NOI	9,249	104,752	(95,503)	(91%)
Total same property NOI	<u>\$ 521,044</u>	<u>\$ 615,550</u>	<u>\$ (94,506)</u>	<u>(15%)</u>

Same Property – Rental Revenue

Same property rental revenue decreased \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to 2019. The decrease was due a \$14.8 million increase in our bad debt reserve, primarily as a result of COVID-19, and a \$1.2 million decrease in tenant reimbursement income, partially offset by a \$14.2 million increase in base rental revenue. Our bad debt reserve represents the amount of rental revenue we anticipate we will not be able to collect from our tenants.

The following table details the changes in base rental revenue period over period (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		2020 vs. 2019		
	2020	2019	Change in Base Rental Revenue	Change in Occupancy Rate	Change in Average Effective Annual Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot/Unit ⁽¹⁾
Multifamily	\$ 452,739	\$ 440,093	\$ 12,646	—%	+3%
Industrial	251,422	250,191	1,231	—%	+1%
Retail ⁽²⁾	9,942	9,664	278	+1%	+2%
Total base rental revenue	<u>\$ 714,103</u>	<u>\$ 699,948</u>	<u>\$ 14,155</u>		

⁽¹⁾ The annualized base rent per leased square foot or unit for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 includes straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization.

⁽²⁾ Includes revenue from rent deferrals of \$0.2 million.

Same Property – Hotel Revenue

Same property hotel revenue decreased \$176.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019. ADR for the hotels in our same property portfolio decreased from \$167 to \$135 while occupancy decreased 37% and RevPAR decreased from \$131 to \$56 during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The decreases can be attributed to the closure of our full-service hotel in San Antonio, Texas from March 26, 2020 through June 15, 2020 and significantly reduced occupancy at our hotels as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Same Property – Other Revenue

Same property other revenue decreased \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The decrease was primarily due to lower non-recurring lease related fees such as late fees, lease termination fees, and other miscellaneous fees at our multifamily properties and decreased golf course revenues at our full-service hotel in San Antonio, Texas as a result of decreased occupancy due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Same Property – Rental Property Operating Expenses

Same property rental property operating expenses decreased \$4.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The decrease in rental property operating expenses was primarily the result of a decrease in general operating expenses at our student housing properties due to students leaving campus during the COVID-19 pandemic and a decrease in snow removal expenses at our industrial properties.

Same Property – Hotel Operating Expenses

Same property hotel operating expenses decreased \$83.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019. The decrease in hotel operating expenses was primarily the result of the closure of our full-service hotel in San Antonio, Texas from March 26, 2020 through June 15, 2020 and reduced occupancy at our hotels as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Non-same Property NOI

Due to our substantial fundraising and continued deployment of the net proceeds raised into new property acquisitions, non-same property NOI is not comparable period over period. We expect the non-same property NOI variance period over period to continue as we raise more proceeds from selling shares of our common stock and invest in additional new property acquisitions. Additionally, as discussed in the recent developments section, our portfolio has been impacted by COVID-19.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The global outbreak of COVID-19 continues to adversely impact global commercial activity and has contributed to significant volatility in financial markets. While the long-term impact of COVID-19 to our business is not yet fully known, we believe we are well positioned from a liquidity perspective with \$5.0 billion of immediate liquidity as of March 1, 2021, made up of \$3.8 billion of undrawn line of credit capacity and \$1.2 billion of cash on hand.

Our primary needs for liquidity and capital resources are to fund our investments, make distributions to our stockholders, repurchase shares of our common stock pursuant to our share repurchase plan, operating expenses, capital expenditures, margin calls under our reverse repurchase agreements, and to pay debt service on our outstanding indebtedness we may incur. Our operating expenses include, among other things, fees and expenses related to managing our properties and other investments, the management fee we pay to the Adviser (to the extent the Adviser elects to receive the management fee in cash), the performance participation allocation that BREIT OP pays to the Special Limited Partner (to the extent the Special Limited Partner elects to receive the performance participation allocation in cash), and general corporate expenses.

Our cash needs for acquisitions and other investments will be funded primarily from the sale of shares of our common stock and through the assumption or incurrence of debt. During the second quarter, we experienced a decline in net proceeds received from the sale of shares of our common stock compared to recent quarters as a result of COVID-19. However, subsequent to June 30, 2020, we have started to see an increase in net proceeds received from the sale of shares of our common stock compared to the second quarter. In addition, we experienced an elevated level of repurchases under our repurchase plan during March 2020, which has subsequently tapered back towards historical levels. We continue to believe that our current liquidity position is sufficient to meet our expected investment activity. Other potential future sources of capital include secured or unsecured financings from banks or other lenders and proceeds from the sale of assets. If necessary, we may use financings or other sources of capital in the event of unforeseen significant capital expenditures.

Our indebtedness includes loans secured by our properties, master repurchase agreements with Barclays Bank PLC (the “Barclays MRA”), Royal Bank of Canada (the “RBC MRA”), Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (the “Citi MRA”), Bank of America Merrill Lynch (the “BAML MRA”), Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (the “MS MRA”), and MUFG Securities EMEA PLC (the “MUFG MRA”) secured by our investments in real estate debt, and unsecured lines of credit.

During April 2020, we entered into an asset-specific Total Return Swap (“TRS”) and sale of a financial asset, collectively accounted for as a secured financing with Deutsche Bank (the “DB Secured Financing”) in the amount of \$246.9 million. The DB Secured Financing is secured by one of our term loans and bears interest equal to the three-month EURIBOR plus 1.8% per annum. Additionally, as part of the DB Secured Financing, we are responsible for providing in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral. The DB Secured Financing is denominated in euro, therefore any foreign exchange is recorded as a component of Income (Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During July 2020, we entered into a TRS with Citibank, N.A. (the “Citi Term Loan TRS”) in order to finance certain of our term loans. The Citi Term Loan TRS bears interest equal to the three-month or one-month USD LIBOR plus a spread, dependent upon the collateral. Additionally, as part of the Citi Term Loan TRS, we are responsible for providing, in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral.

The following is a summary of our indebtedness (\$ in thousands):

Indebtedness	Weighted Average Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Maximum Facility Size	Principal Balance as of	
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>Fixed rate loans:</i>					
Fixed rate mortgages	3.8%	8/15/2027	N/A	\$ 13,124,595	\$ 12,424,717
Mezzanine loan	—	—	N/A	—	195,878
Total fixed rate loans	3.8%	8/15/2027		13,124,595	12,620,595
<i>Variable rate loans:</i>					
Floating rate mortgages	L+1.8%	2/10/2026	N/A	4,544,044	1,826,435
Variable rate term loans	L+1.7%	3/3/2024	N/A	1,761,920	1,533,561
Variable rate secured revolving credit facilities	L+1.5%	6/18/2026	\$ 2,161,920	481,725	1,063,837
Variable rate mezzanine loans	L+4.1%	2/13/2025	N/A	202,200	—
Total variable rate loans	L+1.8%	8/14/2025		6,989,889	4,423,833
Total loans secured by properties	3.1%	12/4/2026		20,114,484	17,044,428
<i>Secured financings on investments in real estate debt:</i>					
Barclays MRA		9/29/2021	750,000	750,000	750,000
Other MRAs ⁽⁴⁾		4/3/2021	N/A	1,098,587	2,342,137
DB Secured Financing		4/2/2022	N/A	275,319	—
Citi Term Loan TRS		7/9/2021	N/A	17,087	—
Total secured financings on investments in real estate debt ⁽⁵⁾	1.6%			2,140,993	3,092,137
<i>Unsecured loans:</i>					
Unsecured variable rate revolving credit facility	L+2.5%	2/22/2023	1,475,000	—	—
Affiliate line of credit ⁽⁶⁾	L+2.5%	1/22/2022	150,000	—	—
Total unsecured loans			1,625,000	—	—
Total indebtedness				\$ 22,255,477	\$ 20,136,565

⁽¹⁾ The term “L” refers to one-month LIBOR with respect to loans secured by our properties and unsecured loans.

- (2) For loans where we, at our sole discretion, have extension options, the maximum maturity date has been assumed.
- (3) Subsequent to year end, we rolled our repurchase agreement contracts expiring in January and February 2021 into new contracts.
- (4) Includes RBC MRA, Citi MRA, MS MRA, BAML MRA and MUFG MRA.
- (5) Weighted average interest rate based on L+1.6%, whereby “L” refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and EURIBOR, as applicable to each secured financing.
- (6) The capacity of the affiliate line of credit was reduced to \$100.0 million in January 2021.

We had registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), two offerings for an aggregate of up to \$17.0 billion in shares of common stock (the “Previous Offerings”) and accepted gross offering proceeds of \$16.3 billion during the period January 1, 2017 to February 1, 2021. The Company subsequently registered with the SEC a follow-on offering of up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in its primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan, which we began using to offer shares of our common stock in February 2021 (the “Current Offering” and with the Previous Offerings, the “Offering”). The share classes have different upfront selling commissions and ongoing stockholder servicing fees.

As of March 17, 2021, we had received net proceeds of \$24.1 billion from selling an aggregate of 2,176,834,017 shares of our common stock (consisting of 845,686,569 Class S shares, 1,121,810,460 Class I shares, 55,085,386 Class T shares, and 154,251,602 Class D shares).

Cash Flows

The following table provides a breakdown of the net change in our cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 971,904	\$ 600,927	\$ 252,682
Cash flows used in investing activities	(8,038,831)	(17,994,997)	(8,484,427)
Cash flows provided by financing activities	7,001,748	18,197,159	8,380,629
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ (65,179)</u>	<u>\$ 803,089</u>	<u>\$ 148,884</u>

Cash flows provided by operating activities increased \$0.4 billion during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019 due to increased cash flows from the operations of investments in real estate and income on our investments in real estate debt. Cash flows provided by operating activities increased \$0.3 billion during the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018 due to increased cash flows from the operations of investments in real estate and income on our investments in real estate debt.

Cash flows used in investing activities decreased \$10.0 billion during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019 primarily due to a decrease of \$9.1 billion in the acquisition of real estate investments, a net decrease of \$2.0 billion of investments in real estate debt, an increase of \$0.4 billion in proceeds from disposition of real estate partially offset by an increase of \$0.8 billion in investments in unconsolidated entities and an increase of \$0.7 billion in the purchase of real estate-related equity securities. Cash flows used in investing activities increased \$9.5 billion during the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018 primarily due to an increase of \$8.7 billion in the acquisition of real estate investments and \$1.4 billion of real estate debt offset by an increase of \$0.5 billion in proceeds from the sale or settlement of real estate debt.

Cash flows provided by financing activities decreased \$11.2 billion during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019 primarily due to a net decrease of \$9.4 billion in borrowings, an increase of \$1.2 billion in repurchases of common stock, a decrease of \$0.3 billion in subscriptions received in advance and a \$0.3 billion increase in distributions. Cash flows provided by financing activities increased \$9.8 billion during the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018 primarily due to a net increase of \$4.9 billion in borrowings, an increase of \$4.7 billion in proceeds from the issuance of our common stock.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP involve significant judgments and assumptions and require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgments will affect our reported amounts of assets and liabilities and our disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. With different estimates or assumptions, materially different amounts could be reported in our consolidated financial statements. The following is a summary of our significant accounting policies that we believe are the most affected by our judgments, estimates, and assumptions. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for further descriptions of the below accounting policies.

Investments in Real Estate

Upon the acquisition of a property, we assess the fair value of the acquired tangible and intangible assets (including land, buildings, tenant improvements, “above-market” and “below-market” leases, acquired in-place leases, other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities) and we allocate the purchase price to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, which are on a relative fair value basis. The most significant portion of the allocation is to building and land and requires the use of market based estimates and assumptions. We assess and consider fair value based on estimated cash flow projections that utilize appropriate discount and/or capitalization rates, as well as other available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions.

The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it were vacant. We also consider an allocation of purchase price of other acquired intangibles, including acquired in-place leases that may have a customer relationship intangible value, including (but not limited to) the nature and extent of the existing relationship with the tenants, the tenants’ credit quality and expectations of lease renewals.

Acquired above-market and below-market leases are recorded at their fair values (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) equal to the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (2) management’s estimate of fair market lease rates for each corresponding in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options for below-market leases. Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. Factors to be considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, we include real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, depending on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, we consider leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses.

Impairment of Investments in Real Estate

Management reviews its real estate properties for impairment each quarter or when there is an event or change in circumstances that indicates an impaired value. If the carrying amount of the real estate investment is no longer recoverable and exceeds the fair value of such investment, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its fair value. The evaluation of anticipated future cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results. Since cash flows on real estate properties considered to be “long-lived assets to be held and used” are considered on an undiscounted basis to determine whether an asset has been impaired, our strategy of holding properties over the long term directly decreases the likelihood of recording an impairment loss. If our strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized, and such loss could be material to our results. If we determine that an impairment has occurred, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair value.

Revenue Recognition

We have the following revenue sources and revenue recognition policies:

Rental revenue — primarily consists of base rent and tenant reimbursement income arising from tenant leases at our industrial, multifamily, net lease, self storage, retail and office properties. Base rent is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, including any rent steps or abatement provisions. We recognize revenue upon the acquisition of related property or when a tenant takes possession of the leased space. Tenant reimbursement income primarily consists of amounts due from tenants for costs related to common area maintenance, real estate taxes, and other recoverable costs included in lease agreements. We recognize acquired in-place “above-” and “below-market” leases at their fair values and the amortization of these leases is recognized over the original term of the respective leases as an adjustment to rental revenue.

Hotel revenue — consists of income from our hotel properties. Hotel revenue consists primarily of room revenue and food and beverage revenue. Room revenue is recognized when the related room is occupied and other hotel revenue is recognized when the service is rendered.

We evaluate the collectability of our receivables related to rental revenue on an individual lease basis. Management exercises judgment in assessing collectability and considers the length of time a receivable has been outstanding, tenant credit-worthiness, payment history, available information about the financial condition of the tenant, current economic trends, among others. Tenant receivables that are deemed uncollectible are recognized as a reduction of rental revenue.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

Our investments in real estate debt consist of securities and loans. We elected to classify our real estate debt securities as trading securities, therefore we carry such investments at fair value. Our investments in loans are also carried at fair value as we elected the fair value option. Investments with readily available actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

In determining the fair value of our investments in real estate debt, we generally utilize third-party pricing service providers and broker-dealer quotations on the basis of the last available bid price. In determining the fair value of a particular investment, pricing service providers may use broker-dealer quotations, reported trades or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models to determine the reported price. The pricing service providers’ internal models for securities such as real estate debt generally consider the attributes applicable to a particular class of the security (e.g., credit rating, seniority), current market data, and estimated cash flows for each class and incorporate deal collateral performance such as prepayment speeds and default rates, as available. These investments are classified as Level 2 within the valuation hierarchy.

Certain of our investments in real estate debt, such as mezzanine loans, are unlikely to have readily available market quotations. In such cases, we determine fair value by utilizing or reviewing certain of the following (i) market yield data, (ii) discounted cash flow modeling, (iii) collateral asset performance, (iv) local or macro real estate performance, (v) capital market conditions, (vi) debt yield or loan-to-value ratios and (vii) borrower financial condition and performance. We classify these investments as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. Judgments used to determine fair value of Level 3 instruments are more significant than those required when determining the fair value of instruments classified as Level 1 or 2 due to the inherent uncertainty of the estimates and judgments used. These values may differ materially from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed. External factors may cause those values and the values of those investments for which readily observable inputs exists, to increase or decrease over time, impacting the value of our investments and therefore our Income (loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 — “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to our consolidated financial statements in this annual report on Form 10-K for a discussion concerning recent accounting pronouncements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We currently have no off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Contractual Obligations

The following table aggregates our contractual obligations and commitments with payments due subsequent to December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Indebtedness ⁽¹⁾	\$ 26,239,230	\$ 2,611,111	\$ 2,546,521	\$ 8,387,284	\$ 12,694,314
Ground leases	964,245	7,063	14,667	15,441	927,074
Organizational and offering costs	4,090	2,045	2,045	—	—
Other	5,395	2,398	2,997	—	—
Total	\$ 27,212,960	\$ 2,622,617	\$ 2,566,230	\$ 8,402,725	\$ 13,621,388

⁽¹⁾ The allocation of our indebtedness includes both principal and interest payments based on the current maturity date and interest rates in effect at December 31, 2020.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Indebtedness

We are exposed to interest rate risk with respect to our variable-rate indebtedness, whereas an increase in interest rates would directly result in higher interest expense costs. We seek to manage our exposure to interest rate risk by utilizing a mix of fixed and floating rate financings with staggered maturities and through interest rate protection agreements to fix or cap a portion of our variable rate debt. As of December 31, 2020, the outstanding principal balance of our variable rate indebtedness was \$9.1 billion and consisted of mortgage notes, term loans, secured and unsecured revolving credit facilities and secured financings on investments in real estate debt.

Certain of our mortgage notes, term loans, secured and unsecured revolving credit facilities and secured financings are variable rate and indexed to one-month U.S. Dollar denominated LIBOR, three-month U.S. Dollar denominated LIBOR, six-month U.S. Dollar denominated LIBOR, three-month GBP denominated LIBOR, or three-month Euro denominated LIBOR (collectively, the “Reference Rates”). For the year ended December 31, 2020, a 10% increase in the Reference Rates would have resulted in increased interest expense of \$2.9 million.

LIBOR and certain other floating rate benchmark indices to which our floating rate loans and other loan agreements are tied, including, without limitation, the Euro Interbank Offered Rate, or collectively, IBORs, are the subject of recent national, international and regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. In a speech on July 27, 2017, Andrew Bailey, the Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority of the U.K., or the FCA, announced the FCA’s intention to cease sustaining LIBOR after 2021. The FCA has statutory powers to require panel banks to contribute to LIBOR where necessary. The FCA has decided not to ask, or to require, that panel banks continue to submit contributions to LIBOR beyond the end of 2021. The FCA has indicated that it expects that the current panel banks will voluntarily sustain LIBOR until the end of 2021. On November 30, 2020, the FCA announced that subject to confirmation following its consultation with the administrator of LIBOR, it would cease publication of the one-week and two-month USD LIBOR immediately after December 31, 2021 and cease publication of the remaining tenors immediately after June 30, 2023. Additionally, the Federal Reserve Board has advised banks to stop entering into new USD LIBOR based contracts. The U.S. Federal Reserve, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a steering committee comprised of large U.S. financial institutions, has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, or SOFR, a new index calculated by short-term repurchase agreements, backed by Treasury securities, as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. At this time, it is not possible to predict how markets will respond to SOFR or other alternative reference rates as the transition away from the IBOR benchmarks is anticipated in coming years. Refer to “Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Debt Financing — Changes to, or the elimination of, LIBOR may adversely affect interest expense related to borrowings under our credit facilities and real estate-related investments” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

As of December 31, 2020, we held \$4.6 billion of investments in real estate debt. Our investments in real estate debt are primarily floating-rate and indexed to one of the Reference Rates and as such, exposed to interest rate risk. Our net income will increase or decrease depending on interest rate movements. While we cannot predict factors which may or may not affect interest rates, during the year ended December 31, 2020, a 10% increase or decrease in the Reference Rates would have resulted in an increase or decrease to income from investments in real estate debt of \$0.2 million.

We may also be exposed to market risk with respect to our investments in real estate debt due to changes in the fair value of our investments. We seek to manage our exposure to market risk with respect to our investments in real estate debt by making investments in real estate debt backed by different types of collateral and varying credit ratings. The fair value of our investments may fluctuate, thus the amount we will realize upon any sale of our investments in real estate debt is unknown. As of December 31, 2020, the fair value at which we may sell our investments in real estate debt is not known, but a 10% change in the fair value of our investments in real estate debt may result in an unrealized gain or loss of \$456.7 million.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

For the financial statements required by this item and the reports of the independent accountants thereon required by Item 14(a)(2). See the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page F-1. The supplementary financial data required by Item 302 of Regulation S-K appears in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, and summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K was made under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (a) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is timely recorded, processed, summarized and reported and (b) include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our "internal control over financial reporting" (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during our most recent quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of its consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("generally accepted accounting principles").

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company; provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on the framework established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013. Based on this assessment, management has determined that Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, was effective.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 30, 2021 with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 30, 2021 with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 30, 2021 with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 30, 2021 with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 30, 2021 with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
3.1	<u>Second Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 27, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
3.2	<u>Articles of Amendment of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated August 15, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 16, 2019 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
3.3	<u>Articles of Amendment of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated March 27, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 15, 2020 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
3.4	<u>Amended and Restated Bylaws of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-213043) filed on August 30, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
4.1*	<u>Share Repurchase Plan</u>
4.2	<u>Distribution Reinvestment Plan (included as Appendix A in Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-249070) filed on January 15, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
4.3*	<u>Description of Securities of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.</u>
10.1	<u>Second Amended and Restated Advisory Agreement, by and among Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., BREIT Operating Partnership, L.P. and BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 19, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.2	<u>Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of BREIT Operating Partnership L.P., by and between Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., BREIT Special Limited Partner L.P. (fka BREIT Special Limited Partner L.L.C.) and the limited partners party thereto from time to time (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 27, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.3	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, by and among Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., BREIT Special Limited Partner L.L.P. (f/k/a BREIT Special Limited Partner L.L.C.) and BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.4	<u>Trademark License Agreement, by and among Blackstone TM L.L.C., Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and BREIT Operating Partnership L.P. (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.5	<u>Valuation Services Agreement, by and among Altus Group U.S. Inc., Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and BREIT Operating Partnership L.P. (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.6	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-213043) filed on August 30, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.7	<u>Form of Independent Directors Restricted Stock Award Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-213043) filed on August 30, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.8	<u>Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated January 20, 2017, between a subsidiary of the Company and 173ODRE9 GL Owner, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 23, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.9	<u>Uncommitted Unsecured Line of Credit, dated January 23, 2017, between the Company, as borrower, and Blackstone Holdings Finance Co. L.L.C., as lender (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 23, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.9.1	<u>Notice of Facility Reduction, dated January 15, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 10.10.1 to the Registrant’s Post-Effective Amendment No. 5 to the Registrant’s Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-225566) filed on March 27, 2020 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.9.2*	<u>Notice of Facility Reduction, dated December 23, 2020</u>
10.10	<u>Transaction Agreement, dated as of June 2, 2019, by and among the Sellers named therein, the Acquired Companies named therein, the Seller Representative named therein, BRE Jupiter LLC, GLP US Management Holdings LLC and the Merger Subs named therein (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 14, 2019 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.11	<u>Memorandum of Designation and Understanding, dated as of June 2, 2019, by and among BRE Jupiter LLC, Blackstone Real Estate Partners VIII L.P., Blackstone Real Estate Partners IX L.P. and Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 14, 2019 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.12	<u>Lease, dated as of November 15, 2019, by and between BCORE Paradise LLC and Bellagio LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 24, 2020 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.13	<u>Amended and Restated Dealer Manager Agreement, by and between Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and Blackstone Advisory Partners L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 1, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
10.14	<u>Form of Selected Dealer Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 1, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
21.1*	<u>Subsidiaries of the Registrant</u>
31.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.2*	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
101.INS+	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.SCH+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

+ This exhibit shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. Such exhibit shall not be deemed incorporated into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

* Filed herewith.

The agreements and other documents filed as exhibits to this report are not intended to provide factual information or other disclosure other than with respect to the terms of the agreements or other documents themselves, and you should not rely on them for that purpose. In particular, any representations and warranties made by us in these agreements or other documents were made solely within the specific context of the relevant agreement or document and may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.

<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Frank Cohen</u> Frank Cohen Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Frank Cohen</u> Frank Cohen Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Paul Quinlan</u> Paul Quinlan Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Paul Kolodziej</u> Paul Kolodziej Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ A.J. Agarwal</u> A.J. Agarwal President and Director
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Wesley LePatner</u> Wesley LePatner Chief Operating Officer and Director
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Brian Kim</u> Brian Kim Head of Acquisitions and Capital Markets and Director
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Raymond J. Beier</u> Raymond J. Beier Director
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Richard I. Gilchrist</u> Richard I. Gilchrist Director
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Field Griffith</u> Field Griffith Director
<u>March 17, 2021</u> Date	<u>/s/ Edward Lewis</u> Edward Lewis Director

March 17, 2021

Date

/s/ Susan Carras

Susan Carras
Director

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Consolidated Financial Statements:

[Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019](#) F-4

[Consolidated Statements of Operations for Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018](#) F-5

[Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018](#) F-6

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Allocation of Purchase Price for Investments in Real Estate — *Refer to Notes 2, 3, and 4 to the financial statements*

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company has completed the acquisitions of 31 real estate investments, comprising 324 properties, for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.5 billion during 2020. The Company accounted for these acquisitions as asset acquisitions. Accordingly, the purchase price paid for assets acquired and liabilities assumed was allocated, based on fair value, to building, land, fixtures, furniture and equipment, in-place leases and other intangible assets and liabilities and assumed mortgages payable. The method for determining fair value varied depending on the type of real estate investment and associated assets acquired and liabilities assumed and involved management making significant estimates related to assumptions such as future cash flows, capitalization rates, discount rates, and sales comparables. We identified the allocation of purchase price as a critical audit matter because of the significant estimates management makes to determine the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our fair value specialists, when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's assumptions.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the allocation of purchase price for investments in real estate for the Company included the following, among others:

- We held discussions with the Company's management and evaluated Company-prepared analyses to assess the reasonableness of the accounting treatment as an asset acquisition as opposed to a business combination.
- For each acquisition, we obtained and evaluated the third-party purchase price allocation report, along with relevant supporting documentation, such as the executed purchase and sale agreement, in order to corroborate our understanding of the substance of the acquisition obtained through inquiry with the Company's management, as well as assess the completeness of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the acquisition.
- We performed risk assessment procedures to evaluate the fair value estimates allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed to identify outliers for further investigation.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the valuation methodology, costs to replace certain assets, and significant assumptions used in the cash flow models, including testing the mathematical accuracy of the calculation and comparing the key inputs used in the projections to external market sources.
- We tested the reasonableness of management's capitalization and discount rates by comparing the assumptions used to external market sources.
- We tested, on a sample basis, the reasonableness of management's projections of the property's net operating income by comparing the assumptions used in the projections to external market sources, executed lease agreements, historical data, and results from other areas of the audit.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

New York, New York
March 17, 2021

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except per share data)

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets		
Investments in real estate, net	\$ 32,457,713	\$ 26,326,868
Investments in unconsolidated entities	816,220	—
Investments in real estate debt	4,566,306	4,523,260
Cash and cash equivalents	333,388	204,269
Restricted cash	711,135	905,433
Other assets	1,799,253	1,079,993
Total assets	<u>\$ 40,684,015</u>	<u>\$ 33,039,823</u>
Liabilities and Equity		
Mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, net	\$ 19,976,161	\$ 16,929,659
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	2,140,993	3,092,137
Unsecured revolving credit facilities	—	—
Due to affiliates	887,660	690,143
Other liabilities	1,465,194	1,692,087
Total liabilities	<u>24,470,008</u>	<u>22,404,026</u>
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Redeemable non-controlling interests	30,056	21,149
Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 100,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019	—	—
Common stock — Class S shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 3,000,000 shares authorized; 702,853 and 530,813 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively	7,029	5,308
Common stock — Class I shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 6,000,000 shares authorized; 927,080 and 474,279 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively	9,270	4,743
Common stock — Class T shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 500,000 shares authorized; 45,943 and 39,767 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively	459	398
Common stock — Class D shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 500,000 shares authorized; 124,141 and 84,657 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively	1,241	847
Additional paid-in capital	19,059,045	11,716,721
Accumulated deficit and cumulative distributions	(3,224,318)	(1,422,885)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>15,852,726</u>	<u>10,305,132</u>
Non-controlling interests attributable to third party joint ventures	143,253	157,795
Non-controlling interests attributable to BREIT OP unitholders	187,972	151,721
Total equity	<u>16,183,951</u>	<u>10,614,648</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 40,684,015</u>	<u>\$ 33,039,823</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$ 2,235,872	\$ 1,201,613	\$ 558,664
Hotel revenue	248,909	432,892	138,433
Other revenue	66,867	51,767	26,161
Total revenues	2,551,648	1,686,272	723,258
Expenses			
Rental property operating	751,779	469,966	243,093
Hotel operating	261,472	304,710	97,248
General and administrative	25,653	18,170	10,982
Management fee	224,776	108,115	42,659
Performance participation allocation	192,648	141,396	37,484
Impairment of investments in real estate	12,343	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	1,362,151	824,039	406,295
Total expenses	2,830,822	1,866,396	837,761
Other income (expense)			
Income from unconsolidated entities	88,571	—	—
Income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	(120,917)	213,062	55,323
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	113,173	35,035	—
Interest income	2,228	3,041	410
Interest expense	(715,159)	(487,517)	(233,184)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(10,356)	—	—
Other income (expense)	54,232	2,260	489
Total other income (expense)	(588,228)	(234,119)	(176,962)
Net loss	\$ (867,402)	\$ (414,243)	\$ (291,465)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures	\$ 2,417	\$ 5,671	\$ 6,188
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP	11,586	6,801	4,221
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ (853,399)	\$ (401,771)	\$ (281,056)
Net loss per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.91)
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding, basic and diluted	1,598,175	748,841	309,686

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Par Value				Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Cumulative Distributions	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interests Attributable to Third Party Joint Ventures	Non-controlling Interests Attributable to BREIT OP Unitholders	Total Equity
	Common Stock Class S	Common Stock Class I	Common Stock Class T	Common Stock Class D						
Balance at December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 1,301</u>	<u>\$ 307</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,720</u>	<u>\$ (132,633)</u>	<u>\$ 1,485,791</u>	<u>\$ 23,848</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,509,639</u>
Common stock issued	\$ 1,428	\$ 778	\$ 174	\$ 261	\$ 2,846,022	\$ —	\$ 2,848,663	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,848,663
Offering costs	—	—	—	—	(178,833)	—	(178,833)	—	—	(178,833)
Distribution reinvestment	63	24	4	4	101,890	—	101,985	—	—	101,985
Common stock/units repurchased	(22)	(28)	(1)	(1)	(56,375)	—	(56,427)	—	—	(56,427)
Amortization of restricted stock grants	—	2	—	—	212	—	214	—	—	214
Net loss (\$1,035 allocated to redeemable non-controlling interests)	—	—	—	—	—	(281,056)	(281,056)	(6,188)	(3,186)	(290,430)
Distributions declared on common stock (\$0.6286 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(173,859)	(173,859)	—	—	(173,859)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,615	99,978	147,593
Acquired non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,802	—	12,802
Distributions to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,485)	(1,716)	(4,201)
Allocation to redeemable non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(2,192)	—	(2,192)	—	—	(2,192)
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 2,770</u>	<u>\$ 1,083</u>	<u>\$ 233</u>	<u>\$ 304</u>	<u>\$ 4,327,444</u>	<u>\$ (587,548)</u>	<u>\$ 3,744,286</u>	<u>\$ 75,592</u>	<u>\$ 95,076</u>	<u>\$ 3,914,954</u>
Common stock issued	\$ 2,485	\$ 3,712	\$ 167	\$ 531	\$ 7,702,275	\$ —	\$ 7,709,170	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,709,170
Offering costs	—	—	—	—	(315,523)	—	(315,523)	—	—	(315,523)
Distribution reinvestment	121	74	9	16	245,115	—	245,335	—	—	245,335
Common stock/units repurchased	(68)	(130)	(11)	(4)	(236,156)	—	(236,369)	—	(718)	(237,087)
Amortization of restricted stock grants	—	4	—	—	396	—	400	—	2,000	2,400
Net loss (\$1,663 allocated to redeemable non-controlling interests)	—	—	—	—	—	(401,771)	(401,771)	(4,416)	(6,393)	(412,580)
Distributions declared on common stock (\$0.6363 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(433,566)	(433,566)	—	—	(433,566)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,196	69,761	178,957
Distributions to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22,577)	(8,005)	(30,582)
Allocation to redeemable non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(6,830)	—	(6,830)	—	—	(6,830)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 5,308</u>	<u>\$ 4,743</u>	<u>\$ 398</u>	<u>\$ 847</u>	<u>\$ 11,716,721</u>	<u>\$ (1,422,885)</u>	<u>\$ 10,305,132</u>	<u>\$ 157,795</u>	<u>\$ 151,721</u>	<u>\$ 10,614,648</u>
Common stock issued	\$ 1,963	\$ 5,096	\$ 85	\$ 433	\$ 8,528,669	\$ —	\$ 8,536,246	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,536,246
Offering costs	—	—	—	—	(217,398)	—	(217,398)	—	—	(217,398)
Distribution reinvestment	209	194	13	32	492,216	—	492,664	—	—	492,664
Common stock/units repurchased	(451)	(767)	(37)	(71)	(1,450,843)	—	(1,452,169)	—	(2,927)	(1,455,096)
Amortization of restricted stock grants	—	4	—	—	396	—	400	—	1,394	1,794
Net loss (\$1,606 allocated to redeemable non-controlling interests)	—	—	—	—	—	(853,399)	(853,399)	(825)	(11,572)	(865,796)
Distributions declared on common stock (\$0.6354 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(948,034)	(948,034)	—	—	(948,034)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,119	63,226	78,345
Distributions and redemptions to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(1,946)	—	(1,946)	(28,836)	(13,870)	(44,652)
Allocation to redeemable non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(8,770)	—	(8,770)	—	—	(8,770)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 7,029</u>	<u>\$ 9,270</u>	<u>\$ 459</u>	<u>\$ 1,241</u>	<u>\$ 19,059,045</u>	<u>\$ (3,224,318)</u>	<u>\$ 15,852,726</u>	<u>\$ 143,253</u>	<u>\$ 187,972</u>	<u>\$ 16,183,951</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (867,402)	\$ (414,243)	\$ (291,465)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Management fee	224,776	108,115	42,659
Performance participation allocation	192,648	141,396	37,484
Impairment of investments in real estate	12,343	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	1,362,151	824,039	406,295
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	(113,173)	(35,035)	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	10,356	—	—
Unrealized (gain) loss on changes in fair value of financial instruments	241,554	(47,651)	24,746
Income from unconsolidated entities	(88,571)	—	—
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	80,663	—	—
Other items	(28,888)	(8,812)	5,495
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(72,005)	(117,527)	(67,540)
Increase / (decrease) in due to affiliates	4,347	3,893	2,099
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	13,105	146,752	92,909
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>971,904</u>	<u>600,927</u>	<u>252,682</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of real estate	(6,547,909)	(15,669,598)	(7,005,983)
Capital improvements to real estate	(327,205)	(199,768)	(102,273)
Proceeds from dispositions of real estate	434,880	79,118	—
Pre-acquisition costs and deposits	(11,692)	—	(8,331)
Investment in unconsolidated entities	(808,312)	—	—
Purchase of investments in real estate debt	(1,232,955)	(2,944,340)	(1,561,772)
Proceeds from settlement of investments in real estate debt	993,229	739,591	193,932
Purchase of real estate-related equity securities	(718,771)	—	—
Sale of real estate-related equity securities	179,904	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(8,038,831)</u>	<u>(17,994,997)</u>	<u>(8,484,427)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	7,513,895	7,431,641	2,701,651
Offering costs paid	(95,069)	(77,156)	(44,066)
Subscriptions received in advance	508,817	796,729	166,542
Repurchase of common stock	(1,200,517)	(75,279)	(49,466)
Repurchase of management fee shares	(171,300)	(114,843)	—
Redemption of redeemable non-controlling interest	(83,625)	(35,435)	(8,400)
Redemption of affiliate service provider incentive compensation awards	(2,239)	(718)	—
Borrowings from mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities	8,860,936	17,399,268	7,318,059
Repayments from mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities	(6,834,346)	(8,328,912)	(2,767,093)
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	2,228,336	1,831,464	1,156,189
Settlement of repurchase agreements	(3,209,683)	(453,050)	(125,314)
Borrowings from affiliate line of credit	175,000	2,105,500	1,239,400
Repayments on affiliate line of credit	(175,000)	(2,105,500)	(1,244,650)
Borrowings from unsecured revolving credit facilities	130,000	240,000	—
Repayments on unsecured revolving credit facilities	(130,000)	(240,000)	—
Payment of financing costs	(72,881)	(116,126)	(46,634)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	27,124	132,852	147,593
Distributions and redemptions to non-controlling interests	(46,755)	(39,607)	(4,413)
Distributions	(420,945)	(153,669)	(58,769)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>7,001,748</u>	<u>18,197,159</u>	<u>8,380,629</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>(65,179)</u>	<u>803,089</u>	<u>148,884</u>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	<u>1,109,702</u>	<u>306,613</u>	<u>157,729</u>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	<u><u>\$ 1,044,523</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,109,702</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 306,613</u></u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash to the consolidated balance sheets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 333,388	\$ 204,269	\$ 68,089
Restricted cash	711,135	905,433	238,524
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u><u>\$ 1,044,523</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,109,702</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 306,613</u></u>

Supplemental disclosures:

Interest paid	\$ 674,594	\$ 461,354	\$ 208,042
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Non-cash investing and financing activities:

Assumption of mortgage notes in conjunction with acquisitions of real estate	\$ 944,112	\$ 1,202,713	\$ 208,480
Assumption of other liabilities in conjunction with acquisitions of real estate	\$ 5,688	\$ 71,784	\$ 66,525
Issuance of BREIT OP units as consideration for acquisitions of real estate	\$ 770	\$ 64,698	\$ —
Recognition of financing lease liability	\$ —	\$ 56,008	\$ —
Assumed operating ground lease liabilities	\$ —	\$ 50,612	\$ —
Acquired non-controlling interests	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,802
Accrued capital expenditures and acquisition related costs	\$ 13,402	\$ 17,589	\$ 2,452
Contributions from non-controlling interests	\$ —	\$ 2,520	\$ —
Accrued distributions	\$ 34,682	\$ 34,849	\$ 13,644
Accrued stockholder servicing fee due to affiliate	\$ 126,872	\$ 240,043	\$ 136,420
Redeemable non-controlling interest issued as settlement of performance participation allocation	\$ 141,396	\$ 37,484	\$ 16,974
Exchange of redeemable non-controlling interest for Class I shares	\$ 9,228	\$ 11,620	\$ —
Exchange of redeemable non-controlling interest for Class I or Class B units	\$ 48,543	\$ —	\$ —
Allocation to redeemable non-controlling interest	\$ 8,770	\$ 6,830	\$ 2,192
Distribution reinvestment	\$ 492,664	\$ 245,335	\$ 101,985
Accrued common stock repurchases	\$ 83,350	\$ 46,247	\$ 6,961
Accrued common stock repurchases due to affiliate	\$ 50,844	\$ —	\$ —
Payable for investments in real estate debt	\$ —	\$ 362	\$ —
Payable for real-estate related equity securities	\$ 16,691	\$ —	\$ —
Issuance of BREIT OP units as settlement of affiliate incentive compensation awards	\$ —	\$ 4,714	\$ —

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Business Purpose

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (“BREIT” or the “Company”) invests primarily in stabilized income-oriented commercial real estate in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in real estate debt. The Company is the sole general partner of BREIT Operating Partnership, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“BREIT OP”). BREIT Special Limited Partner L.P. (the “Special Limited Partner”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Blackstone Group Inc. (together with its affiliates, “Blackstone”), owns a special limited partner interest in BREIT OP. Substantially all of the Company’s business is conducted through BREIT OP. The Company and BREIT OP are externally managed by BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the “Adviser”). The Adviser is part of the real estate group of Blackstone, a leading global investment manager, which serves as the Company’s sponsor. The Company was formed on November 16, 2015 as a Maryland corporation and qualifies as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had received net proceeds of \$21.2 billion from selling shares of the Company’s common stock through both the Offering, as defined below, and unregistered shares. The Company had previously registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) two offerings for an aggregate of up to \$17.0 billion in shares of common stock (the “Previous Offerings”) and accepted gross offering proceeds of \$16.3 billion during the period January 1, 2017 to February 1, 2021. The Company subsequently registered with the SEC a follow-on offering of up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in its primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan, which the Company began using to offer shares of our common stock in February 2021 (the “Current Offering” and with the Previous Offerings, the “Offering”). The Company intends to sell any combination of four classes of shares of its common stock, with a dollar value up to the maximum aggregate amount of the Current Offering. The share classes have different upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and ongoing stockholder servicing fees. The Company intends to continue selling shares on a monthly basis.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company owned 1,370 properties and had 228 positions in real estate debt investments. The Company currently operates in eight reportable segments: Multifamily, Industrial, Net Lease, Hotel, Self Storage, Retail, and Office properties, and Investments in Real Estate Debt. Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing including apartments, student housing and manufactured housing. Net Lease includes the real estate assets of The Bellagio Las Vegas (“Bellagio”) and the unconsolidated interest in the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay joint venture, as further described in Note 4 – Investments in Unconsolidated Entities. Financial results by segment are reported in Note 14 — Segment Reporting.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and include the accounts of the Company, the Company’s subsidiaries and joint ventures in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities in which it has a controlling financial interest through majority ownership or voting rights and variable interest entities whereby the Company is the primary beneficiary. In determining whether the Company has a controlling financial interest in a partially owned entity and the requirement to consolidate the accounts of that entity, the Company considers whether the entity is a variable interest entity (“VIE”) and whether it is the primary beneficiary. The Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE when it has (i) the power to direct the most significant activities impacting the economic performance of the VIE and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits significant to the VIE. When the requirements for consolidation are not met and the Company has significant influence over the operations of the entity, the investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Equity method investments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted for the Company’s pro-rata share of net income, contributions, and distributions.

BREIT OP and each of the Company’s joint ventures are considered to be a VIE. The Company consolidates these entities, excluding its equity method investment, because it has the ability to direct the most significant activities of the entities such as purchases, dispositions, financings, budgets, and overall operating plans.

For consolidated joint ventures, the non-controlling partner's share of the assets, liabilities and operations of the joint ventures is included in non-controlling interests as equity of the Company. The non-controlling partner's interest is generally computed as the joint venture partner's ownership percentage. Certain of the joint ventures formed by the Company provide the other partner a profits interest based on certain internal rate of return hurdles being achieved. Any profits interest due to the other partner is reported within non-controlling interests.

In July 2020, the Company acquired the remaining 10.0% interest in one of its consolidated VIEs for \$19.3 million. As of December 31, 2020, the joint venture is no longer a VIE. As of December 31, 2020, the total assets and liabilities of the Company's consolidated VIEs, excluding BREIT OP, were \$11.5 billion and \$8.0 billion, respectively, compared to \$9.5 billion and \$6.6 billion as of December 31, 2019. Such amounts are included on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

One of the Company's joint ventures is accounted for under the equity method of accounting as the requirements for consolidation are not met. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's investment in the joint venture which owns the real estate of the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay is not consolidated. Refer to Note 4 for additional details on the Company's investments in unconsolidated entities.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet. The ongoing novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic and restrictions on non-essential businesses have caused disruption in the U.S. and global economies. Despite significant market rebounds across many asset classes, the continued rapid development of this situation and uncertainty regarding potential economic recovery precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on financial market and economic conditions. The estimates and assumptions underlying these consolidated financial statements are based on the information available as of December 31, 2020, including judgments about the financial market and economic conditions which may change over time. Actual results may ultimately differ materially from those estimates.

Investments in Real Estate

In accordance with the guidance for business combinations, the Company determines whether the acquisition of a property qualifies as a business combination, which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business. If the property acquired does not constitute a business, the Company accounts for the transaction as an asset acquisition. The guidance for business combinations states that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets to be acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, the asset or set of assets is not a business. All property acquisitions to date have been accounted for as asset acquisitions.

Whether the acquisition of a property acquired is considered a business combination or asset acquisition, the Company recognizes the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity. In addition, for transactions that are business combinations, the Company evaluates the existence of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The Company expenses acquisition-related costs associated with business combinations as they are incurred. The Company capitalizes acquisition-related costs associated with asset acquisitions.

Upon acquisition of a property, the Company assesses the fair value of acquired tangible and intangible assets (including land, buildings, tenant improvements, "above-market" and "below-market" leases, acquired in-place leases, other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities) and allocates the purchase price to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities. The Company assesses and considers fair value based on estimated cash flow projections that utilize discount and/or capitalization rates that it deems appropriate, as well as other available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions.

The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it were vacant. The Company records acquired above-market and below-market leases at their fair values (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) equal to the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (2) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for each corresponding in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options for below-market leases. The Company records acquired in-place lease values based on the Company's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease. Factors to be considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, the Company includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, depending on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, the Company considers leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses.

The Company also considers an allocation of purchase price of other acquired intangibles, including acquired in-place leases that may have a customer relationship intangible value, including (but not limited to) the nature and extent of the existing relationship with the tenants, the tenants' credit quality and expectations of lease renewals. Based on its acquisitions to date, the Company's allocation to customer relationship intangible assets has not been material.

Intangible assets and intangible liabilities are recorded as a component of Other Assets and Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses, and Other Liabilities, respectively, on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amortization of acquired above-market and below-market leases is recorded as an adjustment to Rental Revenue on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amortization of below-market and pre-paid ground leases are recorded as an adjustment to Rental Property Operating or Hotel Operating Expenses, as applicable, on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amortization of in-place leases is recorded as an adjustment to Depreciation and Amortization Expense on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The cost of buildings and improvements includes the purchase price of the Company's properties and any acquisition-related costs, along with any subsequent improvements to such properties. The Company's investments in real estate are stated at cost and are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Description	Depreciable Life
Building	30 - 42 years
Building- and land improvements	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1 - 10 years
Lease intangibles	Over lease term

Significant improvements to properties are capitalized. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts with the resulting gains or losses reflected in net income or loss for the period.

Repairs and maintenance are expensed to operations as incurred and are included in Rental Property Operating and Hotel Operating Expenses on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company's management reviews its real estate properties for impairment each quarter or when there is an event or change in circumstances that indicates an impaired value. If the GAAP depreciated cost basis of a real estate investment exceeds the undiscounted cash flows of such real estate investment, the investment is considered impaired and the GAAP depreciated cost basis is reduced to the fair value of the investment. The impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its fair value. The evaluation of anticipated future cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results. Since cash flows on real estate properties considered to be "long-lived assets to be held and used" are considered on an undiscounted basis to determine whether an asset has been impaired, the Company's strategy of holding properties over the long term directly decreases the likelihood of recording an impairment loss. If the Company's strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized and such loss could be material to the Company's results. If the Company determines that an impairment has occurred, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair value. During the year ended December 31, 2020, two of the Company's hotel assets were deemed to be impaired resulting in \$12.3 million of impairment charges. Refer to Note 3 for additional details of the impairments. No such impairment occurred during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies the assets and liabilities related to its real estate investments as held for sale when a sale is probable to occur within one year. The Company considers a sale to be probable when a binding contract has been executed, the buyer has posted a non-refundable deposit, and there are limited contingencies to closing. The Company classifies held for sale assets and liabilities at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value less closing costs. Held for sale assets and liabilities are presented within other assets and other liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Refer to Notes 3 and 10 for additional details.

Investments in Unconsolidated Entities

Investments in unconsolidated entities are initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted for the Company's pro-rata share of net income, contributions, and distributions. The Company's investments in unconsolidated entities are periodically assessed for impairment and an impairment loss is recorded when the fair value of the investment falls below the carrying value and such decline is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

The Company's investments in real estate debt consists of securities and loans. The Company has elected to classify its real estate debt securities as trading securities and carry such investments at fair value. As such, the resulting unrealized gains and losses of such securities are recorded as a component of Income/(Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company elected the fair value option ("FVO") for its investments in loans. As such, the resulting unrealized gains and losses of such loans are recorded as a component of Income/(Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Interest income from the Company's investments in real estate debt is recognized over the life of each investment using the effective interest method and is recorded on the accrual basis. Recognition of premiums and discounts associated with these investments is deferred and recorded over the term of the investment as an adjustment to yield. Interest income is recorded as a component of Income/(Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash held in banks, cash on hand, and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Company may have bank balances in excess of federally insured amounts; however, the Company deposits its cash and cash equivalents with high credit-quality institutions to minimize credit risk.

Restricted Cash

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, restricted cash primarily consists of \$508.8 million and \$787.7 million, respectively, of cash received for subscriptions prior to the date in which the subscriptions are effective, which is held in a bank account controlled by the Company's transfer agent but in the name of the Company. Other restricted cash consists of amounts in escrow related to real estate taxes, insurance in connection with mortgages at certain of our properties, security deposits, collateral for swaps and margin for secured financings on investments in real estate debt.

Deferred Charges

The Company's deferred charges include financing and leasing costs. Deferred financing costs include legal, structuring, and other loan costs incurred by the Company for its financing agreements. Deferred financing costs related to the Company's mortgage notes and term loans are recorded as an offset to the related liability and amortized over the term of the applicable financing instruments. Deferred financing costs related to the Company's unsecured revolving credit facilities are recorded as a component of Other Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortized over the term of the applicable financing agreements. Deferred leasing costs incurred in connection with new leases, which consist primarily of brokerage and legal fees, are recorded as a component of Other Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortized over the life of the related lease.

Equity Securities

The Company's investments in equity securities of public real estate-related companies and its investments in a preferred equity security are reported at fair value. As such, the resulting unrealized gains and losses are recorded as a component of Other Income (Expense) on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. Dividend income from the Company's equity securities of public real estate-related companies is recognized on the ex-dividend, while dividend income on its investment in a preferred equity security accrues daily based on the stated terms of the agreement and is payable quarterly in cash. Dividend income is recorded as a component of Other Income (Expense) on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. Equity securities are recorded as a component of Other Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's sources of revenue and the related revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Rental revenue — primarily consists of base rent and tenant reimbursement income arising from tenant leases at the Company's industrial, multifamily, net lease, self storage, retail and office properties. Base rent is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, including any rent steps or abatement provisions. The Company begins to recognize revenue upon the acquisition of the related property or when a tenant takes possession of the leased space. Tenant reimbursement income primarily consists of amounts due from tenants for costs related to common area maintenance, real estate taxes, and other recoverable costs included in lease agreements.

Hotel revenue — consists of income from the Company's hotel properties. Hotel revenue consists primarily of room revenue and food and beverage revenue. Room revenue is recognized when the related room is occupied and other hotel revenue is recognized when the service is rendered.

Organization and Offering Costs

Organization costs are expensed as incurred and recorded as a component of General and Administrative Expense on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and offering costs are charged to equity as such amounts are incurred.

The Adviser agreed to advance \$10.2 million of certain organization and offering costs on behalf of the Company (including legal, marketing and fulfillment, regulatory, due diligence, administrative, accounting, tax, transfer agent and other expenses attributable to the Company's organization, but excluding upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees) through December 31, 2017. Such costs are recorded as a component of Due to Affiliates on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and are being reimbursed to the Adviser pro rata over 60 months beginning January 1, 2018. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company reimbursed \$2.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, to the Adviser for such costs.

Blackstone Advisory Partners L.P. (the "Dealer Manager"), a registered broker-dealer affiliated with the Adviser, serves as the dealer manager for the Offering. The Dealer Manager is entitled to receive selling commissions and dealer manager fees based on the transaction price of each applicable class of shares sold in the Offering. The Dealer Manager is also entitled to receive a stockholder servicing fee of 0.85%, 0.85% and 0.25% per annum of the aggregate net asset value ("NAV") of the Company's outstanding Class S shares, Class T shares, and Class D shares, respectively. There is no stockholder servicing fee with respect to Class I shares.

The following table details the selling commissions, dealer manager fees, and stockholder servicing fees for each applicable share class as of December 31, 2020:

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares
Selling commissions and dealer manager fees (% of transaction price)	up to 3.5%	—	up to 3.5%	up to 1.5%
Stockholder servicing fee (% of NAV)	0.85%	—	0.85%	0.25%

For Class S shares sold in the Offering (other than as part of the Company's distribution reinvestment plan), investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class T shares sold in the Offering (other than as part of the Company's distribution reinvestment plan), investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 3.0% of the transaction price and upfront dealer manager fees of 0.5% of the transaction price, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers, provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class D shares sold in the Offering (other than as part of the Company's distribution reinvestment plan), investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 1.5% of the transaction price.

The Dealer Manager is entitled to receive stockholder servicing fees of 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV for Class S shares and Class T shares. For Class T shares such stockholder servicing fee includes, an advisor stockholder servicing fee of 0.65% per annum, and a dealer stockholder servicing fee of 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV for the Class T shares, however, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares. For Class D shares, a stockholder servicing fee equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV for the Class D shares.

The Dealer Manager has entered into agreements with the selected dealers distributing the Company's shares in the Offering, which provide, among other things, for the re-allowance of the full amount of the selling commissions and dealer manager fees and all of the stockholder servicing fees received by the Dealer Manager to such selected dealers. Through December 31, 2020, the Dealer Manager had not retained any upfront selling commissions, dealer manager, or stockholder servicing fees. The Company will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to any Class S share, Class T share or Class D share held in a stockholder's account at the end of the month in which the total selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares held by such stockholder within such account would exceed, in the aggregate, 8.75% (or, in the case of Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, a lower limit as set forth in any applicable agreement between the Dealer Manager and a participating broker-dealer) of the gross proceeds from the sale of such shares (including the gross proceeds of any shares issued under the Company's distribution reinvestment plan with respect thereto). The Company will accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time each Class S, Class T, and Class D share is sold during the Offering. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had accrued \$605.4 million and \$478.5 million, respectively, of stockholder servicing fees related to Class S shares, Class D shares and Class T shares sold and recorded such amount as a component of Due to Affiliates on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Income Taxes

The Company qualifies to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Company generally will not be subject to federal corporate income tax to the extent it distributes 100% of its taxable income to its stockholders. REITs are subject to a number of other organization and operational requirements. Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, it may be subject to certain state and local taxes on its income and property, and federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed income.

The Company leases its hotel investments to wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRSs"). The TRSs are subject to taxation at the federal, state and local levels, as applicable. Revenues related to the hotels' operations such as room revenue, food and beverage revenue and other revenue are recorded in the TRS along any with corresponding expenses. The Company accounts for applicable income taxes by utilizing the asset and liability method. As such, the Company records deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences resulting from the difference between the carrying value of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is provided if the Company believes all or some portion of the deferred tax asset may not be realized. During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 the Company recorded a net tax benefit of \$2.5 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, within Other Income on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The deferred benefit for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 is \$5.8 million, \$3.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. The current expense for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 is \$3.3 million, \$2.2 million, and \$0.9 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company recorded a deferred tax asset of \$10.7 million, \$4.9 million, and \$1.8 million, respectively, due to its hotel investments within Other Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Fair Value Measurements

Under normal market conditions, the fair value of an investment is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price). Additionally, there is a hierarchical framework that prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment and the state of the marketplace, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Investments with readily available actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following levels within the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 — quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the measurement date. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for these investments.

Level 2 — quoted prices are available in markets that are not active or model inputs are based on inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date.

Level 3 — pricing inputs are unobservable and include instances where there is minimal, if any, market activity for the investment. These inputs require significant judgment or estimation by management or third parties when determining fair value and generally represent anything that does not meet the criteria of Levels 1 and 2. Due to the inherent uncertainty of these estimates, these values may differ materially from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed.

Valuation of assets measured at fair value

The Company's investments in real estate debt are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's investments in real estate debt consisted of commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"), residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), which are mortgage-related fixed income securities, corporate bonds, term loans, and mezzanine loans of real estate-related companies. The Company determines the fair value of its investments in real estate debt by generally utilizing third-party pricing service providers and broker-dealer quotations on the basis of last available bid price.

In determining the fair value of a particular investment, pricing service providers may use broker-dealer quotations, reported trades or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models to determine the reported price. The pricing service providers' internal models for securities such as real estate debt generally consider the attributes applicable to a particular class of the security (e.g., credit rating, seniority), current market data, and estimated cash flows for each class and incorporate deal collateral performance such as prepayment speeds and default rates, as available.

Certain of the Company's investments in real estate debt, such as mezzanine loans, are unlikely to have readily available market quotations. In such cases, the Company will generally determine the initial value based on the acquisition price of such investment if acquired by the Company or the par value of such investment if originated by the Company. Following the initial measurement, the Company will determine fair value by utilizing or reviewing certain of the following (i) market yield data, (ii) discounted cash flow modeling, (iii) collateral asset performance, (iv) local or macro real estate performance, (v) capital market conditions, (vi) debt yield or loan-to-value ratios and (vii) borrower financial condition and performance.

In determining the fair value of public equity securities, the Company utilizes the closing price of such securities in the principal market in which the security trades (Level 1 inputs). During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company made an investment in a preferred equity security, which is reflected at its fair value as of December 31, 2020 (Level 2 inputs). In determining the fair value, the Company utilizes inputs such as stock volatility, discount rate, and risk-free interest rate. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's \$599.2 million of equity securities were recorded as a component of Other Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company did not own equity securities as of December 31, 2019.

The following table details our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in real estate debt	\$ —	\$ 4,445,414	\$ 120,892	\$ 4,566,306	\$ —	\$ 4,389,184	\$ 134,076	\$ 4,523,260
Equity securities	327,935	271,250	—	599,185	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 327,935	\$ 4,716,664	\$ 120,892	\$ 5,165,491	\$ —	\$ 4,389,184	\$ 134,076	\$ 4,523,260

The following table details our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs (\$ in thousands):

Investments in Real Estate Debt	
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ —
Purchases	134,076
Balance as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 134,076</u>
Included in net income	
Accretion included in interest income	348
Unrealized loss included in income (loss) from investments in real estate debt	(13,532)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 120,892</u>

The following table contains the quantitative inputs and assumptions used for items categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (\$ in thousands):

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Rate	Impact to Valuation from an Increase in Input
Investments in Real Estate Debt	\$ 120,892	Discounted cash flow	Yield	10.3%	Decrease

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company did not utilize any quantitative inputs and assumptions as the investment was purchased during December 2019 and therefore reflected at its initial investment value.

Valuation of assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

Certain of the Company's assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments, such as when there is evidence of impairment, and therefore measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The Company reviews its real estate properties for impairment each quarter or when there is an event of change in circumstances that could indicate the carrying amount of the real estate value may not be recoverable.

As part of the Company's quarterly impairment review procedures, two of the Company's hotel assets were deemed to be impaired during the year ended December 31, 2020 resulting in a \$12.3 million impairment charge. Refer to Note 3 for additional details of the impairments.

The Company estimated the fair value of the impaired properties using a discounted cash flow analysis that utilized Level 3 inputs. The key assumptions utilized during the year ended December 31, 2020 were the discount rate (weighted average of 8.7%) and the exit capitalization rate (weighted average of 7.8%). There are inherent uncertainties in making these estimates such as macroeconomic conditions.

Valuation of liabilities not measured at fair value

As of December 31, 2020, the fair value of the Company's mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, secured financings on investments in real estate debt, and unsecured revolving credit facilities was approximately \$48.6 million above carrying value. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value of the Company's mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, secured financings on investments in real estate debt, and unsecured revolving credit facilities was approximately \$54.9 million above carrying value. Fair value of the Company's indebtedness is estimated by modeling the cash flows required by the Company's debt agreements and discounting them back to the present value using the appropriate discount rate. Additionally, the Company considers current market rates and conditions by evaluating similar borrowing agreements with comparable loan-to-value ratios and credit profiles. The inputs used in determining the fair value of the Company's indebtedness are considered Level 3.

Earnings Per Share

Basic net loss per share of common stock is determined by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. All classes of common stock are allocated net income/(loss) at the same rate per share and receive the same gross distribution per share.

The restricted stock grants of Class I shares held by our directors are considered to be participating securities because they contain non-forfeitable rights to distributions. The impact of these restricted stock grants on basic and diluted earnings per common share ("EPS") has been calculated using the two-class method whereby earnings are allocated to the restricted stock grants based on dividends declared and the restricted stocks' participation rights in undistributed earnings. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the effects of the two-class method on basic and diluted EPS were not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's stock-based compensation consists of incentive compensation awards issued to certain employees of affiliate portfolio company service providers. Such awards vest over the life of the awards and stock-based compensation expense is recognized for these awards in net income on a straight-line basis over the applicable vesting period of the award, based on the value of the awards at grant, as adjusted for forfeitures. Refer to Note 9 for additional information.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) staff issued a question and answer document (the “Lease Modification Q&A”) focused on the application of lease accounting guidance to lease concessions provided as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In accordance with the Lease Modification Q&A, the Company has made a policy election to not account for concessions as a lease modification if the total cash flows after the lease concessions are substantially the same, or less than, the cash flows in the original lease. However, if in the future, a concession is granted that modifies the terms and significantly alters the cash flows of the original lease, the Company will account for the changes as a lease modification. The Company has granted concessions as a result of the pandemic to certain tenants to defer rental payments until a later date. The Company continued to recognize rental revenue for such tenants during the period, while also considering any necessary bad debt reserves. As of December 31, 2020, the Company has granted \$12.2 million of rental deferral requests. It is expected that the deferred rent will generally be paid back over a period of three to 12 months. However, it is possible that tenants may not be able to meet their deferred rent obligations.

In March 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2020-04 “Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting”. ASU 2020-04 provides optional expedients and exceptions to GAAP requirements for modifications on debt instruments, leases, derivatives, and other contracts, related to the expected market transition from LIBOR, and certain other floating rate benchmark indices, or collectively, IBORs, to alternative reference rates. ASU 2020-04 generally considers contract modifications related to reference rate reform to be an event that does not require contract remeasurement at the modification date nor a reassessment of a previous accounting determination. The guidance in ASU 2020-04 is optional and may be elected over time, through December 31, 2022, as reference rate reform activities occur. Once ASU 2020-04 is elected, the guidance must be applied prospectively for all eligible contract modifications. The Company has not adopted any of the optional expedients or exceptions as of December 31, 2020, but will continue to evaluate the possible adoption of any such expedients or exceptions during the effective period as circumstances evolve.

3. Investments in Real Estate

Investments in real estate, net consisted of the following (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Building and building improvements	\$ 25,991,610	\$ 20,950,147
Land and land improvements	7,626,381	5,639,678
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	495,395	377,645
Right of use asset - operating leases ⁽¹⁾	114,535	114,011
Right of use asset - financing leases ⁽¹⁾	56,008	56,008
Total	34,283,929	27,137,489
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,826,216)	(810,621)
Investments in real estate, net	<u>\$ 32,457,713</u>	<u>\$ 26,326,868</u>

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 13 for additional details on the Company’s leases.

Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company acquired interests in 31 real estate investments, which were comprised of 94 multifamily, 94 industrial, 129 self storage, six retail, and one office property.

The following table provides further details of the properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Segments	Number of Transactions	Number of Properties	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units ⁽¹⁾ / Keys	Purchase Price ⁽²⁾
Multifamily properties	15	94	27,488 units	\$ 4,150,838
Self Storage properties	6	129	10,454 sq. ft.	1,444,074
Industrial properties	8	94	14,280 sq. ft.	1,358,578
Retail properties	1	6	689 sq. ft.	287,392
Office properties	1	1	357 sq. ft.	263,649
	<u>31</u>	<u>324</u>		<u>\$ 7,504,531</u>

- (1) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, manufactured and student housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.
- (2) Purchase price is inclusive of acquisition-related costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company acquired interests in 53 real estate investments, which were comprised of 443 industrial, 78 multifamily, 34 hotel, 21 self storage, four retail, one office and one net lease property.

The following table provides further details of the properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2019 (\$ in thousands):

Segments	Number of Transactions	Number of Properties	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units ⁽¹⁾ / Keys	Purchase Price ⁽²⁾
Industrial properties	9	443	76,892 sq. ft.	\$ 6,585,263
Multifamily properties	32	78	23,319 units	4,536,986
Net lease properties	1	1	8,507 sq. ft.	4,265,530
Hotel properties	5	34	5,826 keys	1,053,166
Retail properties	4	4	750 sq. ft.	282,072
Self Storage properties ⁽³⁾	1	21	1,347 sq. ft.	150,703
Office properties	1	1	228 sq. ft.	123,348
	<u>53</u>	<u>582</u>		<u>\$ 16,997,068</u>

- (1) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, manufactured and student housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.
- (2) Purchase price is inclusive of acquisition-related costs.
- (3) Previously classified as Other properties.

The following table further details the purchase price allocation for the properties acquired during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Building and building improvements	\$ 4,977,086	\$ 12,533,926
Land and land improvements	2,053,340	3,703,788
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	77,737	167,030
In-place lease intangibles	390,209	634,868
Above-market lease intangibles	6,915	20,899
Below-market ground lease ⁽¹⁾	—	15,985
Below-market lease intangibles	(27,699)	(105,495)
Other	26,943	26,067
Total purchase price	\$ 7,504,531	\$ 16,997,068
Assumed mortgage notes ⁽²⁾	944,112	1,202,713
Net purchase price	<u>\$ 6,560,419</u>	<u>\$ 15,794,355</u>

- (1) The below-market ground lease value was recorded as a component of the right of use asset – operating leases on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Refer to Note 13 for additional details on the Company's leases.
- (2) Refer to Note 6 for additional details on the Company's mortgage notes.

The weighted-average amortization periods for the acquired in-place lease intangibles, above-market lease intangibles, and below-market lease intangibles of the properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2020 were 3, 7, and 5 years, respectively. The weighted-average amortization periods for the acquired in-place lease intangibles, above-market lease intangibles, and below-market ground lease intangibles of the properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2019 were 3, 6, and 6 years, respectively.

Impairment

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recognized a \$12.3 million impairment charge on two of its hotel properties. The impairment charges were a result of updates to the undiscounted cash flow assumptions to account for a decrease in occupancy, future cash flows, and the terminal value as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. If the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to adversely impact economic and market conditions or if the Company's expected holding period for assets changes, subsequent tests for impairment could result in additional impairment charges in the future. Certain investments within the Company's portfolio, specifically its hotel assets, are more susceptible to future impairment considerations due to the significant declines in occupancy as a result of extended closures, decreases in travel and uncertainty around future cash flows. The Company can provide no assurance that material impairment charges with respect to the Company's investments in real estate and unconsolidated entities will not occur during future periods. Accordingly, the Company will continue to monitor circumstances and events in future periods to determine whether any additional impairment charges are warranted. During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not recognize an impairment charge.

Dispositions

The following table details the properties disposed during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (\$ in thousands):

Segments	For the Year Ended			For the Year Ended		
	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Number of Properties	Net Proceeds	Net Gain	Number of Properties	Net Proceeds	Net Gain
Multifamily properties	7	\$ 295,855	\$ 77,617	—	\$ —	\$ —
Hotel properties ⁽¹⁾	1	134,537	35,185	—	44,292	29,686
Industrial properties	1	4,488	371	2	34,826	5,349
	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 434,880</u>	<u>\$ 113,173</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 79,118</u>	<u>\$ 35,035</u>

⁽¹⁾ During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company sold the parking garage attached to the Hyatt Place San Jose property. The sale did not include the Hyatt Place San Jose hotel or the land parcels under the hotel.

There were no dispositions during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Properties Held for Sale

As of December 31, 2020, there were no properties classified as held for sale. As of December 31, 2019, six properties were classified as held for sale. Subsequent to December 31, 2019 all six properties were sold. The held for sale assets and liabilities are components of Other Assets and Other Liabilities, respectively, on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table is a summary of the assets and liabilities of the Company's properties classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2019 (\$ in thousands):

Assets:		December 31, 2019
Investments in real estate, net	\$	141,344
Other assets		2,035
Total assets	\$	<u>143,379</u>
Liabilities:		
Mortgage notes	\$	104,314
Other liabilities		4,097
Total liabilities	\$	<u>108,411</u>

4. Investments in Unconsolidated Entities

On February 14, 2020, the Company closed a transaction to form a new joint venture with MGM Growth Properties LLC (“MGP”) to acquire the Las Vegas real estate assets of the MGM Grand and Mandalay Bay for \$4.6 billion (the “BREIT MGP JV”). MGP owns 50.1% of the joint venture, and the Company owns 49.9%. At closing, the joint venture entered into a long-term triple net master lease agreement with MGM Resorts International (“MGM”), which provides the joint venture with a full corporate guarantee of rent payments by MGM. The lease has an initial annual rent of \$292.0 million with an initial term of 30 years with two 10-year extension options for MGM. The lease agreement provides that the rent will escalate 2% annually for the first 15 years and then the greater of (i) 2% or (ii) the increase in the consumer price index during the prior year, subject to a cap of 3%.

The following table provides a summarized balance sheet of the unconsolidated entities along with a reconciliation to the Company’s investment in unconsolidated entities (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020
Total assets	\$ 4,618,979
Total liabilities	(3,002,080)
Total equity of BREIT MGP JV	1,616,899
MGP's share	810,066
BREIT's share	806,833
BREIT outside basis	9,387
Investments in unconsolidated entities	<u>\$ 816,220</u>

The following table provides summarized operating data of the unconsolidated entities along with a reconciliation to the Company’s income from unconsolidated entities (\$ in thousands):

	For the Period February 14, 2020 through December 31, 2020
Total revenue	\$ 346,482
Net income of BREIT MGP JV	\$ 177,757
MGP's share	89,056
BREIT's share	88,701
Amortization of BREIT outside basis	(130)
Income from unconsolidated entities	<u>\$ 88,571</u>

5. Investments in Real Estate Debt

The following tables detail the Company’s investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020					
Type of Security/Loan	Number of Positions	Weighted Average Coupon ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Face Amount/Notional ⁽³⁾	Cost Basis	Fair Value
CMBS - floating	131	L+2.8%	3/1/2025	\$ 2,878,598	\$ 2,849,161	\$ 2,675,210
CMBS - fixed	54	4.0%	5/21/2028	978,513	941,784	915,371
Corporate bonds	10	5.0%	5/3/2027	179,398	178,219	183,203
CMBS - zero coupon	4	N/A	3/10/2027	236,090	137,665	141,632
RMBS - fixed	15	4.5%	10/24/2049	22,429	22,602	22,510
CMBS - interest only	5	2.3%	4/14/2028	2,257,282	21,214	21,215
Total real estate securities	219	3.2%	3/29/2026	N/M	4,150,645	3,959,141
Term loans	8	L+3.1%	1/7/2022	488,824	438,445	486,273
Mezzanine loans	1	L+6.9%	12/15/2024	134,750	134,424	120,892
Total real estate loans	9	L+3.8%	8/8/2022	623,574	572,869	607,165
Total investments in real estate debt	228	3.5%	10/3/2025	N/M	\$ 4,723,514	\$ 4,566,306

Type of Security/Loan	December 31, 2019					
	Number of Positions	Weighted Average Coupon ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Face Amount/Notional ⁽³⁾	Cost Basis	Fair Value
CMBS - floating	122	L+2.7%	1/29/2025	\$ 2,907,080	\$ 2,899,556	\$ 2,906,952
CMBS - fixed	43	4.2%	6/26/2027	850,738	829,403	831,970
Corporate bonds	12	5.2%	2/16/2027	276,302	276,496	288,111
CMBS - zero coupon	4	N/A	12/30/2026	236,090	127,219	136,027
RMBS - fixed	9	4.3%	7/9/2028	29,315	29,506	29,448
CMBS - interest only	5	2.3%	10/2/2026	2,261,480	23,564	23,547
Total real estate securities	195	4.2%	10/15/2025	N/M	4,185,744	4,216,055
Term loans	7	L+2.9%	8/30/2024	175,239	173,466	173,129
Mezzanine loans	1	L+6.9%	12/15/2024	134,750	134,078	134,076
Total real estate loans	8	L+4.6%	10/16/2024	309,989	307,544	307,205
Total investments in real estate debt	203	4.4%	9/21/2025	N/M	\$ 4,493,288	\$ 4,523,260

(1) The term “L” refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, EURIBOR and Sterling Overnight Index Average, as applicable to each security and loan.

(2) Weighted average maturity date is based on the fully extended maturity date of the instrument or, in the case of CMBS and RMBS, the underlying collateral.

(3) Represents notional amount for interest-only positions.

The following table details the collateral type of the properties securing the Company’s investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

Collateral ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value
Hospitality	78	\$2,046,529	\$1,904,256	42%	75	\$2,252,556	\$2,259,102	50%
Multifamily	58	748,086	797,840	17%	61	596,184	613,470	14%
Office	36	720,665	681,596	15%	37	793,782	794,881	18%
Industrial	29	612,884	610,504	13%	14	375,975	378,147	8%
Diversified	18	234,527	225,077	5%	10	219,215	219,798	5%
Other	5	238,202	213,654	5%	5	238,202	240,558	5%
Net Lease	3	105,246	117,219	3%	—	—	—	—%
Retail	1	17,375	16,160	—%	1	17,374	17,304	—%
Total	228	\$4,723,514	\$4,566,306	100%	203	\$4,493,288	\$4,523,260	100%

(1) Multifamily investments in real estate debt are collateralized by various forms of rental housing including single-family homes and apartments.

The following table details the credit rating of the Company's investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

Credit Rating	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value
BB	81	\$1,435,891	\$1,381,221	30%	72	\$1,598,930	\$1,610,643	36%
B	52	1,186,975	1,114,977	24%	40	906,609	909,587	20%
Not rated	28	997,411	1,004,027	22%	33	764,941	773,791	17%
BBB	48	797,918	753,393	17%	45	885,891	891,272	20%
A	11	262,097	267,023	6%	10	319,031	320,140	7%
CCC	3	32,402	34,839	1%	—	—	—	—%
AAA	4	10,044	10,047	—%	2	9,554	9,550	—%
AA	1	776	779	—%	1	8,332	8,277	—%
Total	228	\$4,723,514	\$4,566,306	100%	203	\$4,493,288	\$4,523,260	100%

The Company's investments in real estate debt included CMBS and loans collateralized by properties owned by Blackstone-advised investment vehicles and CMBS collateralized by loans originated or acquired by Blackstone-advised investment vehicles. The following table details the Company's affiliate investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

	Fair Value		Interest Income		
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2018
CMBS collateralized by properties	\$ 1,618,867	\$ 1,418,056	\$ 58,929	\$ 52,562	\$ 38,581
Loans collateralized by properties	545,539	134,076	18,728	—	—
CMBS collateralized by loans	131,010	155,978	5,111	7,993	5,423
Total	\$ 2,295,416	\$ 1,708,110	\$ 82,768	\$ 60,555	\$ 44,004

Such CMBS were purchased in fully or over-subscribed offerings. Each investment in such CMBS by Blackstone and its affiliates (including the Company) represented a minority participation in any individual tranche. The Company acquired its minority participation interests from third-party investment banks on market terms negotiated by the majority third-party investors. Blackstone and its affiliates (including the Company) will forgo all non-economic rights (including voting rights) in such CMBS as long as the Blackstone-advised investment vehicles either own the properties collateralizing, loans underlying, or have an interest in a different part of the capital structure related to such CMBS.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's investments in real estate debt also included \$179.6 million and \$186.8 million, respectively, of CMBS collateralized by pools of commercial real estate debt, a portion of which included certain of the Company's mortgage notes. The Company recognized \$10.1 million, \$6.9 million, and \$0.7 million of interest income related to such CMBS during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

As described in Note 2, the Company classifies its investments in real estate debt as trading securities and has elected the FVO for its investments in loans. As such, the Company records these investments at fair value in Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$187.2 million, an unrealized gain of \$51.5 million and an unrealized loss of \$24.7 million, respectively, related to investments in real estate debt. Such unrealized gains and losses were recorded as a component of Income/(Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The unrealized losses recognized during the year ended December 31, 2020 were primarily the result of significant declines in pricing in March 2020. Although there was a continued recovery in pricing across securities during the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused significant market pricing and liquidity dislocation in March 2020, causing a broad-based market decline impacting the unrealized value of certain of the Company's investments in real estate debt.

During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company recognized a net realized loss of \$20.1 million, a net realized gain of \$7.3 million and a net realized gain of \$0.2 million, respectively, due to the sale or paydowns of certain of the Company's investments in real estate debt.

6. Mortgage Notes, Term Loans, and Secured Revolving Credit Facilities

The following table details the mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities secured by the Company's properties (\$ in thousands):

				Principal Balance Outstanding ⁽³⁾	
	Weighted Average Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Maximum Facility Size	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Indebtedness					
Fixed rate loans:					
Fixed rate mortgages	3.8%	8/15/2027	N/A	\$ 13,124,595	\$ 12,424,717
Mezzanine loan	—	—	N/A	—	195,878
Total fixed rate loans	3.8%	8/15/2027		13,124,595	12,620,595
Variable rate loans:					
Floating rate mortgages	L+1.8%	2/10/2026	N/A	4,544,044	1,826,435
Variable rate term loans	L+1.7%	3/3/2024	N/A	1,761,920	1,533,561
Variable rate secured revolving credit facilities	L+1.5%	6/18/2026	\$ 2,161,920	481,725	1,063,837
Variable rate mezzanine loans	L+4.1%	2/13/2025	N/A	202,200	—
Total variable rate loans	L+1.8%	8/14/2025		6,989,889	4,423,833
Total loans secured by the Company's properties	3.1%	12/4/2026		20,114,484	17,044,428
Premium on assumed debt, net				15,191	10,794
Deferred financing costs, net				(153,514)	(125,563)
Mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, net				\$ 19,976,161	\$ 16,929,659

(1) The term "L" refers to the one-month LIBOR.

(2) For loans where the Company, at its sole discretion, has extension options, the maximum maturity date has been assumed.

(3) The majority of the Company's mortgages contain yield or spread maintenance provisions.

The following table details the future principal payments due under the Company's mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities as of December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Year	Amount
2021	\$ 50,662
2022	524,050
2023	497,738
2024	3,135,661
2025	4,267,443
Thereafter	11,638,930
Total	<u>\$ 20,114,484</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company paid off certain of its loans at carrying value in conjunction with the sale of the underlying property or a refinancing. As such, the Company incurred a realized loss on extinguishment of debt of \$10.4 million resulting from the acceleration of related deferred financing costs, prepayment penalties and transactions costs, which are recorded on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. No such losses were recognized during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Company is subject to various financial and operational covenants pursuant to certain of the executed mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities agreements. These covenants require the Company, to maintain certain financial ratios, which may include leverage, debt yield, and debt service coverage, among others. As of December 31, 2020, the Company believes it was in compliance with all of its loan covenants. The Company's continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors and could be impacted by current or future economic conditions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. Secured Financings on Investments in Real Estate Debt

The Company has entered into master repurchase agreements with Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (the “Citi MRA”), Royal Bank of Canada (the “RBC MRA”), Bank of America Merrill Lynch (the “BAML MRA”), Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (the “MS MRA”), MUFG Securities EMEA PLC (the “MUFG MRA”), and Barclays Bank PLC (the “Barclays MRA”) to provide the Company with additional financing capacity secured by certain of the Company’s investments in real estate debt. The terms of the Citi MRA, RBC MRA, BAML MRA, MS MRA, and MUFG MRA provide the lenders the ability to determine the size and terms of the financing provided based upon the particular collateral pledged by the Company from time-to-time and may require us to provide additional margin in the form of cash, securities or other forms of collateral should the market value of the pledged collateral decline. The Barclays MRA has a maximum facility size of \$750.0 million and repurchase agreements under the Barclays MRA have longer dated maturity compared to the Company’s other master repurchase agreements. Additionally, the Barclays MRA contains specific spread and advance rate provisions based on the rating of the underlying investments in real estate debt. The Company is in compliance with all financial covenants of the Barclays MRA.

During April 2020, the Company entered into an asset-specific Total Return Swap (“TRS”) and sale of a financial asset, collectively accounted for as a secured financing with Deutsche Bank (the “DB Secured Financing”) in the amount of \$246.9 million. The DB Secured Financing is secured by one of the Company’s term loans and bears interest equal to the three-month EURIBOR plus 1.8% per annum. Additionally, as part of the DB Secured Financing, the Company is responsible for providing in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral. The DB Secured Financing is denominated in euro, therefore any foreign exchange is recorded as a component of Income (Loss) from Investments in Real Estate Debt on the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During July 2020, the Company entered into a TRS with Citibank, N.A. (the “Citi Term Loan TRS”) in order to finance certain of the Company’s term loans. The Citi Term Loan TRS bears interest equal to the three-month or one-month USD LIBOR plus a spread, dependent upon the collateral. Additionally, as part of the Citi Term Loan TRS, the Company is responsible for providing, in cash, the equivalent of any decline in value on the underlying collateral.

The following tables detail the Company’s secured financings on investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

Indebtedness	December 31, 2020				
	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽¹⁾	Security Interests	Collateral Assets ⁽²⁾	Outstanding Balance	Prepayment Provisions
RBC MRA	3/31/2021	CMBS/Corporate bonds	\$ 1,295,270	\$ 892,700	None
Barclays MRA	9/29/2021	CMBS	1,223,580	750,000	None
DB Secured Financing	4/2/2022	Term Loan	424,647	275,319	None
Citi MRA	3/30/2021	CMBS/RMBS	208,283	125,638	None
MS MRA	5/20/2021	CMBS	113,442	80,249	None
Citi Term Loan TRS	7/9/2021	Term Loans	27,931	17,087	None
			<u>\$ 3,293,153</u>	<u>\$ 2,140,993</u>	

Indebtedness	December 31, 2019				
	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽¹⁾	Security Interests	Collateral Assets ⁽²⁾	Outstanding Balance	Prepayment Provisions
RBC MRA	6/23/2020	CMBS/Corporate bonds	\$ 1,980,951	\$ 1,561,642	None
Barclays MRA	9/29/2021	CMBS	981,652	750,000	None
MS MRA	2/1/2020	CMBS	636,734	508,510	None
Citi MRA	1/14/2020	CMBS/Corporate bonds	266,406	205,762	None
MUFG MRA	4/30/2020	CMBS	86,332	62,561	None
BAML MRA	1/24/2020	CMBS/Corporate bonds	4,807	3,662	None
			<u>\$ 3,956,882</u>	<u>\$ 3,092,137</u>	

(1) Subsequent to year end, the Company rolled its repurchase agreement contracts expiring in January and February 2021 into new contracts.

(2) Represents the fair value of the Company’s investments in real estate debt that serve as collateral.

The weighted average interest rate of the Company’s secured financings on investments in real estate debt was 1.6% (L+1.6%) and 3.0% (L+1.3%) for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The term “L” refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and EURIBOR, as applicable to each secured financing.

8. Unsecured Revolving Credit Facilities

The Company is party to an unsecured line of credit with multiple banks. The line of credit expires on February 22, 2023 and may be extended for one year. Interest under the line of credit is determined based on one-month U.S. dollar-denominated LIBOR plus 2.5%. As of December 31, 2020, the capacity of the unsecured line of credit was \$1.5 billion. As of December 31, 2020, the Company had a \$24.8 million letter of credit outstanding, which reduced the available capacity of the unsecured line of credit. As of December 31, 2019, the capacity of the unsecured line of credit was \$900.0 million and there was a \$30.0 million letter of credit outstanding. There were no outstanding borrowings on the line of credit as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

The Company is party to an unsecured, uncommitted line of credit (the “Line of Credit”) up to a maximum amount of \$100.0 million with Blackstone Holdings Finance Co. L.L.C. (“Lender”), an affiliate of Blackstone. The Line of Credit expires on January 22, 2022, and may be extended for up to 12 months, subject to Lender approval. The interest rate is the then-current rate offered by a third-party lender, or, if no such rate is available, LIBOR plus 2.5%. Interest under the Line of Credit is determined based on a one-month U.S. dollar-denominated LIBOR, which was 0.1% and 1.8% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Each advance under the Line of Credit is repayable on the earliest of (i) the expiration of the Line of Credit, (ii) Lender’s demand and (iii) the date on which the Adviser no longer acts as the Company’s investment adviser, provided that the Company will have 180 days to make such repayment in the cases of clauses (i) and (ii) and 45 days to make such repayment in the case of clause (iii). To the extent the Company has not repaid all loans and other obligations under the Line of Credit when repayment is required, the Company is obligated to apply the net cash proceeds from the Offering and any sale or other disposition of assets to the repayment of such loans and other obligations; provided that the Company will be permitted to (x) make payments to fulfill any repurchase requests pursuant to the Company’s share repurchase plan, (y) use funds to close any acquisition of property that the Company committed to prior to receiving a demand notice and (z) make quarterly distributions to the Company’s stockholders at per share levels consistent with the immediately preceding fiscal quarter and as otherwise required for the Company to maintain its REIT status. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had no outstanding balance under the Line of Credit.

9. Related Party Transactions

Due to Affiliates

The following table details the components of due to affiliates (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accrued stockholder servicing fee ⁽¹⁾	\$ 605,411	\$ 478,539
Performance participation allocation	192,648	141,396
Accrued management fee	22,253	13,873
Accrued affiliate service provider expenses	10,151	6,037
Advanced organization and offering costs	4,090	6,136
Other	53,107	44,162
Total	<u>\$ 887,660</u>	<u>\$ 690,143</u>

- (1) The Company accrues the full amount of the future stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager for Class S, Class T, and Class D shares up to the 8.75% of gross proceeds limit at the time such shares are sold. The Dealer Manager has entered into agreements with the selected dealers distributing the Company’s shares in the Offering, which provide, among other things, for the re-allowance of the full amount of the selling commissions and dealer manager fee and all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees received by the Dealer Manager to such selected dealers.

Performance Participation Allocation

The Special Limited Partner holds a performance participation interest in BREIT OP that entitles it to receive an allocation of BREIT OP’s total return to its capital account. Total return is defined as distributions paid or accrued plus the change in NAV. Under the BREIT OP agreement, the annual total return will be allocated solely to the Special Limited Partner after the other unit holders have received a total return of 5% (after recouping any loss carryforward amount) and such allocation will continue until the allocation between the Special Limited Partner and all other unit holders is equal to 12.5% and 87.5%, respectively. Thereafter, the Special Limited Partner will receive an allocation of 12.5% of the annual total return. The allocation of the performance participation interest is ultimately determined at the end of each calendar year and will be paid in cash, Class I units of BREIT OP, or Class B units of BREIT OP, at the election of the Special Limited Partner. During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company recognized \$192.6 million, \$141.4 million and \$37.5 million, respectively, of Performance Participation Allocation Expense in the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In January 2021, the Company issued approximately 15.5 million Class I units and 1.1 million Class B units in BREIT OP to the Special Limited Partner as payment for the 2020 performance participation allocation. Such units were issued at the NAV per unit as of December 31, 2020. Subsequent to the Class I units and Class B units being issued, 9.7 million of such units were redeemed for \$111.9 million and 1.1 million of such units were exchanged for unregistered Class I shares in the Company. In January 2020, the Company issued approximately 11.7 million Class I units and 0.7 million Class B units in BREIT OP to the Special Limited Partner as payment for the 2019 performance participation allocation. Such Class I units were issued at the NAV per unit as of December 31, 2019. Subsequent to the Class I units and Class B units being issued, 7.3 million of such units were redeemed for \$83.6 million and 0.8 million of such units were exchanged for unregistered Class I shares in the Company. In January 2019, the Company issued approximately 3.5 million Class I units in BREIT OP to the Special Limited Partner as payment for the 2018 performance participation allocation. Such Class I units were issued at the NAV per unit as of December 31, 2018. Subsequent to the Class I units being issued, 0.4 million of such units were redeemed for \$4.3 million and 1.1 million of such units were exchanged for unregistered Class I shares in the Company. As of December 31, 2020, Blackstone and its employees, including the Company's executive officers, continue to own an aggregate of \$214.7 million worth of shares of the Company and Class I and Class B units of BREIT OP. The remaining Class I units held by the Special Limited Partner are included in Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Management Fee

The Adviser is entitled to an annual management fee equal to 1.25% of the Company's NAV, payable monthly, as compensation for the services it provides to the Company. The management fee can be paid, at the Adviser's election, in cash, shares of common stock, or BREIT OP units. The Adviser has elected to receive the management fee in shares of the Company's common stock to date. During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company incurred management fees of \$224.8 million, \$108.1 million, and \$42.7 million, respectively.

The Company issued 18.5 million, 8.4 million, and 3.8 million, unregistered Class I shares to the Adviser as payment for the 2020, 2019, and 2018 management fees, respectively, and also had a payable of \$22.3 million and \$13.9 million related to management fees as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which is included in Due to Affiliates on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. During January 2021, 2020, and 2019, the Adviser was issued 1.9 million, 1.2 million, and 0.5 million, respectively, unregistered Class I shares as payment for the management fee accrued as of December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018. The shares issued to the Adviser for payment of the management fee were issued at the applicable NAV per share at the end of each month for which the fee was earned. During 2020 the Adviser submitted 16.4 million Class I shares for repurchase resulting in a total repurchase of \$180.0 million. During 2019, the Adviser submitted 10.3 million Class I shares for repurchase resulting in a total repurchase of \$114.8 million.

Accrued affiliate service provider expenses and incentive compensation awards

The Company has engaged BRE Hotels and Resorts ("BRE"), a portfolio company controlled by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide, as applicable, operational services (including, without limitation, property management), corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, legal and tax) and transaction support services for the Company's hotel properties.

The Company has engaged LivCor, LLC ("LivCor"), a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide, as applicable, operational services (including, without limitation, property management and construction management), corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, information technology, legal, tax and human resources) and transaction support services for the Company's multifamily properties.

Beginning March 2019, the Company engaged Link Industrial Properties LLC ("Link"), a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide the services that Gateway had previously provided to the Company's industrial properties. The Company previously engaged Gateway Industrial Properties L.L.C. ("Gateway"), a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide, as applicable, operational services (including, without limitation, property management, leasing, and construction management), corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, information technology, legal, tax and human resources) and transaction support services for the Company's industrial properties.

The Company has engaged Equity Office Management, L.L.C. ("EOM"), a portfolio company owned by Blackstone-advised funds, to provide, as applicable, operational services (including, without limitation, property management, leasing, and construction management), corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, information technology, legal, tax and human resources) and transaction support services for the Company's office properties.

The Company has engaged ShopCore Properties TRS Management LLC (“ShopCore”), a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide, as applicable, operational services (including, without limitation, property management, construction management and leasing services), corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, information technology, legal, tax and human resources) and transaction support services for the Company’s retail properties.

The Company has engaged Revantage Corporate Services, LLC (“Revantage”), a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide, as applicable, corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, legal, tax, treasury, valuation services, information technology and data management), and transaction support services to certain of the Company’s investments directly.

The Company issued incentive compensation awards to certain employees of the affiliate portfolio company service providers described above on January 1, 2020 that entitles them to receive an allocation of total return over a certain hurdle amount, as determined by the Company (the “2020 Awards”). The Company has determined the value of the 2020 Awards to be zero.

The Company issued incentive compensation awards to certain employees of the affiliate portfolio company service providers described above on January 1, 2019 that entitles them to receive an allocation of total return over a certain hurdle amount, as determined by the Company. The value of the award at January 1, 2019 was \$8.0 million and will be amortized over the four year service period, as adjusted for forfeitures. As of December 31, 2020, the total unrecognized compensation cost relating to the portfolio company incentive compensation awards was \$3.4 million and is expected to be recognized over a period of 2 years from December 31, 2020.

The 2018 portfolio company incentive compensation awards of \$4.7 million became payable on December 31, 2018 and, in January 2019, the Company issued approximately 0.4 million of fully vested Class I units in BREIT OP to certain employees of such companies. During the year ended December 31, 2019, certain employees of affiliate portfolio company service providers submitted 64,393 Class I units issued as part of the 2018 incentive compensation awards for repurchase resulting in a total repurchase of \$0.7 million.

None of Blackstone, the Adviser, or the affiliate portfolio company service providers receive any incentive compensation from the aforementioned arrangements.

The following table details the amounts incurred for affiliate service providers during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 (\$ in thousands):

	Affiliate Service Provider Expenses			Amortization of Affiliate Service Provider Incentive Compensation Awards		
	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Link	\$ 53,836	\$ 19,332	\$ —	\$ 727	\$ 1,042	\$ —
LivCor	27,144	18,464	7,885	214	308	2,708
BRE	15,109	7,250	940	435	624	640
ShopCore	5,248	1,715	1,334	18	26	71
Revantage	1,951	1,295	649	—	—	—
EOM	838	104	—	—	—	—
Gateway	—	2,524	5,495	—	—	1,295
Total	<u>\$ 104,126</u>	<u>\$ 50,684</u>	<u>\$ 16,303</u>	<u>\$ 1,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,714</u>

Affiliate service provider expenses and incentive compensation awards are included as a component of Rental Property Operating and Hotel Operating expense, as applicable, in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table details the capitalized transaction support service fees incurred for affiliate service providers (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Link	\$ 3,366	\$ 3,460
LivCor	3,924	2,990
ShopCore	479	610
EOM	—	30
Gateway	—	27
Revantage	—	—
Total	\$ 7,769	\$ 7,117

Transaction support service fees were capitalized to Investments in Real Estate on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Neither Blackstone nor the Adviser receives any fees from the aforementioned arrangements.

Other

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had \$50.8 million and \$42.1 million, respectively, of accrued repurchases of Class I shares due to the Adviser. Additionally, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Adviser had advanced \$2.3 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, of expenses on the Company's behalf for general corporate expenses provided by unaffiliated third parties.

During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company engaged an affiliate of the Adviser to perform certain internal audit and compliance functions. For each of the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company had incurred \$40,000 of fees for such services.

Affiliate Title Service Provider

Blackstone owns Lexington National Land Services ("LNLS"), a title agent company. LNLS acts as an agent for one or more underwriters in issuing title policies and/or providing support services in connection with investments by the Company, Blackstone and their affiliates and related parties and third parties. LNLS focuses on transactions in rate-regulated states where the cost of title insurance is non-negotiable. LNLS will not perform services in non-regulated states for the Company, unless (i) in the context of a portfolio transaction that includes properties in rate-regulated states, (ii) as part of a syndicate of title insurance companies where the rate is negotiated by other insurers or their agents, (iii) when a third party is paying all or a material portion of the premium or (iv) when providing only support services to the underwriter. LNLS earns fees, which would have otherwise been paid to third parties, by providing title agency services and facilitating placement of title insurance with underwriters. Blackstone receives distributions from LNLS in connection with investments by the Company based on its equity interest in LNLS. In each case, there will be no related offset to the Company.

During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company paid LNLS \$6.1 million and \$14.8 million, respectively, for title services related to 39 and 43 investments, respectively, and such costs were capitalized to Investments in Real Estate or recorded as deferred financing costs, which is a reduction to Mortgage Notes, Term Loans, and Secured Revolving Credit Facilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Captive Insurance Company

On July 28, 2020, the Company became a member of a captive insurance company owned by the Company and other funds and accounts managed by Blackstone. A Blackstone affiliate provides oversight and management services to the captive and receives fees based on a percentage of premiums of such policies. The fees and expenses of the captive, including insurance premiums and fees paid to the Blackstone affiliate to manage it, are borne by the Company and the other Blackstone-managed funds and accounts pro rata based on estimates of insurance premiums that would have been payable for each party's respective properties, as benchmarked by third parties.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company contributed capital to the captive in amount equal to \$29.1 million for insurance premiums and its pro rata share of other expenses. Of this amount, \$0.5 million was attributable to the fee paid to a Blackstone affiliate to provide oversight and management services. The capital contributed and fees paid to the captive are in place of insurance premiums and fees previously paid to third parties. The Company did not contribute any capital to the captive for years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Other

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had a receivable of \$3.9 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, from Livcor and such amounts are included in Other Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a receivable of \$7.8 million from funds affiliated with the Adviser for post-closing settlements related to the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio acquisition. Such amount is included in Other Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

10. Other Assets and Other Liabilities

The following table details the components of other assets (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Real estate intangibles, net	\$ 738,259	\$ 665,342
Equity securities	599,185	—
Straight-line rent receivable	155,108	38,287
Receivables, net	109,159	101,106
Prepaid expenses	50,092	28,334
Deferred leasing costs, net	49,533	28,792
Deferred financing costs, net	22,740	28,494
Pre-acquisition costs	241	9,861
Held for sale assets	—	143,379
Other	74,936	36,398
Total	<u>\$ 1,799,253</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,993</u>

The following table details the components of other liabilities (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Subscriptions received in advance	\$ 508,817	\$ 796,729
Intangible liabilities, net	128,639	136,954
Real estate taxes payable	117,362	100,767
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	104,866	126,565
Prepaid rental income	95,165	87,479
Distribution payable	90,892	56,210
Right of use lease liability - operating leases	85,065	82,880
Repurchases payable	83,350	11,021
Right of use lease liability - financing leases	57,727	56,758
Tenant security deposits	57,489	46,533
Accrued interest expense	50,065	50,279
Held for sale liabilities	—	108,411
Other	85,757	31,501
Total	<u>\$ 1,465,194</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,087</u>

11. Intangibles

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's intangible assets and liabilities consisted of the following (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Intangible assets:		
In-place lease intangibles	\$ 1,094,561	\$ 811,254
Above-market lease intangibles	49,261	42,483
Other	32,549	26,400
Total intangible assets	1,176,371	880,137
Accumulated amortization:		
In-place lease amortization	(407,256)	(200,629)
Above-market lease amortization	(20,291)	(10,977)
Other	(10,565)	(3,189)
Total accumulated amortization	(438,112)	(214,795)
Intangible assets, net	\$ 738,259	\$ 665,342
Intangible liabilities:		
Below-market lease intangibles	\$ 194,158	\$ 167,032
Total intangible liabilities	194,158	167,032
Accumulated amortization:		
Below-market lease amortization	(65,519)	(30,078)
Total accumulated amortization	(65,519)	(30,078)
Intangible liabilities, net	\$ 128,639	\$ 136,954

The estimated future amortization on the Company's intangibles for each of the next five years and thereafter as of December 31, 2020 is as follows (\$ in thousands):

	In-place Lease Intangibles	Above-market Lease Intangibles	Below-market Lease Intangibles
2021	\$ 296,157	\$ 8,333	\$ (30,945)
2022	122,669	6,597	(25,746)
2023	79,086	4,132	(20,948)
2024	54,157	2,868	(16,657)
2025	42,125	2,226	(12,470)
Thereafter	93,111	4,814	(21,873)
	\$ 687,305	\$ 28,970	\$ (128,639)

12. Equity and Redeemable Non-controlling Interest

Authorized Capital

The Company is authorized to issue preferred stock and four classes of common stock consisting of Class S shares, Class I shares, Class T shares, and Class D shares. The Company's board of directors has the ability to establish the preferences and rights of each class or series of preferred stock, without stockholder approval, and as such, it may afford the holders of any series or class of preferred stock preferences, powers and rights senior to the rights of holders of common stock. The differences among the common share classes relate to upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and ongoing stockholder servicing fees. See Note 2 for a further description of such items. Other than the differences in upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and ongoing stockholder servicing fees, each class of common stock has the same economic and voting rights.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had authority to issue 10,100,000,000 shares, consisting of the following:

Classification	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Par Value
Preferred Stock	100,000	\$ 0.01
Class S Shares	3,000,000	\$ 0.01
Class I Shares	6,000,000	\$ 0.01
Class T Shares	500,000	\$ 0.01
Class D Shares	500,000	\$ 0.01
Total	10,100,000	

Common Stock

The following tables detail the movement in the Company's outstanding shares of common stock (in thousands):

	Class S	Class I	Class T	Class D	Total
January 1, 2018	130,085	30,719	5,625	3,955	170,384
Common stock issued	142,828	77,964	17,379	26,112	264,283
Distribution reinvestment	6,266	2,394	385	434	9,479
Common stock repurchased	(2,190)	(2,853)	(76)	(126)	(5,245)
Independent directors' restricted stock grant ⁽¹⁾	—	37	—	—	37
December 31, 2018	<u>276,989</u>	<u>108,261</u>	<u>23,313</u>	<u>30,375</u>	<u>438,938</u>
Common stock issued	248,497	371,562	16,650	53,107	689,816
Distribution reinvestment	12,156	7,356	899	1,590	22,001
Common stock repurchased	(6,829)	(12,936)	(1,095)	(415)	(21,275)
Independent directors' restricted stock grant ⁽¹⁾	—	36	—	—	36
December 31, 2019	<u>530,813</u>	<u>474,279</u>	<u>39,767</u>	<u>84,657</u>	<u>1,129,516</u>
Common stock issued	196,343	510,136	8,497	43,325	758,301
Distribution reinvestment	20,860	19,363	1,330	3,299	44,852
Common stock repurchased	(45,163)	(76,735)	(3,651)	(7,140)	(132,689)
Independent directors' restricted stock grant ⁽¹⁾	—	37	—	—	37
December 31, 2020	<u>702,853</u>	<u>927,080</u>	<u>45,943</u>	<u>124,141</u>	<u>1,800,017</u>

- (1) The independent directors' restricted stock grants represented an aggregate \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million of the annual compensation paid to the independent directors for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. Each grant is amortized over the one-year service period of such grant.

Share and Unit Repurchases

The Company has adopted a share repurchase plan whereby, subject to certain limitations, stockholders may request on a monthly basis that the Company repurchases all or any portion of their shares. Should repurchase requests, in the Company's judgment, place an undue burden on its liquidity, adversely affect its operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should the Company otherwise determine that investing its liquid assets in real properties or other illiquid investments rather than repurchasing its shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then the Company may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, the Company's board of directors may modify and suspend the Company's share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in the Company's best interest and the best interest of its stockholders. In the event that the Company determines to repurchase some but not all of the shares submitted for repurchase during any month, shares repurchased at the end of the month will be repurchased on a pro rata basis.

For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company repurchased shares and BREIT OP units for \$1.5 billion, \$0.2 billion, and \$0.1 billion, respectively. The Company had no unfulfilled repurchase requests during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Distributions

The Company generally intends to distribute substantially all of its taxable income, which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with GAAP, to its stockholders each year to comply with the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Each class of common stock receives the same gross distribution per share. The net distribution varies for each class based on the applicable stockholder servicing fee, which is deducted from the monthly distribution per share and paid directly to the applicable distributor. The following tables detail the aggregate distributions declared for each applicable class of common stock:

	Year Ended December 31, 2020			
	Class S	Class I	Class T	Class D
Gross distributions declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.6354	\$ 0.6354	\$ 0.6354	\$ 0.6354
Stockholder servicing fee per share of common stock	(0.0942)	—	(0.0929)	(0.0274)
Net distributions declared per share of common stock	<u>\$ 0.5412</u>	<u>\$ 0.6354</u>	<u>\$ 0.5425</u>	<u>\$ 0.6080</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2019			
	Class S	Class I	Class T	Class D
Gross distributions declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.6363	\$ 0.6363	\$ 0.6363	\$ 0.6363
Stockholder servicing fee per share of common stock	(0.0951)	—	(0.0935)	(0.0276)
Net distributions declared per share of common stock	<u>\$ 0.5412</u>	<u>\$ 0.6363</u>	<u>\$ 0.5428</u>	<u>\$ 0.6087</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2018			
	Class S	Class I	Class T	Class D
Gross distributions declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.6286	\$ 0.6286	\$ 0.6286	\$ 0.6286
Stockholder servicing fee per share of common stock	(0.0917)	—	(0.0902)	(0.0267)
Net distributions declared per share of common stock	<u>\$ 0.5369</u>	<u>\$ 0.6286</u>	<u>\$ 0.5384</u>	<u>\$ 0.6019</u>

Distributions for the year ended December 31, 2020 were characterized, for federal income tax purposes, as 100.0% return of capital. Distributions for the year ended December 31, 2019 were characterized, for federal income tax purposes, as 8.75% ordinary income, 1.17% capital gains and 90.08% return of capital. Of the 8.75%, 8.60% and 0.15% of the distributions paid in 2019 were non-qualified and qualified, respectively. Distributions for the year ended December 31, 2018 were characterized, for federal income tax purposes, as 3.11% ordinary income and 96.89% return of capital. Of the 3.11%, 0.51% and 2.60% of the distributions paid in 2018 were non-qualified and qualified, respectively.

Redeemable Non-controlling Interest

In connection with its performance participation interest, the Special Limited Partner holds Class I units in BREIT OP. See Note 9 for further details of the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest. Because the Special Limited Partner has the ability to redeem its Class I units for Class I shares in the Company or cash, at the election of the Special Limited Partner, the Company has classified these Class I units as Redeemable Non-controlling Interest in mezzanine equity on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table details the redeemable non-controlling interest activity related to the Special Limited Partner for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 272	\$ 9,233
Settlement of performance participation allocation	141,396	37,484
Repurchases	(83,625)	(35,435)
Conversion to Class I and Class B Units	(48,543)	—
Conversion to Class I shares	(9,228)	(11,620)
GAAP income allocation	(14)	(408)
Distributions	(14)	(652)
Fair value allocation	30	1,670
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 274</u>	<u>\$ 272</u>

In addition to the Special Limited Partner's interest noted above, certain of the Company's third party joint ventures also have a redeemable non-controlling interest in such joint ventures. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, \$29.8 million and \$20.9 million, respectively, related to such third party joint ventures was included in Redeemable Non-controlling Interests on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Redeemable Non-controlling Interests are recorded at the greater of their carrying amount, adjusted for their share of the allocation of income or loss and distributions, or their redemption value, which is equivalent to fair value, of such interests at the end of each measurement period. Accordingly, the Company recorded an allocation adjustment of \$8.8 million, \$6.8 million and \$2.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, between Additional Paid-in Capital and Redeemable Non-controlling Interest.

Non-controlling Interests - BREIT OP unitholders

On July 27, 2018, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement (the "A&R OP Agreement") for BREIT OP. The A&R OP Agreement amended the limited partnership agreement governing BREIT OP to provide for a new class of units ("Class B Units") of BREIT OP, among other changes. Class B Units are available to certain suitable investors in private placements generally utilizing a "draw-down" structure. Class B Units are sold at their NAV per unit, which will equal the NAV per Class I unit of BREIT OP and will generally correspond to the NAV per share of the Company's Class I shares.

Class B Units are subject to the same fees and expenses of Class I Units and do not have any preferential rights relative to the Company's interest in BREIT OP, nor are they exchangeable for any shares of the Company's common stock. Holders of the Class B Units have a right to redeem their units for cash in a manner similar to the ability of the Company's stockholders to have their shares repurchased under the Company's share repurchase plan. Class B Unit redemptions are subject to similar limitations as share repurchases under the Company's share repurchase plan, namely the early repurchase deduction and caps on monthly and quarterly repurchases (calculated on an aggregate basis with shares of the Company's common stock submitted for repurchase for the applicable period). The redemption rights of the Class B unitholders do not affect the terms of the Company's share repurchase plan. Class B Units have the same limited voting rights as the other BREIT OP units and such rights do not affect the Company's exclusive power, as general partner of BREIT OP, to manage and conduct the business of BREIT OP.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, BREIT OP received \$9.0 million in Class B Unit subscriptions from an entity advised by Blackstone Insurance Solutions. No such subscriptions were received during the year ended December 31, 2019. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were 10,055,358 and 9,268,500 Class B Units outstanding, respectively. Class B Units are recorded as a component of Non-controlling Interests on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company issued \$0.8 million and \$64.7 million, respectively, of Class I Units as consideration for acquisitions of real estate. The Company did not issue any Class I units as consideration for acquisitions of real estate during the year ended December 31, 2018.

13. Leases

Lessee

Certain of the Company's investments in real estate are subject to ground leases. The Company's ground leases are classified as either operating leases or financing leases based on the characteristics of each lease. As of December 31, 2020, the Company had 15 ground leases classified as operating and two ground leases classified as financing. Each of the Company's ground leases were acquired as part of the acquisition of real estate and no incremental costs were incurred for such ground leases. The Company's ground leases are non-cancelable, and two of the Company's operating leases contain renewal options for additional 99 and 10 year terms.

The following table details the future lease payments due under the Company's ground leases as of December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Operating Leases	Financing Leases
2021	\$ 4,070	\$ 3,081
2022	4,093	3,174
2023	4,132	3,269
2024	4,183	3,367
2025	4,423	3,468
Thereafter	599,931	327,054
Total undiscounted future lease payments	620,832	343,413
Difference between undiscounted cash flows and discounted cash flows	(535,767)	(285,686)
Total lease liability	<u>\$ 85,065</u>	<u>\$ 57,727</u>

The Company utilized its incremental borrowing rate, which was between 5% and 7%, to determine its lease liabilities. As of December 31, 2020, the weighted average remaining lease term of the Company's operating leases and financing leases was 56 years and 76 years, respectively.

Payments under the Company's ground leases primarily contain fixed payment components that may include periodic increases fixed to an index or periodic fixed percentage escalations. One of the Company's ground leases contains a variable component based on a percentage of revenue.

The following table details the fixed and variable components of the Company's operating leases (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Fixed ground rent expense	\$ 4,038	\$ 2,042	\$ 256
Variable ground rent expense	18	81	420
Total cash portion of ground rent expense	4,056	2,123	676
Non-cash ground rent expense	6,737	4,892	1,458
Total operating lease costs	<u>\$ 10,793</u>	<u>\$ 7,015</u>	<u>\$ 2,134</u>

The following table details the fixed and variable components of the Company's financing leases (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 2,991	\$ 2,228	\$ —
Amortization of right-of-use assets	991	748	—
Total financing lease costs	<u>\$ 3,982</u>	<u>\$ 2,976</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Lease costs recognized during the year ended December 31, 2018 are presented under the standard in effect prior to the Company's adoption of ASU 2016-02.

Lessor

The Company's rental revenue primarily consists of rent earned from operating leases at the Company's multifamily, industrial, net lease, self storage, retail, and office properties. Leases at the Company's industrial, retail, and office properties generally include a fixed base rent and certain leases also contain a variable component. The variable component of the Company's operating leases at its industrial, retail, and office properties primarily consist of the reimbursement of operating expenses such as real estate taxes, insurance, and common area maintenance costs. Rental revenue earned from leases at the Company's multifamily properties primarily consist of a fixed base rent and certain leases contain a variable component that allows for pass-through of certain operating expenses such as utilities. Rental revenue earned from leases at the Company's self storage properties primarily consist of a fixed base rent. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company changed its presentation for the payment of leasing commissions in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows to investing activities from operating activities to better align with how the Company assesses its overall investments in its properties. The Company does not believe the change in presentation to be material as the Company had \$28.7 million of leasing commissions during the year ended December 31, 2020.

Rental revenue from the Company's lease at the Bellagio consists of a fixed annual rent that escalates annually throughout the term of the lease and the tenant is generally responsible for all property-related expenses, including taxes, insurance and maintenance. The Company assessed the classification of the Bellagio lease and determined the lease was an operating lease. The Company's assessment included the consideration of the present value of the lease payments over the lease term and the residual value of the assets under the lease.

Leases at the Company's industrial, retail, office, and net lease properties are generally longer term and may contain extension and termination options at the lessee's election. Leases at the Company's multifamily and self storage properties are short term in nature, generally not greater than 12 months in length.

The following table details the components of operating lease income from leases in which the Company is the lessor (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Fixed lease payments	\$ 2,031,411	\$ 1,073,562	\$ 494,519
Variable lease payments	204,461	128,051	64,145
Rental revenue	<u>\$ 2,235,872</u>	<u>\$ 1,201,613</u>	<u>\$ 558,664</u>

The Company increased the reserve for bad debt expense in the amount of \$41.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 primarily as a result of COVID-19. The bad debt reserve represents the amount of rental revenue the Company anticipates it will not be able to collect from its tenants and is included in Rental Revenue on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table details the undiscounted future minimum rents the Company expects to receive for its industrial, net lease, retail and office properties as of December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands). Leases at the Company's multifamily and self storage properties are short term, generally 12 months or less, and are therefore not included.

Year	Future Minimum Rents
2021	\$ 960,565
2022	889,375
2023	784,289
2024	690,000
2025	618,125
Thereafter	9,324,738
Total	<u>\$ 13,267,092</u>

14. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in eight reportable segments: Multifamily properties, Industrial properties, Net Lease properties, Hotel properties, Self Storage properties, Retail properties, Office properties, and Investments in Real Estate Debt. The Company allocates resources and evaluates results based on the performance of each segment individually. The Company believes that Segment Net Operating Income is the key performance metric that captures the unique operating characteristics of each segment.

The following table details the total assets by segment (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Multifamily	\$ 13,701,615	\$ 9,695,916
Industrial	11,498,912	10,564,172
Net Lease	5,199,651	4,271,196
Hotel	2,196,429	2,427,554
Self Storage	1,593,430	145,411
Retail	700,045	419,198
Office	447,630	138,912
Investments in Real Estate Debt	4,763,309	4,565,385
Other (Corporate)	582,994	812,079
Total assets	<u>\$ 40,684,015</u>	<u>\$ 33,039,823</u>

The following table details the financial results by segment for the year ended December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

	Multifamily	Industrial	Net Lease	Hotel	Self Storage	Retail	Office	Investments in Real Estate Debt	Total
Revenues:									
Rental revenue	\$ 976,873	\$ 834,532	\$ 331,178	\$ —	\$ 22,874	\$ 54,047	\$ 16,368	\$ —	\$ 2,235,872
Hotel revenue	—	—	—	248,909	—	—	—	—	248,909
Other revenue	50,256	5,438	—	6,397	3,076	1,198	502	—	66,867
Total revenues	1,027,129	839,970	331,178	255,306	25,950	55,245	16,870	—	2,551,648
Expenses:									
Rental property operating	471,413	243,831	701	—	12,753	17,541	5,540	—	751,779
Hotel operating	—	—	—	261,472	—	—	—	—	261,472
Total expenses	471,413	243,831	701	261,472	12,753	17,541	5,540	—	1,013,251
Income from unconsolidated entities	—	—	88,571	—	—	—	—	—	88,571
Income from investments in real estate debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(120,917)	(120,917)
Income from investments in equity securities	37,679	14,005	12,578	—	—	—	2,194	—	66,456
Segment net operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 593,395</u>	<u>\$ 610,144</u>	<u>\$ 431,626</u>	<u>\$ (6,166)</u>	<u>\$ 13,197</u>	<u>\$ 37,704</u>	<u>\$ 13,524</u>	<u>\$ (120,917)</u>	<u>\$ 1,572,507</u>
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (544,927)	\$ (550,121)	\$ (114,530)	\$ (90,820)	\$ (19,484)	\$ (32,528)	\$ (9,741)	\$ —	\$ (1,362,151)
Other income (expense):									
General and administrative									(25,653)
Management fee									(224,776)
Performance participation allocation									(192,648)
Impairment of investments in real estate									(12,343)
Net gain on dispositions of real estate									113,173
Interest income									2,228
Interest expense									(715,159)
Loss on extinguishment of debt									(10,356)
Other income (expense)									(12,224)
Net loss									<u>\$ (867,402)</u>
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures									\$ 2,417
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP									11,586
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders									<u>\$ (853,399)</u>

The following table details the financial results by segment for the year ended December 31, 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	Multifamily	Industrial	Net Lease	Hotel	Self Storage	Retail	Office	Investments in Real Estate Debt	Total
Revenues:									
Rental revenue	\$ 673,173	\$ 461,939	\$ 42,317	\$ —	\$ 6,191	\$ 15,869	\$ 2,124	\$ —	\$ 1,201,613
Hotel revenue	—	—	—	432,892	—	—	—	—	432,892
Other revenue	39,340	2,312	—	8,858	778	398	81	—	51,767
Total revenues	712,513	464,251	42,317	441,750	6,969	16,267	2,205	—	1,686,272
Expenses:									
Rental property operating	322,773	137,401	—	—	3,454	5,539	799	—	469,966
Hotel operating	—	—	—	304,710	—	—	—	—	304,710
Total expenses	322,773	137,401	—	304,710	3,454	5,539	799	—	774,676
Income from investments in real estate debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213,062	213,062
Segment net operating income	\$ 389,740	\$ 326,850	\$ 42,317	\$ 137,040	\$ 3,515	\$ 10,728	\$ 1,406	\$ 213,062	\$ 1,124,658
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (427,209)	\$ (291,940)	\$ (14,858)	\$ (72,765)	\$ (7,374)	\$ (8,640)	\$ (1,253)	\$ —	\$ (824,039)
Other income (expense):									
General and administrative									(18,170)
Management fee									(108,115)
Performance participation allocation									(141,396)
Net gain on dispositions of real estate									35,035
Interest income									3,041
Interest expense									(487,517)
Other income (expense)									2,260
Net loss									\$ (414,243)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures									\$ 5,671
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP									6,801
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders									\$ (401,771)

The following table details the financial results by segment for the year ended December 31, 2018 (\$ in thousands):

	Multifamily	Industrial	Hotel	Retail	Investments in Real Estate Debt	Total
Revenues:						
Rental revenue	\$ 345,619	\$ 203,084	\$ —	\$ 9,961	\$ —	\$ 558,664
Hotel revenue	—	—	138,433	—	—	138,433
Other revenue	22,945	578	2,485	153	—	26,161
Total revenues	368,564	203,662	140,918	10,114	—	723,258
Expenses:						
Rental property operating	176,800	62,824	—	3,469	—	243,093
Hotel operating	—	—	97,248	—	—	97,248
Total expenses	176,800	62,824	97,248	3,469	—	340,341
Income from investments in real estate debt	—	—	—	—	55,323	55,323
Segment net operating income	\$ 191,764	\$ 140,838	\$ 43,670	\$ 6,645	\$ 55,323	\$ 438,240
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (257,201)	\$ (116,206)	\$ (27,944)	\$ (4,944)	\$ —	\$ (406,295)
Other income (expense):						
General and administrative						(10,982)
Management fee						(42,659)
Performance participation allocation						(37,484)
Interest income						410
Interest expense						(233,184)
Other income (expense)						489
Net loss						\$ (291,465)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third party joint ventures						\$ 6,188
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in BREIT OP						4,221
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders						\$ (281,056)

15. Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may be involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Company was not involved in any material legal proceedings.

16. Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

The following tables detail the Company's quarterly results (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

2020	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total revenues	\$ 674,882	\$ 592,747	\$ 635,371	\$ 648,648
Net income (loss)	(1,217,150)	318,332	122,469	(91,053)
Net income (loss) attributable to BREIT stockholders	(1,200,087)	314,439	121,272	(89,023)
Net gain (loss) per share	(0.86)	0.20	0.07	0.06
2019	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total revenues	\$ 297,091	\$ 354,308	\$ 438,033	\$ 596,840
Net loss	(50,096)	(52,784)	(126,494)	(184,869)
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	(46,846)	(50,704)	(123,171)	(181,050)
Net loss per share	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.15)	(0.17)
2018	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total revenues	\$ 109,684	\$ 152,226	\$ 200,162	\$ 261,186
Net loss	(49,638)	(51,944)	(58,763)	(131,120)
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	(47,548)	(50,482)	(57,667)	(125,359)
Net loss per share	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.30)

17. Subsequent Events

Acquisitions

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the Company acquired an aggregate of \$0.4 billion of real estate across four separate transactions, exclusive of closing costs. The acquisitions were related to multifamily and industrial properties.

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the Company closed a transaction to acquire an interest in two portfolios of industrial assets for a total purchase price of \$0.9 billion.

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the Company purchased an aggregate of \$0.2 billion of investments in real estate debt.

Proceeds from the Issuance of Common Stock

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the Company received \$2.9 billion of proceeds from the sale of its common stock in the Offering and otherwise.

Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2020 (\$ in thousands)

Description	Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amounts at which Carried at the Close of Period		Total	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	Year Acquired	
			Land and Land Improvements	Building and Building Improvements	Land and Land Improvements	Building and Building Improvements	Land and Land Improvements	Building and Building Improvements				
Multifamily Properties:												
Mid Rise Apartments	Atlanta, GA	\$ 130,000	\$ —	\$ 171,709	\$ 116	\$ 5,857	\$ 116	\$ 177,566	\$ 177,682	\$ (23,546)	2017	
High Rise Apartments	Orlando, FL	63,600	10,030	97,652	26	11,112	10,056	108,764	118,820	(13,951)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Addison, TX	36,140	9,382	37,786	54	2,271	9,436	40,057	49,493	(4,888)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	43,225	11,567	57,128	210	6,502	11,777	63,630	75,407	(7,693)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Palm Beach Gardens, FL	69,777	24,422	73,818	434	7,115	24,856	80,933	105,789	(10,221)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Gurnee, IL	41,340	10,899	42,850	430	5,092	11,329	47,942	59,271	(6,042)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Lenexa, KS	20,767	2,156	28,655	166	2,074	2,322	30,729	33,051	(3,855)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Henderson, NV	37,783	4,745	47,195	36	889	4,781	48,084	52,865	(6,225)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	37,487	6,071	46,952	17	709	6,088	47,661	53,749	(6,275)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	46,110	6,593	51,158	8	939	6,601	52,097	58,698	(6,677)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	33,704	6,632	37,909	100	1,850	6,732	39,759	46,491	(4,878)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	26,281	5,569	29,208	95	2,041	5,664	31,249	36,913	(3,951)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	75,400	17,565	80,840	218	1,377	17,783	82,217	100,000	(11,220)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Gilbert, AZ	40,484	16,489	53,056	100	847	16,589	53,903	70,492	(6,303)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Gilbert, AZ	48,129	15,574	54,663	63	92	15,637	54,755	70,392	(6,368)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Dallas, TX	47,600	16,678	47,939	80	686	16,758	48,625	65,383	(5,658)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Richardson, TX	42,500	11,754	49,788	79	760	11,833	50,548	62,381	(5,761)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Modesto, CA	24,500	2,765	33,715	111	2,672	2,876	36,387	39,263	(4,039)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Flagstaff, AZ	18,142	3,344	30,331	72	1,174	3,416	31,505	34,921	(3,599)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Olympia, WA	22,884	3,940	27,206	41	1,559	3,981	28,765	32,746	(3,474)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Gilbert, AZ	33,164	10,679	28,170	74	2,834	10,753	31,004	41,757	(3,431)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Jacksonville, FL	42,828	11,548	55,009	533	5,239	12,081	60,248	72,329	(7,135)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Jacksonville, FL	22,802	4,034	28,288	94	1,065	4,128	29,353	33,481	(3,346)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Jacksonville, FL	22,368	3,996	29,314	106	1,031	4,102	30,345	34,447	(3,434)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Nashville, TN	20,987	3,910	20,056	504	2,042	4,414	22,098	26,512	(2,615)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Grand Prairie, TX	16,503	3,514	18,039	318	3,444	3,832	21,483	25,315	(2,323)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Sumner, TN	23,357	2,222	32,374	65	505	2,287	32,879	35,166	(3,585)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Louisville, KY	8,352	1,285	11,025	146	1,596	1,431	12,621	14,052	(1,387)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	North Richland Hills, TX	15,277	3,922	21,937	269	2,013	4,191	23,950	28,141	(2,560)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Mansfield, TX	26,013	3,810	32,854	103	2,132	3,913	34,986	38,899	(3,975)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Austin, TX	49,733	8,371	52,576	1,206	4,338	9,577	56,914	66,491	(6,211)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Round Rock, TX	20,502	3,851	25,309	71	1,940	3,922	27,249	31,171	(3,070)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Murfreesboro, TN	24,457	2,674	29,863	119	1,771	2,793	31,634	34,427	(3,352)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	San Antonio, TX	13,308	2,454	14,742	100	1,701	2,554	16,443	18,997	(1,789)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Buda, TX	20,704	3,809	23,117	114	798	3,923	23,915	27,838	(2,878)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Fair Oaks Ranch, TX	22,055	4,629	27,813	72	467	4,701	28,280	32,981	(2,989)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	San Marcos, TX	19,558	3,147	21,147	129	789	3,276	21,936	25,212	(2,449)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Louisville, KY	7,845	2,205	13,227	205	1,595	2,410	14,822	17,232	(1,570)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Louisville, KY	10,952	2,118	14,118	27	192	2,145	14,310	16,455	(1,429)	2017	
Garden Style Apartments	Louisville, KY	11,050	1,680	12,500	16	857	1,696	13,357	15,053	(1,312)	2017	

Description	Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amounts at which Carried at the Close of Period		Total	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	Year Acquired
			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Garden Style Apartments	Nashville, TN	5,356	1,795	12,033	124	840	1,919	12,873	14,792	(1,285)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Carrollton, TX	—	3,393	9,871	169	1,628	3,562	11,499	15,061	(1,208)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Louisville, KY	—	295	1,927	6	91	301	2,018	2,319	(206)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Hillsboro, OR	62,732	9,176	81,990	1	614	9,177	82,604	91,781	(8,923)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	33,897	14,447	34,871	90	2,740	14,537	37,611	52,148	(4,511)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	41,177	14,801	46,622	61	2,826	14,862	49,448	64,310	(5,955)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Thornton, CO	44,325	9,711	47,052	732	3,556	10,443	50,608	61,051	(5,637)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Everett, WA	47,705	19,105	46,552	366	4,152	19,471	50,704	70,175	(6,320)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Miami, FL	95,299	28,419	103,131	315	237	28,734	103,368	132,102	(12,612)	2017
Garden Style Apartments	Sacramento, CA	99,990	19,181	124,339	284	4,733	19,465	129,072	148,537	(13,159)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Tumwater, WA	53,049	16,515	57,382	117	5,287	16,632	62,669	79,301	(7,037)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	46,940	23,755	43,057	113	3,497	23,868	46,554	70,422	(5,333)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	University Place, WA	32,672	9,427	37,072	61	3,196	9,488	40,268	49,756	(4,094)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Milwaukie, OR	26,835	8,306	30,319	135	1,679	8,441	31,998	40,439	(3,449)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Liberty Lake, WA	29,904	5,501	31,785	160	5,162	5,661	36,947	42,608	(3,758)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Randolph, MA	86,191	16,236	108,066	181	2,970	16,417	111,036	127,453	(10,352)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	36,881	7,989	48,397	312	4,263	8,301	52,660	60,961	(5,094)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Jacksonville, FL	37,338	8,186	43,909	162	2,352	8,348	46,261	54,609	(4,647)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Gresham, OR	33,268	4,825	49,266	146	1,397	4,971	50,663	55,634	(4,801)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Turlock, CA	22,951	2,241	35,067	97	1,706	2,338	36,773	39,111	(3,349)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	47,190	22,388	47,117	240	2,561	22,628	49,678	72,306	(5,533)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Phoenix, AZ	29,728	8,738	37,766	79	2,439	8,817	40,205	49,022	(4,289)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Glendale, AZ	40,671	12,242	49,800	8	420	12,250	50,220	62,470	(6,260)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Glendale, AZ	25,610	6,505	32,193	58	2,460	6,563	34,653	41,216	(3,145)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Tempe, AZ	42,703	11,433	52,606	183	3,458	11,616	56,064	67,680	(5,162)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Phoenix, AZ	35,043	9,847	42,718	224	4,199	10,071	46,917	56,988	(4,272)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Chandler, AZ	29,600	7,521	36,794	76	2,500	7,597	39,294	46,891	(3,567)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Surprise, AZ	44,982	10,845	55,009	49	3,857	10,894	58,866	69,760	(5,724)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Peoria, AZ	22,745	4,833	27,719	36	2,459	4,869	30,178	35,047	(2,566)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	44,687	4,630	59,893	153	2,473	4,783	62,366	67,149	(4,641)	2018
Garden Style Apartments	Phoenix, AZ	39,179	11,626	46,444	96	61	11,722	46,505	58,227	(3,804)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Moreno Valley, CA	61,710	9,483	82,211	17	1,509	9,500	83,720	93,220	(5,900)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Temecula, CA	60,424	6,541	82,161	39	162	6,580	82,323	88,903	(5,588)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Santa Fe Springs, CA	28,220	10,795	44,758	27	291	10,822	45,049	55,871	(2,938)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	St. Petersburg, FL	43,506	12,618	50,172	90	2,803	12,708	52,975	65,683	(3,402)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	39,260	8,422	59,988	82	289	8,504	60,277	68,781	(3,960)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Lewisville, TX	31,169	5,777	40,840	31	563	5,808	41,403	47,211	(2,881)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Englewood, CO	45,500	6,685	65,881	75	128	6,760	66,009	72,769	(4,112)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Centennial, CO	35,037	6,492	44,555	81	1,930	6,573	46,485	53,058	(3,211)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Hillsboro, OR	32,299	7,011	45,819	8	232	7,019	46,051	53,070	(2,984)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Portland, OR	—	4,006	24,748	2	273	4,008	25,021	29,029	(1,598)	2019

Description	Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amounts at which Carried at the Close of Period		Total	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	Year Acquired
			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Garden Style Apartments	Charlotte, NC	35,463	8,328	43,217	948	720	9,276	43,937	53,213	(3,522)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Woodstock, GA	34,856	8,236	42,166	25	800	8,261	42,966	51,227	(2,840)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Ladson, SC	30,738	6,512	35,603	35	1,046	6,547	36,649	43,196	(2,750)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Hopkinton, MA	46,865	9,298	52,822	15	378	9,313	53,200	62,513	(3,590)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Henderson, NV	64,844	13,651	81,360	120	633	13,771	81,993	95,764	(4,684)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Henderson, NV	63,205	12,949	74,610	110	512	13,059	75,122	88,181	(4,857)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Henderson, NV	49,374	9,009	55,495	54	505	9,063	56,000	65,063	(3,540)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	—	17,312	72,129	33	206	17,345	72,335	89,680	(3,169)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	51,986	10,521	62,358	60	236	10,581	62,594	73,175	(3,845)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Lithia Springs, GA	26,046	6,054	31,725	22	726	6,076	32,451	38,527	(2,189)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	37,700	12,345	41,864	220	1,290	12,565	43,154	55,719	(3,032)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Charlotte, NC	33,000	7,280	31,350	63	3,466	7,343	34,816	42,159	(1,986)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Charlotte, NC	46,600	9,181	56,344	41	3,135	9,222	59,479	68,701	(2,953)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Phoenix, AZ	51,000	18,229	56,120	24	3,258	18,253	59,378	77,631	(3,131)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Corona Hills, CA	62,833	14,083	80,264	100	2,754	14,183	83,018	97,201	(5,276)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Moreno Valley, CA	45,475	10,070	58,439	21	1,756	10,091	60,195	70,286	(3,549)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Lakeland, FL	41,800	8,788	49,612	101	3,521	8,889	53,133	62,022	(3,256)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Peoria, AZ	46,150	11,935	55,630	54	238	11,989	55,868	67,857	(4,259)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Kennewick, WA	20,131	2,755	24,092	198	1,881	2,953	25,973	28,926	(1,790)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Richland, WA	23,254	2,725	27,396	61	1,562	2,786	28,958	31,744	(1,939)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Woodland, CA	18,873	3,201	29,394	6	1,101	3,207	30,495	33,702	(1,686)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Puyallup, WA	61,384	14,387	71,631	172	3,120	14,559	74,751	89,310	(4,183)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	51,810	8,559	60,029	147	4,401	8,706	64,430	73,136	(3,930)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Charlotte, NC	35,422	12,883	86,351	448	382	13,331	86,733	100,064	(5,221)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Chandler, AZ	55,278	17,512	60,177	61	1,167	17,573	61,344	78,917	(3,225)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Ococee, FL	63,292	17,226	76,229	31	779	17,257	77,008	94,265	(3,403)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Huntersville, NC	38,430	8,868	48,880	41	529	8,909	49,409	58,318	(2,188)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Arlington, TX	34,000	13,290	35,267	44	280	13,334	35,547	48,881	(1,580)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	35,400	5,197	48,490	11	851	5,208	49,341	54,549	(1,857)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Oviedo, FL	38,878	7,594	49,002	87	1,499	7,681	50,501	58,182	(2,037)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Largo, FL	45,600	8,822	56,744	22	134	8,844	56,878	65,722	(2,502)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Tampa, FL	37,375	8,514	45,818	3	53	8,517	45,871	54,388	(2,117)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Westminster, CO	54,625	6,235	72,861	44	326	6,279	73,187	79,466	(3,913)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Westminster, CO	52,723	6,523	66,313	23	219	6,546	66,532	73,078	(3,833)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Loveland, CO	36,127	5,020	42,672	3	201	5,023	42,873	47,896	(2,503)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Raleigh, NC	27,760	5,151	34,409	52	64	5,203	34,473	39,676	(2,258)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Jacksonville, FL	31,689	4,327	41,150	12	79	4,339	41,229	45,568	(2,539)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Henderson, NV	44,050	8,205	49,247	78	1,161	8,283	50,408	58,691	(3,215)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Oregon City, OR	21,556	34,849	29,218	5	41	34,854	29,259	64,113	(1,629)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Garner, NC	40,700	6,181	43,921	4	864	6,185	44,785	50,970	(1,970)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Northglenn, CO	48,022	14,198	126,198	102	2,840	14,300	129,038	143,338	(6,046)	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	51,900	16,341	60,038	12	975	16,353	61,013	77,366	(2,684)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	42,500	10,559	50,075	8	542	10,567	50,617	61,184	(2,295)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	35,500	9,308	43,490	10	542	9,318	44,032	53,350	(1,967)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Las Vegas, NV	23,500	6,257	27,266	29	380	6,286	27,646	33,932	(1,219)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Miami, FL	66,226	17,618	82,333	42	152	17,660	82,485	100,145	(4,691)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Miami, FL	69,753	17,721	81,590	101	212	17,822	81,802	99,624	(4,674)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Dunwoody, GA	27,400	2,837	39,187	30	659	2,867	39,846	42,713	(2,121)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Atlanta, GA	34,000	3,332	50,184	26	1,085	3,358	51,269	54,627	(2,719)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Atlanta, GA	35,000	4,203	51,699	19	797	4,222	52,496	56,718	(2,802)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Phoenix, AZ	72,818	18,048	78,354	145	2,934	18,193	81,288	99,481	(4,539)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Savannah, GA	28,925	5,613	35,434	122	25	5,735	35,459	41,194	(2,414)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Glendale, AZ	22,783	9,359	31,129	27	738	9,386	31,867	41,253	(1,672)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Austin, TX	21,800	10,358	51,589	3	63	10,361	51,652	62,013	(2,106)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Raleigh, NC	—	12,329	63,193	47	186	12,376	63,379	75,755	(3,416)	2019
Garden Style Apartments	Irving, TX	74,526	21,692	90,742	16	254	21,708	90,996	112,704	(3,015)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Dallas, TX	51,393	19,822	51,005	7	65	19,829	51,070	70,899	(1,756)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Irving, TX	47,953	13,218	60,595	12	87	13,230	60,682	73,912	(1,941)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Carrollton, TX	37,024	11,489	43,255	8	105	11,497	43,360	54,857	(1,572)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Fort Worth, TX	21,356	7,454	20,485	9	100	7,463	20,585	28,048	(751)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Houston, TX	52,189	15,026	58,642	7	62	15,033	58,704	73,737	(1,898)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	San Antonio, TX	24,182	4,124	26,223	—	21	4,124	26,244	30,368	(870)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Apopka, FL	92,696	26,990	101,199	2,522	1,019	29,512	102,218	131,730	(3,446)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Saint Petersburg, FL	53,008	10,532	61,670	121	188	10,653	61,858	72,511	(1,894)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Brandon, FL	49,046	12,576	56,468	27	46	12,603	56,514	69,117	(1,969)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Decatur, GA	71,520	18,872	77,893	3	93	18,875	77,986	96,861	(2,583)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Lawrenceville, GA	59,293	14,432	63,570	14	75	14,446	63,645	78,091	(2,238)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Alpharetta, GA	45,767	13,203	44,631	2	80	13,205	44,711	57,916	(1,813)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Columbus, OH	60,044	8,842	70,529	16	136	8,858	70,665	79,523	(2,015)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Canal Winchester, OH	24,660	5,771	28,765	3	20	5,774	28,785	34,559	(1,095)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Durham, NC	38,800	9,737	41,148	—	71	9,737	41,219	50,956	(1,452)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Charlotte, NC	38,800	10,890	41,088	—	16	10,890	41,104	51,994	(1,492)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Mooresville, NC	29,920	5,160	36,438	—	21	5,160	36,459	41,619	(1,121)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Denver, CO	75,824	15,371	87,383	78	116	15,449	87,499	102,948	(2,758)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Altamonte Springs, FL	77,700	17,053	94,740	19	60	17,072	94,800	111,872	(2,266)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Durham, NC	38,638	11,076	51,315	5	27	11,081	51,342	62,423	(1,362)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Columbus, OH	108,000	24,259	101,270	14	1,036	24,273	102,306	126,579	(3,813)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	55,586	11,004	74,107	41	938	11,045	75,045	86,090	(2,219)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Holly Springs, GA	58,984	9,979	59,792	—	—	9,979	59,792	69,771	(584)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Raleigh, NC	45,481	4,659	99,823	—	—	4,659	99,823	104,482	(591)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Alpharetta, GA	58,984	17,729	65,821	—	42	17,729	65,863	83,592	(635)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Atlanta, GA	—	17,098	89,292	—	6	17,098	89,298	106,396	(724)	2020

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Garden Style Apartments	Nashville, TN	—	14,006	87,118	—	—	14,006	87,118	101,124	(402)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Charlotte, NC	—	11,096	48,561	—	9	11,096	48,570	59,666	(481)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Parker, CO	63,000	16,502	81,557	—	—	16,502	81,557	98,059	(320)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Jacksonville, FL	63,000	12,922	79,134	—	—	12,922	79,134	92,056	(303)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Atlanta, GA	116,500	31,267	139,612	—	—	31,267	139,612	170,879	(504)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Charlotte, NC	31,000	9,782	34,570	—	—	9,782	34,570	44,352	(137)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Plano, TX	36,500	10,682	41,121	—	20	10,682	41,141	51,823	(174)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Richardson, TX	60,500	18,577	70,954	—	—	18,577	70,954	89,531	(288)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	63,000	14,318	69,795	—	14	14,318	69,809	84,127	(222)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Tampa, FL	19,270	5,408	26,377	—	—	5,408	26,377	31,785	(40)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Orlando, FL	43,500	11,724	50,750	—	—	11,724	50,750	62,474	(78)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Marietta, GA	50,175	25,878	61,332	—	—	25,878	61,332	87,210	(95)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Columbus, OH	7,885	1,081	4,728	—	—	1,081	4,728	5,809	(7)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Overland Park, KS	—	8,523	59,554	—	—	8,523	59,554	68,077	(96)	2020
Garden Style Apartments	Olathe, KS	—	8,030	38,847	—	—	8,030	38,847	46,877	(73)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Phoenix, AZ	18,185	29,613	739	382	17	29,995	756	30,751	(1,406)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	14,742	22,145	782	65	359	22,210	1,141	23,351	(1,572)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	13,996	19,276	266	123	1,781	19,399	2,047	21,446	(1,575)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	13,317	17,180	423	51	1	17,231	424	17,655	(1,090)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	10,307	14,542	236	52	4	14,594	240	14,834	(780)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	5,818	8,476	382	54	—	8,530	382	8,912	(563)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Indio, CA	6,906	7,220	193	176	29	7,396	222	7,618	(607)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	San Marcos, CA	5,407	6,236	309	117	30	6,353	339	6,692	(506)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	5,920	7,820	461	94	13	7,914	474	8,388	(547)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Indio, CA	5,820	6,540	113	109	182	6,649	295	6,944	(709)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	3,077	6,400	245	22	—	6,422	245	6,667	(502)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	5,625	8,146	219	1	2	8,147	221	8,368	(534)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	3,681	6,793	206	9	6	6,802	212	7,014	(475)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	2,459	4,163	149	71	12	4,234	161	4,395	(368)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	6,077	8,763	164	11	1	8,774	165	8,939	(797)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Cottonwood, AZ	2,230	3,313	81	16	—	3,329	81	3,410	(278)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Cottonwood, AZ	4,541	5,238	244	67	12	5,305	256	5,561	(601)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Chandler, AZ	3,334	4,293	78	37	3	4,330	81	4,411	(257)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	2,298	3,835	61	22	2	3,857	63	3,920	(228)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Desert Hot Springs, CA	12,342	15,223	707	256	55	15,479	762	16,241	(1,440)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	5,637	7,527	289	48	46	7,575	335	7,910	(531)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	2,471	5,503	365	15	5	5,518	370	5,888	(492)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Las Vegas, NV	6,075	7,682	220	70	68	7,752	288	8,040	(609)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Tavares, FL	5,864	4,390	1,244	6	38	4,396	1,282	5,678	(659)	2018
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	4,032	5,163	25	3	14	5,166	39	5,205	(478)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Peoria, AZ	4,376	8,878	1,229	42	5	8,920	1,234	10,154	(818)	2019

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		Encumbrances	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Manufactured Housing Community	Glendale, AZ	10,984	20,791	1,354	20	43	20,811	1,397	22,208	(1,298)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	5,451	8,589	1,280	266	206	8,855	1,486	10,341	(924)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Phoenix, AZ	6,384	8,996	499	9	—	9,005	499	9,504	(699)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Naples, FL	—	3,664	383	17	32	3,681	415	4,096	(172)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Waldorf, MD	4,754	5,741	656	65	210	5,806	866	6,672	(388)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Winter Haven, FL	8,369	11,585	381	6	88	11,591	469	12,060	(331)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Tarpon Springs, FL	7,547	8,980	491	23	206	9,003	697	9,700	(764)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Chandler, AZ	9,101	12,111	321	—	—	12,111	321	12,432	(635)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Phoenix, AZ	7,080	9,757	189	10	—	9,767	189	9,956	(633)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Chandler, AZ	4,289	5,532	584	12	—	5,544	584	6,128	(346)	2019
Manufactured Housing Community	Clearwater, FL	4,040	6,468	198	5	—	6,473	198	6,671	(145)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Clearwater, FL	—	9,099	808	—	—	9,099	808	9,907	(99)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	LaBelle, FL	22,751	32,857	1,232	4	—	32,861	1,232	34,093	(528)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Leesburg, FL	15,293	22,749	1,025	—	—	22,749	1,025	23,774	(527)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Leesburg, FL	10,671	17,759	435	—	40	17,759	475	18,234	(343)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	LaBelle, FL	1,564	5,736	461	2	—	5,738	461	6,199	(147)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	32,677	52,564	810	22	9	52,586	819	53,405	(820)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Puyallup, WA	14,593	23,000	907	4	—	23,004	907	23,911	(311)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Harrison, OH	23,381	33,479	2,999	5	—	33,484	2,999	36,483	(1,052)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Lakeland, FL	12,293	19,114	373	2	—	19,116	373	19,489	(309)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Petaluma, CA	—	12,275	1,393	—	—	12,275	1,393	13,668	(58)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Sorrento, FL	—	60,502	3,358	—	—	60,502	3,358	63,860	(77)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Arcadia, FL	23,217	30,093	6,947	—	—	30,093	6,947	37,040	(83)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	St. Petersburg, FL	21,429	47,205	1,263	—	—	47,205	1,263	48,468	(50)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Saint Cloud, FL	24,450	29,789	2,605	—	—	29,789	2,605	32,394	(37)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Stockbridge, GA	9,155	22,299	265	—	—	22,299	265	22,564	(62)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Melbourne, FL	13,042	24,669	933	—	—	24,669	933	25,602	(52)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Sorrento, FL	10,922	29,438	342	—	—	29,438	342	29,780	(22)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	McDonough, GA	—	13,168	1,496	—	—	13,168	1,496	14,664	(64)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	St. Petersburg, FL	10,402	17,169	960	—	—	17,169	960	18,129	(52)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Vero Beach, FL	11,756	19,117	983	—	—	19,117	983	20,100	(50)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	St. Petersburg, FL	—	15,491	785	—	—	15,491	785	16,276	(31)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Tucson, AZ	9,820	12,620	1,838	—	—	12,620	1,838	14,458	(30)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Lithia Springs, GA	—	13,779	140	—	—	13,779	140	13,919	(48)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Bonita Springs, FL	—	9,036	1,044	—	—	9,036	1,044	10,080	(14)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	West Palm Beach, FL	8,522	13,230	646	—	—	13,230	646	13,876	(27)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Sarasota, FL	6,120	8,933	596	—	—	8,933	596	9,529	(21)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Melbourne, FL	6,247	7,766	283	—	—	7,766	283	8,049	(7)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Webster, FL	5,264	3,780	4,427	—	—	3,780	4,427	8,207	(38)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	St. Cloud, FL	5,799	8,461	791	—	—	8,461	791	9,252	(23)	2020
Manufactured Housing Community	Sarasota, FL	—	6,880	9	—	—	6,880	9	6,889	(17)	2020

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			Improvements	Improvements					Improvements			
Manufactured Housing Community	Clearwater, FL	4,191	7,157	661	—	—	7,157	661	7,818	(16)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	North Jupiter, FL	—	5,357	628	—	—	5,357	628	5,985	(5)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Port Orange, FL	3,716	6,558	513	—	—	6,558	513	7,071	(15)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Wildwood, FL	4,712	4,939	281	—	—	4,939	281	5,220	(12)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Stuart, FL	—	7,142	419	—	—	7,142	419	7,561	(16)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Wildwood, FL	3,535	5,255	504	—	—	5,255	504	5,759	(15)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Ormond Beach, FL	4,215	6,907	521	—	—	6,907	521	7,428	(17)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	3,484	4,674	979	—	—	4,674	979	5,653	(21)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Dade City, FL	4,224	4,259	673	—	—	4,259	673	4,932	(17)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Zephyrhills, FL	—	2,783	626	—	—	2,783	626	3,409	(13)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Starke, FL	—	4,279	1,257	—	—	4,279	1,257	5,536	(9)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Fort Myers, FL	—	2,924	754	—	—	2,924	754	3,678	(11)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Cedar Key, FL	—	3,082	—	—	—	3,082	—	3,082	—	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Hallandale Beach, FL	2,663	4,702	—	—	—	4,702	—	4,702	(9)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Apache Junction, AZ	2,249	3,131	215	—	—	3,131	215	3,346	(11)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	St. Petersburg, FL	—	3,513	105	—	—	3,513	105	3,618	(2)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Ocala, FL	1,892	3,722	284	—	—	3,722	284	4,006	(20)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Inglis, FL	—	1,393	267	—	—	1,393	267	1,660	(6)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Prescott Valley, AZ	4,274	5,091	541	—	—	5,091	541	5,632	(23)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Mesa, AZ	7,610	11,514	1,631	—	—	11,514	1,631	13,145	(33)	2020	
Manufactured Housing Community	Clover, SC	—	3,356	172	—	—	3,356	172	3,528	(17)	2020	
Student Housing	Tempe, AZ	97,149	14,180	111,719	2	246	14,182	111,965	126,147	(8,579)	2018	
Student Housing	Tuscaloosa, AL	65,931	16,579	74,404	—	957	16,579	75,361	91,940	(5,879)	2018	
Student Housing	Tucson, AZ	67,269	5,956	82,701	9	250	5,965	82,951	88,916	(6,337)	2018	
Student Housing	State College, PA	65,018	8,422	76,294	30	1,914	8,452	78,208	86,660	(6,228)	2018	
Student Housing	Blacksburg, VA	64,532	12,698	71,693	259	263	12,957	71,956	84,913	(5,879)	2018	
Student Housing	State College, PA	51,294	8,456	59,511	26	371	8,482	59,882	68,364	(4,810)	2018	
Student Housing	Orlando, FL	48,066	4,854	60,003	75	1,509	4,929	61,512	66,441	(4,819)	2018	
Student Housing	Charlottesville, VA	47,130	175	70,119	276	1,644	451	71,763	72,214	(5,476)	2018	
Student Housing	Boulder, CO	42,221	9,300	47,270	43	958	9,343	48,228	57,571	(3,768)	2018	
Student Housing	Greenville, NC	45,961	8,458	45,948	69	84	8,527	46,032	54,559	(3,645)	2018	
Student Housing	Tucson, AZ	39,290	5,128	57,842	—	70	5,128	57,912	63,040	(4,435)	2018	
Student Housing	Kent, OH	36,477	3,052	41,735	20	448	3,072	42,183	45,255	(3,321)	2018	
Student Housing	Riverside, CA	29,818	3,966	40,159	32	1,010	3,998	41,169	45,167	(3,134)	2018	
Student Housing	Louisville, KY	34,266	10,401	31,231	88	79	10,489	31,310	41,799	(2,529)	2018	
Student Housing	Charlottesville, VA	6,071	1,809	6,385	19	48	1,828	6,433	8,261	(509)	2018	
Student Housing	Boulder, CO	26,742	8,330	26,688	—	789	8,330	27,477	35,807	(2,145)	2018	
Student Housing	Auburn, AL	21,924	3,835	28,175	—	—	3,835	28,175	32,010	(2,219)	2018	
Student Housing	Berkeley, CA	12,552	4,584	16,540	6	405	4,590	16,945	21,535	(1,317)	2018	
Student Housing	Charlottesville, VA	15,237	3,134	17,545	—	169	3,134	17,714	20,848	(1,361)	2018	
Student Housing	Athens, GA	46,200	4,931	68,771	4	354	4,935	69,125	74,060	(5,422)	2018	
Total Multifamily Properties:		\$ 8,236,432	\$ 3,008,130	\$ 10,278,677	\$ 22,608	\$ 257,778	\$ 3,030,738	\$ 10,536,455	\$ 13,567,193	\$ (732,991)		

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Industrial Properties:											
Cold Storage Warehouse	Stockton, CA	(B)	\$ 14,488	\$ 50,262	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14,488	\$ 50,262	\$ 64,750	\$ (4,646)	2018
Cold Storage Warehouse	Union City, CA	(B)	6,785	46,830	—	168	6,785	46,998	53,783	(3,456)	2018
Cold Storage Warehouse	Aberdeen, MD	(B)	5,789	38,820	—	—	5,789	38,820	44,609	(3,224)	2018
Cold Storage Warehouse	Atlanta, GA	(B)	3,134	30,130	—	1,608	3,134	31,738	34,872	(3,019)	2018
Cold Storage Warehouse	Austin, TX	(B)	3,132	19,010	—	3,004	3,132	22,014	25,146	(1,751)	2018
Cold Storage Warehouse	Stockton, CA	(B)	2,287	15,817	—	—	2,287	15,817	18,104	(1,377)	2018
Warehouse	Stockton, CA	(C)	10,079	21,240	—	541	10,079	21,781	31,860	(3,502)	2017
Warehouse	Alpharetta, GA	(C)	998	7,705	—	17	998	7,722	8,720	(822)	2017
Warehouse	Lithia Springs, GA	(C)	1,105	8,687	—	—	1,105	8,687	9,792	(1,084)	2017
Warehouse	Austell, GA	(C)	5,344	97,869	—	2,658	5,344	100,527	105,871	(11,650)	2017
Warehouse	Austell, GA	(C)	1,336	5,481	—	182	1,336	5,663	6,999	(805)	2017
Warehouse	Austell, GA	(C)	1,342	5,761	—	192	1,342	5,953	7,295	(883)	2017
Warehouse	Lombard, IL	(C)	483	3,489	—	42	483	3,531	4,014	(394)	2017
Warehouse	Carol Stream, IL	(C)	1,184	4,511	—	—	1,184	4,511	5,695	(569)	2017
Warehouse	Elgin, IL	(C)	620	2,733	—	74	620	2,807	3,427	(349)	2017
Warehouse	Elgin, IL	(C)	1,118	5,172	—	205	1,118	5,377	6,495	(581)	2017
Warehouse	Libertyville, IL	(C)	850	4,340	—	63	850	4,403	5,253	(597)	2017
Warehouse	Carol Stream, IL	(C)	757	6,727	—	52	757	6,779	7,536	(746)	2017
Warehouse	Addison, IL	(C)	888	5,810	—	1,606	888	7,416	8,304	(804)	2017
Warehouse	Carol Stream, IL	(C)	837	5,902	—	85	837	5,987	6,824	(686)	2017
Warehouse	Bensenville, IL	(C)	1,001	7,908	—	597	1,001	8,505	9,506	(962)	2017
Warehouse	Glendale Heights, IL	(C)	416	2,837	—	46	416	2,883	3,299	(334)	2017
Warehouse	Roselle, IL	(C)	1,166	6,812	—	77	1,166	6,889	8,055	(824)	2017
Warehouse	Hanover Park, IL	(C)	1,090	5,342	—	—	1,090	5,342	6,432	(664)	2017
Warehouse	Bolingbrook, IL	(C)	1,892	4,023	—	65	1,892	4,088	5,980	(566)	2017
Warehouse	Bolingbrook, IL	(C)	2,313	9,953	—	318	2,313	10,271	12,584	(1,243)	2017
Warehouse	Romeoville, IL	(C)	860	4,193	—	—	860	4,193	5,053	(461)	2017
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(C)	632	2,416	—	28	632	2,444	3,076	(297)	2017
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(C)	707	4,911	—	9	707	4,920	5,627	(584)	2017
Warehouse	Mechanicsburg, PA	(C)	1,467	21,649	—	—	1,467	21,649	23,116	(2,439)	2017
Warehouse	Middletown, PA	(C)	866	12,492	—	53	866	12,545	13,411	(1,383)	2017
Warehouse	Mechanicsburg, PA	(C)	399	2,984	—	5	399	2,989	3,388	(423)	2017
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(C)	1,027	5,762	—	255	1,027	6,017	7,044	(782)	2017
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(C)	863	3,943	—	976	863	4,919	5,782	(614)	2017
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(C)	1,052	6,266	—	293	1,052	6,559	7,611	(814)	2017
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(C)	937	5,149	—	20	937	5,169	6,106	(619)	2017
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(C)	590	4,064	—	—	590	4,064	4,654	(442)	2017
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(C)	1,662	11,944	—	474	1,662	12,418	14,080	(1,381)	2017
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(C)	1,645	12,220	—	154	1,645	12,374	14,019	(1,333)	2017
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(C)	1,294	8,167	—	33	1,294	8,200	9,494	(896)	2017

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(C)	1,149	5,722	—	29	1,149	5,751	6,900	(692)	2017
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(C)	1,178	7,520	—	570	1,178	8,090	9,268	(979)	2017
Warehouse	Allen, TX	(C)	2,474	15,664	—	411	2,474	16,075	18,549	(2,098)	2017
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(C)	3,056	20,161	—	160	3,056	20,321	23,377	(1,727)	2017
Warehouse	Jonesboro, GA	(C)	2,804	14,537	—	—	2,804	14,537	17,341	(1,630)	2017
Warehouse	La Vergne, TN	(C)	3,574	16,037	—	228	3,574	16,265	19,839	(1,860)	2017
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(C)	2,261	15,933	—	—	2,261	15,933	18,194	(1,552)	2017
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(C)	3,291	22,985	—	212	3,291	23,197	26,488	(2,315)	2017
Warehouse	Aurora, IL	(C)	17,424	43,812	—	—	17,424	43,812	61,236	(4,616)	2018
Warehouse	Aurora, IL	(C)	8,455	34,026	—	—	8,455	34,026	42,481	(3,224)	2018
Warehouse	Aurora, IL	(C)	10,116	23,150	—	—	10,116	23,150	33,266	(2,617)	2018
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	1,232	2,755	—	3	1,232	2,758	3,990	(343)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	1,767	4,676	—	102	1,767	4,778	6,545	(503)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	3,223	4,180	—	6	3,223	4,186	7,409	(568)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	1,093	4,074	—	23	1,093	4,097	5,190	(441)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	1,101	1,674	—	59	1,101	1,733	2,834	(208)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	1,170	1,900	—	5	1,170	1,905	3,075	(226)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	4,219	5,936	—	33	4,219	5,969	10,188	(621)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	4,725	6,013	—	7	4,725	6,020	10,745	(641)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	2,131	2,408	—	6	2,131	2,414	4,545	(291)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	4,194	8,677	—	26	4,194	8,703	12,897	(947)	2017
Warehouse	Fairfield, NJ	(B)	843	1,375	—	211	843	1,586	2,429	(184)	2017
Warehouse	Marietta, GA	(D)	1,604	5,329	—	146	1,604	5,475	7,079	(438)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	3,052	15,804	—	119	3,052	15,923	18,975	(1,046)	2018
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(D)	2,658	13,081	—	798	2,658	13,879	16,537	(891)	2018
Warehouse	Olive Branch, MS	(D)	2,111	8,074	—	236	2,111	8,310	10,421	(571)	2018
Warehouse	Charlotte, NC	(D)	404	1,747	—	517	404	2,264	2,668	(165)	2018
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(D)	1,676	4,982	—	—	1,676	4,982	6,658	(381)	2018
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(D)	2,735	9,996	—	1,348	2,735	11,344	14,079	(787)	2018
Warehouse	Marietta, GA	(D)	1,348	4,339	—	—	1,348	4,339	5,687	(330)	2018
Warehouse	Roswell, GA	(B)	1,422	7,407	—	—	1,422	7,407	8,829	(650)	2018
Warehouse	Marietta, GA	(D)	968	4,017	—	—	968	4,017	4,985	(283)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	930	200	—	435	930	635	1,565	(80)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	1,703	4,155	—	7	1,703	4,162	5,865	(252)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	5,879	18,428	—	6,514	5,879	24,942	30,821	(1,439)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	4,120	19,411	—	161	4,120	19,572	23,692	(1,298)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	1,628	7,773	—	53	1,628	7,826	9,454	(483)	2018
Warehouse	La Vergne, TN	(D)	2,857	11,214	—	187	2,857	11,401	14,258	(844)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	2,398	5,742	—	66	2,398	5,808	8,206	(352)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	2,461	6,351	—	21	2,461	6,372	8,833	(391)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	3,011	6,953	—	566	3,011	7,519	10,530	(454)	2018

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	1,628	3,619	—	37	1,628	3,656	5,284	(226)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	2,260	4,504	—	472	2,260	4,976	7,236	(299)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	1,819	6,452	—	479	1,819	6,931	8,750	(507)	2018
Warehouse	La Vergne, TN	(D)	5,425	19,245	—	318	5,425	19,563	24,988	(1,543)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	1,100	3,028	—	183	1,100	3,211	4,311	(267)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	626	2,620	—	—	626	2,620	3,246	(181)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	1,182	5,431	—	110	1,182	5,541	6,723	(393)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	339	696	—	—	339	696	1,035	(61)	2018
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(D)	2,110	8,670	—	20	2,110	8,690	10,800	(620)	2018
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(D)	868	10,261	—	—	868	10,261	11,129	(625)	2018
Warehouse	Winston-Salem, NC	(B)	954	4,952	—	—	954	4,952	5,906	(366)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	4,894	18,503	—	—	4,894	18,503	23,397	(1,245)	2018
Warehouse	Newport News, VA	(D)	1,085	6,140	—	82	1,085	6,222	7,307	(420)	2018
Warehouse	Port Wentworth, GA	(D)	380	16,575	—	443	380	17,018	17,398	(991)	2018
Warehouse	Hampton, VA	(D)	2,064	12,393	—	—	2,064	12,393	14,457	(861)	2018
Warehouse	Port Wentworth, GA	(D)	6,739	23,769	—	5,290	6,739	29,059	35,798	(1,898)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	2,533	5,951	—	—	2,533	5,951	8,484	(584)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	299	749	—	—	299	749	1,048	(68)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	1,445	3,940	—	—	1,445	3,940	5,385	(358)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	371	799	—	22	371	821	1,192	(77)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	1,793	2,170	—	107	1,793	2,277	4,070	(266)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	4,241	13,551	—	163	4,241	13,714	17,955	(982)	2018
Warehouse	Winston-Salem, NC	(B)	510	3,336	—	—	510	3,336	3,846	(222)	2018
Warehouse	Winston-Salem, NC	(B)	441	1,361	—	10	441	1,371	1,812	(125)	2018
Warehouse	Winston-Salem, NC	(B)	857	6,272	—	—	857	6,272	7,129	(422)	2018
Warehouse	Atlanta, GA	(B)	1,284	6,592	—	—	1,284	6,592	7,876	(480)	2018
Warehouse	Atlanta, GA	(B)	1,096	9,332	—	—	1,096	9,332	10,428	(605)	2018
Warehouse	Charlotte, NC	(D)	689	3,167	—	—	689	3,167	3,856	(233)	2018
Warehouse	Wesley Chapel, FL	(B)	1,566	2,284	—	575	1,566	2,859	4,425	(242)	2018
Warehouse	Wesley Chapel, FL	(B)	277	3,914	—	—	277	3,914	4,191	(254)	2018
Warehouse	Wesley Chapel, FL	(B)	228	9,203	—	—	228	9,203	9,431	(535)	2018
Warehouse	Davenport, FL	(D)	3,560	14,868	—	2,341	3,560	17,209	20,769	(1,294)	2018
Warehouse	Davenport, FL	(D)	4,763	22,356	—	1	4,763	22,357	27,120	(1,468)	2018
Warehouse	Davenport, FL	(D)	1,454	8,874	—	804	1,454	9,678	11,132	(851)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	1,549	5,482	—	29	1,549	5,511	7,060	(350)	2018
Warehouse	Wesley Chapel, FL	(B)	1,283	5,023	—	—	1,283	5,023	6,306	(357)	2018
Warehouse	Wesley Chapel, FL	(B)	1,757	7,989	—	—	1,757	7,989	9,746	(585)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	1,444	4,115	—	41	1,444	4,156	5,600	(271)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	1,549	2,334	—	—	1,549	2,334	3,883	(175)	2018
Warehouse	Richmond, VA	(B)	888	6,888	—	351	888	7,239	8,127	(485)	2018
Warehouse	Richmond, VA	(B)	3,413	21,838	—	—	3,413	21,838	25,251	(1,496)	2018

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	1,777	4,785	—	571	1,777	5,356	7,133	(410)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	1,360	4,721	—	—	1,360	4,721	6,081	(353)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	1,289	5,579	—	—	1,289	5,579	6,868	(419)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	1,323	4,540	—	23	1,323	4,563	5,886	(360)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	1,649	5,985	—	82	1,649	6,067	7,716	(450)	2018
Warehouse	Piedmont, SC	(D)	1,165	4,802	—	664	1,165	5,466	6,631	(373)	2018
Warehouse	Rural Hall, NC	(D)	1,226	8,023	—	1,315	1,226	9,338	10,564	(625)	2018
Warehouse	Raleigh, NC	(D)	915	5,603	—	118	915	5,721	6,636	(384)	2018
Warehouse	Raleigh, NC	(D)	749	6,459	—	307	749	6,766	7,515	(439)	2018
Warehouse	Charlotte, NC	(D)	437	1,577	—	105	437	1,682	2,119	(154)	2018
Warehouse	Rural Hall, NC	(D)	1,432	8,694	—	163	1,432	8,857	10,289	(634)	2018
Warehouse	Sandston, VA	(D)	1,799	9,087	—	124	1,799	9,211	11,010	(684)	2018
Warehouse	Charlotte, NC	(D)	302	3,195	—	—	302	3,195	3,497	(197)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	2,312	5,978	—	52	2,312	6,030	8,342	(524)	2018
Warehouse	Richmond, VA	(B)	515	5,380	—	132	515	5,512	6,027	(462)	2018
Warehouse	Rural Hall, NC	(D)	1,971	9,903	—	—	1,971	9,903	11,874	(742)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	2,207	6,846	—	51	2,207	6,897	9,104	(565)	2018
Warehouse	Sandston, VA	(D)	897	3,903	—	—	897	3,903	4,800	(286)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(D)	973	5,466	—	—	973	5,466	6,439	(384)	2018
Warehouse	Rural Hall, NC	(D)	416	2,489	—	—	416	2,489	2,905	(182)	2018
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(D)	1,163	5,239	—	—	1,163	5,239	6,402	(365)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(D)	748	4,333	—	—	748	4,333	5,081	(301)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(D)	674	2,730	—	6	674	2,736	3,410	(213)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(D)	840	4,012	—	—	840	4,012	4,852	(285)	2018
Warehouse	Charlotte, NC	(D)	389	2,574	—	15	389	2,589	2,978	(180)	2018
Warehouse	Louisville, KY	(B)	3,607	10,097	—	1,323	3,607	11,420	15,027	(970)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	1,074	4,347	—	20	1,074	4,367	5,441	(362)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	368	2,026	—	2	368	2,028	2,396	(148)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	336	1,763	—	—	336	1,763	2,099	(136)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(D)	2,757	5,480	—	—	2,757	5,480	8,237	(526)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	733	4,521	—	25	733	4,546	5,279	(306)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	562	2,308	—	—	562	2,308	2,870	(179)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	397	2,235	—	—	397	2,235	2,632	(179)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	429	2,046	—	—	429	2,046	2,475	(165)	2018
Warehouse	Norcross, GA	(B)	563	875	—	84	563	959	1,522	(109)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	2,060	6,344	—	484	2,060	6,828	8,888	(660)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	1,839	8,067	—	31	1,839	8,098	9,937	(745)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	2,110	5,437	—	23	2,110	5,460	7,570	(517)	2018
Warehouse	Memphis, TN	(B)	1,168	7,233	—	129	1,168	7,362	8,530	(523)	2018
Warehouse	Charlotte, NC	(D)	601	3,495	—	—	601	3,495	4,096	(243)	2018
Warehouse	Richmond, VA	(D)	1,464	11,053	—	38	1,464	11,091	12,555	(750)	2018

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Kissimmee, FL	(D)	212	9,857	—	—	212	9,857	10,069	(608)	2018
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(D)	2,505	15,947	—	—	2,505	15,947	18,452	(1,082)	2018
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(D)	3,684	18,694	—	31	3,684	18,725	22,409	(1,314)	2018
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(D)	610	4,613	—	745	610	5,358	5,968	(305)	2018
Warehouse	Miami, FL	(D)	954	2,593	—	10	954	2,603	3,557	(159)	2018
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(E)	879	3,391	—	—	879	3,391	4,270	(254)	2018
Warehouse	Conyers, GA	(E)	634	4,435	—	20	634	4,455	5,089	(306)	2018
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(E)	505	3,056	—	35	505	3,091	3,596	(213)	2018
Warehouse	Atlanta, GA	(E)	418	4,462	—	31	418	4,493	4,911	(291)	2018
Warehouse	Atlanta, GA	(E)	634	6,064	—	—	634	6,064	6,698	(394)	2018
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(E)	1,199	3,713	—	141	1,199	3,854	5,053	(288)	2018
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(E)	762	3,039	—	—	762	3,039	3,801	(196)	2018
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(E)	1,167	4,070	—	2	1,167	4,072	5,239	(297)	2018
Warehouse	Stockton, CA	(E)	11,025	73,084	—	—	11,025	73,084	84,109	(5,118)	2017
Warehouse	Mechanicsburg, PA	(E)	1,184	10,393	—	858	1,184	11,251	12,435	(754)	2019
Warehouse	Roseville, MN	(E)	1,174	5,598	—	5	1,174	5,603	6,777	(328)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	1,828	5,281	—	183	1,828	5,464	7,292	(436)	2019
Warehouse	Marietta, GA	(E)	2,780	4,330	—	16	2,780	4,346	7,126	(291)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	2,088	6,555	—	43	2,088	6,598	8,686	(434)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	1,231	4,252	—	—	1,231	4,252	5,483	(257)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	1,385	5,934	—	564	1,385	6,498	7,883	(587)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	2,062	6,553	—	18	2,062	6,571	8,633	(389)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	431	1,927	—	83	431	2,010	2,441	(135)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	362	4,054	—	109	362	4,163	4,525	(248)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	1,611	3,909	—	287	1,611	4,196	5,807	(289)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	1,111	2,811	—	—	1,111	2,811	3,922	(185)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	790	2,478	—	—	790	2,478	3,268	(161)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	664	2,690	—	24	664	2,714	3,378	(156)	2019
Warehouse	New Brighton, MN	(E)	537	1,508	—	—	537	1,508	2,045	(88)	2019
Warehouse	Golden Valley, MN	(E)	1,466	10,577	—	40	1,466	10,617	12,083	(670)	2019
Warehouse	Golden Valley, MN	(E)	2,176	1,789	—	—	2,176	1,789	3,965	(184)	2019
Warehouse	Brooklyn Park, MN	(E)	2,616	10,434	—	39	2,616	10,473	13,089	(660)	2019
Warehouse	Eagan, MN	(E)	2,721	9,283	—	36	2,721	9,319	12,040	(525)	2019
Warehouse	Brooklyn Park, MN	(E)	1,505	3,969	—	—	1,505	3,969	5,474	(262)	2019
Warehouse	Crystal, MN	(E)	1,859	6,354	—	—	1,859	6,354	8,213	(434)	2019
Warehouse	Brooklyn Center, MN	(E)	1,679	4,694	—	45	1,679	4,739	6,418	(301)	2019
Warehouse	Minneapolis, MN	(E)	4,010	10,777	—	54	4,010	10,831	14,841	(665)	2019
Warehouse	Blaine, MN	(E)	4,514	3,456	—	—	4,514	3,456	7,970	(264)	2019
Warehouse	Blaine, MN	(E)	2,378	2,723	—	—	2,378	2,723	5,101	(186)	2019
Warehouse	Fridley, MN	(E)	2,043	5,005	—	—	2,043	5,005	7,048	(350)	2019
Warehouse	Burnsville, MN	(E)	1,729	3,780	—	19	1,729	3,799	5,528	(264)	2019

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Burnsville, MN	(E)	1,935	6,614	—	89	1,935	6,703	8,638	(418)	2019
Warehouse	Eagan, MN	(E)	1,942	7,544	—	66	1,942	7,610	9,552	(418)	2019
Warehouse	Burnsville, MN	(E)	1,094	3,017	—	—	1,094	3,017	4,111	(194)	2019
Warehouse	Burnsville, MN	(E)	1,196	2,762	—	—	1,196	2,762	3,958	(202)	2019
Warehouse	Eagan, MN	(E)	1,302	4,099	—	30	1,302	4,129	5,431	(260)	2019
Warehouse	Eagan, MN	(E)	2,296	7,344	—	286	2,296	7,630	9,926	(472)	2019
Warehouse	Eagan, MN	(E)	2,121	4,488	—	130	2,121	4,618	6,739	(308)	2019
Warehouse	Eagan, MN	(E)	1,558	5,259	—	—	1,558	5,259	6,817	(337)	2019
Warehouse	Groveport, OH	(F)	4,606	42,666	—	110	4,606	42,776	47,382	(4,200)	2018
Warehouse	Plainfield, IN	(F)	4,956	29,250	—	203	4,956	29,453	34,409	(2,554)	2018
Warehouse	Addison, IL	(F)	6,603	30,931	—	731	6,603	31,662	38,265	(2,889)	2018
Warehouse	Crest Hill, IL	(F)	5,957	31,177	—	2,394	5,957	33,571	39,528	(3,131)	2018
Warehouse	Landover, MD	(F)	9,479	24,030	—	1,564	9,479	25,594	35,073	(2,365)	2018
Warehouse	Northlake, TX	(F)	3,898	32,898	—	110	3,898	33,008	36,906	(2,825)	2018
Warehouse	Glen Rock, PA	(F)	6,792	28,003	—	—	6,792	28,003	34,795	(2,975)	2018
Warehouse	Niles, IL	(F)	11,223	16,678	—	—	11,223	16,678	27,901	(1,534)	2018
Warehouse	Davenport, FL	(F)	3,126	23,200	—	86	3,126	23,286	26,412	(2,209)	2018
Warehouse	Englewood, CO	(F)	7,097	17,420	—	172	7,097	17,592	24,689	(1,836)	2018
Warehouse	Englewood, CO	(F)	6,948	17,281	—	49	6,948	17,330	24,278	(1,832)	2018
Warehouse	Greenwood, IN	(F)	2,174	21,869	—	42	2,174	21,911	24,085	(2,155)	2018
Warehouse	Hodgkins, IL	(F)	7,040	21,744	—	—	7,040	21,744	28,784	(1,787)	2018
Warehouse	Lithia Springs, GA	(F)	5,594	18,685	—	280	5,594	18,965	24,559	(1,712)	2018
Warehouse	Englewood, CO	(F)	6,282	15,371	—	130	6,282	15,501	21,783	(1,556)	2018
Warehouse	Ontario, CA	(F)	5,766	16,688	—	155	5,766	16,843	22,609	(1,506)	2018
Warehouse	Puyallup, WA	(F)	3,611	18,207	—	—	3,611	18,207	21,818	(1,532)	2018
Warehouse	Carson, CA	(F)	15,959	7,447	—	—	15,959	7,447	23,406	(738)	2018
Warehouse	Naperville, IL	(F)	4,125	17,768	—	750	4,125	18,518	22,643	(1,675)	2018
Warehouse	Coppell, TX	(F)	1,841	14,694	—	1,894	1,841	16,588	18,429	(2,595)	2018
Warehouse	Austell, GA	(F)	2,598	17,964	—	502	2,598	18,466	21,064	(1,604)	2018
Warehouse	Winchester, VA	(F)	3,347	17,763	—	173	3,347	17,936	21,283	(1,558)	2018
Warehouse	Hatfield, PA	(F)	2,431	16,102	—	640	2,431	16,742	19,173	(1,461)	2018
Warehouse	Lebanon, IN	(F)	2,273	18,491	—	1,198	2,273	19,689	21,962	(1,748)	2018
Warehouse	RanchoCucamonga, CA	(F)	4,962	13,018	—	156	4,962	13,174	18,136	(1,183)	2018
Warehouse	San Bernardino, CA	(F)	7,363	10,063	—	—	7,363	10,063	17,426	(896)	2018
Warehouse	Mahwah, NJ	(F)	3,672	11,139	—	—	3,672	11,139	14,811	(1,035)	2018
Warehouse	Irving, TX	(F)	3,858	14,623	—	206	3,858	14,829	18,687	(1,328)	2018
Warehouse	Somerset, NJ	(F)	12,807	5,044	—	—	12,807	5,044	17,851	(5,414)	2018
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(F)	2,558	18,601	—	—	2,558	18,601	21,159	(1,587)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,918	14,391	—	414	1,918	14,805	16,723	(1,417)	2018
Warehouse	Logan Township, NJ	(F)	3,713	13,206	—	—	3,713	13,206	16,919	(1,432)	2018
Warehouse	Groveport, OH	(F)	2,455	14,574	—	1,397	2,455	15,971	18,426	(1,490)	2018

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Sunrise, FL	(F)	6,916	10,491	—	954	6,916	11,445	18,361	(1,092)	2018
Warehouse	Mahwah, NJ	(F)	3,647	11,882	—	71	3,647	11,953	15,600	(1,060)	2018
Warehouse	Winchester, VA	(F)	1,830	15,296	—	27	1,830	15,323	17,153	(1,388)	2018
Warehouse	Fairburn, GA	(F)	1,034	15,747	—	—	1,034	15,747	16,781	(1,647)	2018
Warehouse	West Chicago, IL	(F)	3,055	12,863	—	85	3,055	12,948	16,003	(1,220)	2018
Warehouse	Rialto, CA	(F)	4,538	10,073	—	—	4,538	10,073	14,611	(917)	2018
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(F)	2,915	13,886	—	1,681	2,915	15,567	18,482	(1,337)	2018
Warehouse	Mahwah, NJ	(F)	4,226	9,939	—	—	4,226	9,939	14,165	(1,140)	2018
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(F)	3,171	11,017	—	—	3,171	11,017	14,188	(968)	2018
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(F)	2,868	12,244	—	—	2,868	12,244	15,112	(1,107)	2018
Warehouse	Irving, TX	(F)	2,663	7,457	—	2,763	2,663	10,220	12,883	(718)	2018
Warehouse	Fort Worth, TX	(F)	1,744	11,298	—	—	1,744	11,298	13,042	(1,044)	2018
Warehouse	West Chicago, IL	(F)	3,091	6,985	—	671	3,091	7,656	10,747	(1,035)	2018
Warehouse	Alsip, IL	(F)	3,375	10,713	—	1,205	3,375	11,918	15,293	(1,156)	2018
Warehouse	Plano, TX	(F)	1,640	10,542	—	—	1,640	10,542	12,182	(967)	2018
Warehouse	Mahwah, NJ	(F)	4,357	8,369	—	—	4,357	8,369	12,726	(985)	2018
Warehouse	Elkridge, MD	(F)	2,165	9,448	—	413	2,165	9,861	12,026	(865)	2018
Warehouse	Naperville, IL	(F)	2,959	8,247	—	374	2,959	8,621	11,580	(1,103)	2018
Warehouse	Chicago, IL	(F)	1,292	9,416	—	—	1,292	9,416	10,708	(816)	2018
Warehouse	Simi Valley, CA	(F)	3,450	7,390	—	662	3,450	8,052	11,502	(786)	2018
Warehouse	West Chicago, IL	(F)	2,631	6,142	—	80	2,631	6,222	8,853	(705)	2018
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(F)	2,874	8,296	—	70	2,874	8,366	11,240	(911)	2018
Warehouse	Arlington Heights, IL	(F)	1,957	8,373	—	139	1,957	8,512	10,469	(728)	2018
Warehouse	Tacoma, WA	(F)	2,380	10,368	—	93	2,380	10,461	12,841	(929)	2018
Warehouse	Elkridge, MD	(F)	1,873	9,918	—	268	1,873	10,186	12,059	(1,087)	2018
Warehouse	Oakland, NJ	(F)	1,725	8,336	—	—	1,725	8,336	10,061	(761)	2018
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(F)	2,185	8,706	—	733	2,185	9,439	11,624	(865)	2018
Warehouse	Devens, MA	(F)	2,520	8,604	—	—	2,520	8,604	11,124	(984)	2018
Warehouse	St. Charles, IL	(F)	2,255	7,559	—	23	2,255	7,582	9,837	(882)	2018
Warehouse	Exton, PA	(F)	2,946	7,647	—	—	2,946	7,647	10,593	(777)	2018
Warehouse	Carrollton, TX	(F)	1,382	9,429	—	25	1,382	9,454	10,836	(884)	2018
Warehouse	Denver, CO	(F)	2,212	9,525	—	69	2,212	9,594	11,806	(886)	2018
Warehouse	Phoenix, AZ	(F)	3,406	7,520	—	127	3,406	7,647	11,053	(840)	2018
Warehouse	Landover, MD	(F)	2,848	6,215	—	215	2,848	6,430	9,278	(697)	2018
Warehouse	San Bernardino, CA	(F)	5,325	6,349	—	—	5,325	6,349	11,674	(696)	2018
Warehouse	Franklin Park, IL	(F)	3,254	7,017	—	185	3,254	7,202	10,456	(663)	2018
Warehouse	Landover, MD	(F)	2,790	6,526	—	81	2,790	6,607	9,397	(702)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,207	8,299	—	947	1,207	9,246	10,453	(866)	2018
Warehouse	Charlotte, NC	(F)	1,465	9,055	—	376	1,465	9,431	10,896	(845)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,481	8,418	—	1,414	1,481	9,832	11,313	(820)	2018
Warehouse	Farmers Branch, TX	(F)	1,328	8,774	—	61	1,328	8,835	10,163	(840)	2018

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Batavia, IL	(F)	1,407	8,221	—	309	1,407	8,530	9,937	(928)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,179	7,848	—	783	1,179	8,631	9,810	(750)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,204	8,334	—	751	1,204	9,085	10,289	(840)	2018
Warehouse	Farmers Branch, TX	(F)	1,174	7,951	—	—	1,174	7,951	9,125	(836)	2018
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(F)	1,431	7,595	—	285	1,431	7,880	9,311	(768)	2018
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(F)	1,582	8,328	—	172	1,582	8,500	10,082	(807)	2018
Warehouse	Upper Chichester, PA	(F)	1,746	6,924	—	25	1,746	6,949	8,695	(665)	2018
Warehouse	Baltimore, MD	(F)	1,001	6,016	—	1,749	1,001	7,765	8,766	(606)	2018
Warehouse	Federal Way, WA	(F)	2,687	6,465	—	401	2,687	6,866	9,553	(715)	2018
Warehouse	Carrollton, TX	(F)	1,336	7,407	—	133	1,336	7,540	8,876	(667)	2018
Warehouse	San Diego, CA	(F)	3,284	6,130	—	—	3,284	6,130	9,414	(533)	2018
Warehouse	Mahwah, NJ	(F)	2,812	5,786	—	—	2,812	5,786	8,598	(636)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,163	6,738	—	136	1,163	6,874	8,037	(684)	2018
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(F)	925	5,934	—	789	925	6,723	7,648	(663)	2018
Warehouse	Baltimore, MD	(F)	1,259	6,430	—	150	1,259	6,580	7,839	(636)	2018
Warehouse	Auburn, WA	(F)	1,991	6,873	—	—	1,991	6,873	8,864	(606)	2018
Warehouse	Largo, FL	(F)	2,052	5,554	—	—	2,052	5,554	7,606	(617)	2018
Warehouse	Mechanicsburg, PA	(F)	1,257	5,981	—	—	1,257	5,981	7,238	(595)	2018
Warehouse	Annapolis Junction, MD	(F)	1,227	5,022	—	1,159	1,227	6,181	7,408	(924)	2018
Warehouse	San Bernardino, CA	(F)	2,023	5,767	—	—	2,023	5,767	7,790	(551)	2018
Warehouse	Frederick, MD	(F)	1,008	5,549	—	60	1,008	5,609	6,617	(488)	2018
Warehouse	Elk Grove Village, IL	(F)	3,150	3,193	—	94	3,150	3,287	6,437	(344)	2018
Warehouse	Sanford, FL	(F)	1,137	5,628	—	—	1,137	5,628	6,765	(541)	2018
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(F)	855	5,671	—	193	855	5,864	6,719	(553)	2018
Warehouse	Carrollton, TX	(F)	956	5,467	—	88	956	5,555	6,511	(557)	2018
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(F)	1,116	5,455	—	41	1,116	5,496	6,612	(555)	2018
Warehouse	Coppell, TX	(F)	799	4,848	—	1,712	799	6,560	7,359	(958)	2018
Warehouse	Lakewood, WA	(F)	618	6,264	—	—	618	6,264	6,882	(562)	2018
Warehouse	Wood Dale, IL	(F)	2,460	3,404	—	30	2,460	3,434	5,894	(334)	2018
Warehouse	Addison, TX	(F)	928	5,880	—	147	928	6,027	6,955	(623)	2018
Warehouse	Gurnee, IL	(F)	954	4,418	—	501	954	4,919	5,873	(500)	2018
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(F)	1,135	4,788	—	74	1,135	4,862	5,997	(470)	2018
Warehouse	Sanford, FL	(F)	893	5,053	—	—	893	5,053	5,946	(503)	2018
Warehouse	Baltimore, MD	(F)	905	4,454	—	376	905	4,830	5,735	(564)	2018
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(F)	1,432	4,942	—	202	1,432	5,144	6,576	(530)	2018
Warehouse	Wood Dale, IL	(F)	2,312	3,814	—	10	2,312	3,824	6,136	(358)	2018
Warehouse	Baltimore, MD	(F)	957	4,398	—	95	957	4,493	5,450	(523)	2018
Warehouse	Simi Valley, CA	(F)	1,558	4,273	—	60	1,558	4,333	5,891	(388)	2018
Warehouse	Baltimore, MD	(F)	913	3,281	—	10	913	3,291	4,204	(362)	2018
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(F)	798	4,821	—	208	798	5,029	5,827	(452)	2018
Warehouse	San Bernardino, CA	(F)	1,686	3,826	—	111	1,686	3,937	5,623	(389)	2018

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(F)	628	5,117	—	269	628	5,386	6,014	(537)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,022	3,917	—	368	1,022	4,285	5,307	(413)	2018
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(F)	1,606	3,708	—	145	1,606	3,853	5,459	(431)	2018
Warehouse	Fort Lauderdale, FL	(F)	1,347	3,889	—	161	1,347	4,050	5,397	(439)	2018
Warehouse	Garland, TX	(F)	907	4,097	—	—	907	4,097	5,004	(394)	2018
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(F)	1,045	3,795	—	—	1,045	3,795	4,840	(353)	2018
Warehouse	Rosedale, MD	(F)	1,214	3,140	—	54	1,214	3,194	4,408	(324)	2018
Warehouse	Itasca, IL	(F)	981	3,751	—	—	981	3,751	4,732	(352)	2018
Warehouse	Clearwater, FL	(F)	1,357	3,355	—	—	1,357	3,355	4,712	(325)	2018
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(F)	787	3,584	—	16	787	3,600	4,387	(391)	2018
Warehouse	San Diego, CA	(F)	1,749	3,260	—	438	1,749	3,698	5,447	(359)	2018
Warehouse	Elk Grove Village, IL	(F)	1,696	2,831	—	—	1,696	2,831	4,527	(294)	2018
Warehouse	Wood Dale, IL	(F)	1,796	2,784	—	156	1,796	2,940	4,736	(318)	2018
Warehouse	Fort Worth, TX	(F)	691	4,545	—	—	691	4,545	5,236	(490)	2018
Warehouse	Suwanee, GA	(F)	305	4,057	—	200	305	4,257	4,562	(396)	2018
Warehouse	Baltimore, MD	(F)	705	2,828	—	83	705	2,911	3,616	(324)	2018
Warehouse	West Chicago, IL	(F)	1,308	2,906	—	29	1,308	2,935	4,243	(360)	2018
Warehouse	San Bernardino, CA	(F)	1,513	2,665	—	179	1,513	2,844	4,357	(301)	2018
Warehouse	West Chester, PA	(F)	769	2,626	—	—	769	2,626	3,395	(250)	2018
Warehouse	Suwanee, GA	(F)	271	3,484	—	140	271	3,624	3,895	(314)	2018
Warehouse	Frederick, MD	(F)	593	3,222	—	155	593	3,377	3,970	(348)	2018
Warehouse	Frederick, MD	(F)	425	2,522	—	604	425	3,126	3,551	(375)	2018
Warehouse	Frederick, MD	(F)	441	2,526	—	105	441	2,631	3,072	(253)	2018
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(F)	903	2,774	—	93	903	2,867	3,770	(293)	2018
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(F)	757	2,352	—	—	757	2,352	3,109	(235)	2018
Warehouse	Simi Valley, CA	(F)	813	2,740	—	41	813	2,781	3,594	(256)	2018
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(F)	278	2,001	—	199	278	2,200	2,478	(211)	2018
Warehouse	West Chicago, IL	(F)	719	2,247	—	—	719	2,247	2,966	(216)	2018
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(F)	800	2,484	—	24	800	2,508	3,308	(243)	2018
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(F)	323	2,586	—	118	323	2,704	3,027	(268)	2018
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Ashburn, VA	25,563	12,796	24,209	—	—	12,796	24,209	37,005	(945)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Ashburn, VA	25,561	12,555	23,343	—	—	12,555	23,343	35,898	(914)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Ashburn, VA	18,676	12,475	23,205	—	—	12,475	23,205	35,680	(909)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Manassas, VA	25,347	4,807	36,314	—	—	4,807	36,314	41,121	(1,422)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Manassas, VA	17,378	3,342	25,131	—	—	3,342	25,131	28,473	(986)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Manassas, VA	23,739	4,842	36,535	—	—	4,842	36,535	41,377	(1,431)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Manassas, VA	17,336	3,184	23,956	—	—	3,184	23,956	27,140	(940)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Sterling, VA	24,270	12,955	23,239	—	—	12,955	23,239	36,194	(665)	2019
DC Powered Shell Warehouse	Sterling, VA	24,630	12,999	23,318	—	—	12,999	23,318	36,317	(667)	2019
Warehouse	Hebron, KY	(G)	1,551	10,318	—	—	1,551	10,318	11,869	(510)	2019
Warehouse	Hebron, KY	(G)	1,106	4,903	—	6	1,106	4,909	6,015	(277)	2019

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Hebron, KY	(G)	2,071	7,744	—	—	2,071	7,744	9,815	(719)	2019
Warehouse	Hebron, KY	(G)	1,181	9,455	—	260	1,181	9,715	10,896	(619)	2019
Warehouse	Cincinnati, OH	(G)	2,937	27,172	—	309	2,937	27,481	30,418	(1,364)	2019
Warehouse	Cincinnati, OH	(G)	1,114	8,004	—	79	1,114	8,083	9,197	(413)	2019
Warehouse	West Chester, OH	(G)	947	5,888	—	88	947	5,976	6,923	(358)	2019
Warehouse	West Chester, OH	(G)	812	3,623	—	50	812	3,673	4,485	(229)	2019
Warehouse	Grove City, OH	(G)	1,532	14,716	—	599	1,532	15,315	16,847	(797)	2019
Warehouse	Grove City, OH	(G)	1,364	10,919	—	—	1,364	10,919	12,283	(761)	2019
Warehouse	Grove City, OH	(G)	1,501	11,155	—	676	1,501	11,831	13,332	(807)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(G)	1,775	5,022	—	—	1,775	5,022	6,797	(438)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(G)	2,828	10,418	—	186	2,828	10,604	13,432	(817)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(G)	3,613	15,816	—	303	3,613	16,119	19,732	(1,156)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(G)	1,904	5,350	—	82	1,904	5,432	7,336	(330)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(G)	1,248	3,266	—	60	1,248	3,326	4,574	(268)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(G)	5,841	15,477	—	210	5,841	15,687	21,528	(1,627)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(G)	1,244	4,790	—	73	1,244	4,863	6,107	(557)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	2,536	2,732	—	—	2,536	2,732	5,268	(275)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	2,520	2,000	—	—	2,520	2,000	4,520	(231)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	2,559	1,748	—	—	2,559	1,748	4,307	(126)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	4,677	4,419	—	—	4,677	4,419	9,096	(325)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	1,647	2,234	—	—	1,647	2,234	3,881	(198)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	2,590	3,873	—	—	2,590	3,873	6,463	(246)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	867	1,173	—	—	867	1,173	2,040	(81)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	927	1,182	—	—	927	1,182	2,109	(89)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	890	940	—	—	890	940	1,830	(68)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	2,411	4,065	—	83	2,411	4,148	6,559	(292)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	992	1,846	—	—	992	1,846	2,838	(127)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	419	696	—	—	419	696	1,115	(46)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	222	328	—	—	222	328	550	(25)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	907	1,717	—	—	907	1,717	2,624	(112)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	957	1,757	—	—	957	1,757	2,714	(116)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	3,334	7,998	—	107	3,334	8,105	11,439	(470)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	5,039	8,078	—	—	5,039	8,078	13,117	(547)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	321	508	—	10	321	518	839	(43)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	344	437	—	—	344	437	781	(27)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	1,338	2,950	—	—	1,338	2,950	4,288	(189)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	693	1,662	—	—	693	1,662	2,355	(127)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	1,283	2,760	—	13	1,283	2,773	4,056	(173)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	679	1,168	—	—	679	1,168	1,847	(59)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	501	942	—	—	501	942	1,443	(63)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	899	2,208	—	—	899	2,208	3,107	(132)	2019

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	519	1,059	—	—	519	1,059	1,578	(55)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	670	1,157	—	127	670	1,284	1,954	(81)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	482	811	—	30	482	841	1,323	(47)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	1,046	2,271	—	—	1,046	2,271	3,317	(138)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	1,455	3,673	—	132	1,455	3,805	5,260	(221)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	1,678	4,341	—	500	1,678	4,841	6,519	(333)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	205	338	—	—	205	338	543	(31)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	420	1,356	—	—	420	1,356	1,776	(80)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	418	464	—	89	418	553	971	(31)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	760	627	—	—	760	627	1,387	(48)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	2,083	4,557	—	—	2,083	4,557	6,640	(261)	2019
Warehouse	Stone Mountain, GA	(H)	620	562	—	—	620	562	1,182	(47)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	797	700	—	—	797	700	1,497	(45)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	625	935	—	20	625	955	1,580	(59)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	1,382	3,591	—	—	1,382	3,591	4,973	(264)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	1,781	2,845	—	50	1,781	2,895	4,676	(185)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	1,814	3,280	—	59	1,814	3,339	5,153	(210)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	1,940	3,395	—	15	1,940	3,410	5,350	(217)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	2,478	525	—	—	2,478	525	3,003	(78)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	515	276	—	—	515	276	791	(25)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	385	384	—	—	385	384	769	(27)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	1,940	4,198	—	—	1,940	4,198	6,138	(250)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	1,017	1,047	—	—	1,017	1,047	2,064	(82)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	1,597	2,995	—	54	1,597	3,049	4,646	(195)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	309	354	—	—	309	354	663	(34)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	473	1,049	—	—	473	1,049	1,522	(66)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	536	642	—	—	536	642	1,178	(42)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	2,382	4,121	—	—	2,382	4,121	6,503	(239)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	2,518	2,731	—	251	2,518	2,982	5,500	(192)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	296	469	—	9	296	478	774	(33)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	391	724	—	—	391	724	1,115	(47)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	478	834	—	87	478	921	1,399	(49)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	731	377	—	—	731	377	1,108	(33)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	817	1,270	—	—	817	1,270	2,087	(92)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	324	225	—	—	324	225	549	(26)	2019
Warehouse	Tucker, GA	(H)	973	1,844	—	—	973	1,844	2,817	(125)	2019
Warehouse	Denver, CO	(E)	1,141	6,588	—	—	1,141	6,588	7,729	(279)	2019
Warehouse	Denver, CO	(E)	1,200	6,624	—	320	1,200	6,944	8,144	(300)	2019
Warehouse	Denver, CO	(E)	2,172	14,053	—	55	2,172	14,108	16,280	(578)	2019
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(E)	1,457	7,862	—	114	1,457	7,976	9,433	(312)	2019
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(E)	1,288	8,523	—	38	1,288	8,561	9,849	(327)	2019

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(E)	1,442	8,481	—	353	1,442	8,834	10,276	(328)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	1,865	12,821	—	134	1,865	12,955	14,820	(580)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	1,342	9,229	—	—	1,342	9,229	10,571	(381)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	897	6,341	—	7	897	6,348	7,245	(280)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	1,915	12,028	—	27	1,915	12,055	13,970	(515)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	1,687	10,404	—	43	1,687	10,447	12,134	(448)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	1,700	11,419	—	151	1,700	11,570	13,270	(492)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	3,418	24,959	—	61	3,418	25,020	28,438	(1,117)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(E)	1,639	5,993	—	—	1,639	5,993	7,632	(302)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	608	4,965	—	137	608	5,102	5,710	(188)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	336	2,432	—	—	336	2,432	2,768	(117)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	276	1,366	—	—	276	1,366	1,642	(65)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	767	6,325	—	—	767	6,325	7,092	(315)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	1,352	11,787	—	208	1,352	11,995	13,347	(493)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	806	5,974	—	24	806	5,998	6,804	(346)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	422	3,369	—	—	422	3,369	3,791	(281)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	639	4,778	—	95	639	4,873	5,512	(219)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	914	7,058	—	22	914	7,080	7,994	(291)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	759	5,713	—	—	759	5,713	6,472	(384)	2019
Warehouse	Denver, CO	(E)	5,769	38,154	—	11	5,769	38,165	43,934	(1,536)	2019
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(E)	4,825	33,000	—	196	4,825	33,196	38,021	(1,320)	2019
Warehouse	Aurora, CO	(E)	1,387	10,144	—	—	1,387	10,144	11,531	(403)	2019
Warehouse	Denver, CO	(E)	3,255	20,188	—	36	3,255	20,224	23,479	(1,737)	2019
Warehouse	Denver, CO	(E)	6,000	35,892	—	96	6,000	35,988	41,988	(2,385)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	3,822	11,058	—	28	3,822	11,086	14,908	(847)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	1,884	6,848	—	—	1,884	6,848	8,732	(840)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	1,900	6,911	—	20	1,900	6,931	8,831	(847)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	1,499	4,176	—	49	1,499	4,225	5,724	(167)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	1,251	2,923	—	—	1,251	2,923	4,174	(120)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	631	1,546	—	—	631	1,546	2,177	(64)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	1,274	2,870	—	5	1,274	2,875	4,149	(114)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	648	1,666	—	27	648	1,693	2,341	(69)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	1,183	2,878	—	100	1,183	2,978	4,161	(353)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,241	4,479	—	—	2,241	4,479	6,720	(179)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	3,672	9,435	—	58	3,672	9,493	13,165	(1,018)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,670	4,863	—	90	2,670	4,953	7,623	(502)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,216	4,928	—	34	2,216	4,962	7,178	(499)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,451	5,554	—	46	2,451	5,600	8,051	(512)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,015	3,847	—	32	2,015	3,879	5,894	(373)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,539	7,015	—	—	2,539	7,015	9,554	(292)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,895	5,674	—	174	2,895	5,848	8,743	(238)	2019

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,007	2,003	—	104	2,007	2,107	4,114	(98)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,939	6,071	—	15	2,939	6,086	9,025	(269)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	3,457	8,168	—	53	3,457	8,221	11,678	(722)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,980	7,056	—	17	2,980	7,073	10,053	(568)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,947	7,001	—	45	2,947	7,046	9,993	(549)	2019
Warehouse	Reno, NV	(E)	2,263	2,591	—	18	2,263	2,609	4,872	(117)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	344	3,189	—	99	344	3,288	3,632	(172)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	407	3,706	—	16	407	3,722	4,129	(173)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	238	2,509	—	16	238	2,525	2,763	(106)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	512	4,670	—	18	512	4,688	5,200	(385)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	169	1,710	—	9	169	1,719	1,888	(76)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	212	1,504	—	58	212	1,562	1,774	(69)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	(E)	467	2,517	—	69	467	2,586	3,053	(117)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(E)	1,153	4,579	—	—	1,153	4,579	5,732	(182)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(E)	1,849	5,877	—	1,260	1,849	7,137	8,986	(878)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(E)	3,487	30,918	—	272	3,487	31,190	34,677	(3,501)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(E)	1,932	16,812	—	175	1,932	16,987	18,919	(736)	2019
Warehouse	Austin, TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2019
Warehouse	Austin, TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2019
Warehouse	Austin, TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(E)	1,270	7,997	—	72	1,270	8,069	9,339	(352)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(E)	828	6,543	—	—	828	6,543	7,371	(586)	2019
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(E)	1,840	9,890	—	58	1,840	9,948	11,788	(527)	2019
Warehouse	Arlington, TX	(E)	603	3,171	—	64	603	3,235	3,838	(138)	2019
Warehouse	Arlington, TX	(E)	1,139	7,141	—	36	1,139	7,177	8,316	(287)	2019
Warehouse	Arlington, TX	(E)	1,054	6,454	—	—	1,054	6,454	7,508	(301)	2019
Warehouse	Arlington, TX	(E)	1,230	7,085	—	35	1,230	7,120	8,350	(291)	2019
Warehouse	Arlington, TX	(E)	617	3,469	—	—	617	3,469	4,086	(168)	2019
Warehouse	Arlington, TX	(E)	624	3,417	—	86	624	3,503	4,127	(160)	2019
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(E)	353	2,529	—	—	353	2,529	2,882	(125)	2019
Warehouse	Grand Prairie, TX	(E)	339	2,560	—	212	339	2,772	3,111	(127)	2019
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(E)	1,204	6,060	—	92	1,204	6,152	7,356	(305)	2019
Warehouse	Fort Worth, TX	(E)	3,455	26,591	—	—	3,455	26,591	30,046	(1,074)	2019
Warehouse	Fort Worth, TX	(E)	1,936	12,303	—	—	1,936	12,303	14,239	(524)	2019
Warehouse	Fort Worth, TX	(E)	5,181	39,971	—	1,340	5,181	41,311	46,492	(1,641)	2019
Warehouse	Fort Worth, TX	(E)	5,074	37,036	—	—	5,074	37,036	42,110	(1,568)	2019
Warehouse	Irving, TX	(I)	875	31,181	—	—	875	31,181	32,056	(1,835)	2019
Warehouse	Irving, TX	(I)	517	18,989	—	—	517	18,989	19,506	(1,023)	2019
Warehouse	Hanover, MD	(I)	4,767	27,566	—	1,268	4,767	28,834	33,601	(1,144)	2019
Warehouse	Frederick, MD	(I)	5,371	12,508	—	403	5,371	12,911	18,282	(973)	2019
Warehouse	Frederick, MD	(I)	5,816	15,008	—	13	5,816	15,021	20,837	(1,206)	2019
Warehouse	Frederick, MD	(I)	6,983	4,464	—	414	6,983	4,878	11,861	(626)	2019
Warehouse	Alexandria, VA	(I)	4,432	17,495	—	198	4,432	17,693	22,125	(1,832)	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Lockbourne, OH	(I)	7,278	72,702	—	—	7,278	72,702	79,980	(3,430)	2019
Warehouse	Lenexa, KS	(I)	1,775	13,457	—	104	1,775	13,561	15,336	(1,015)	2019
Warehouse	Florence, KY	(I)	1,378	8,574	—	34	1,378	8,608	9,986	(347)	2019
Warehouse	Florence, KY	(I)	1,650	9,633	—	384	1,650	10,017	11,667	(478)	2019
Warehouse	New Hope, MN	(I)	2,022	6,249	—	—	2,022	6,249	8,271	(328)	2019
Warehouse	New Hope, MN	(I)	1,880	6,080	—	26	1,880	6,106	7,986	(294)	2019
Warehouse	Eden Prairie, MN	(I)	1,377	7,171	—	41	1,377	7,212	8,589	(370)	2019
Warehouse	Glenn Dale, MD	(I)	7,614	5,510	—	2,661	7,614	8,171	15,785	(435)	2019
Warehouse	Ashland, VA	(I)	566	7,345	—	—	566	7,345	7,911	(846)	2019
Warehouse	Ashland, VA	(I)	579	7,321	—	531	579	7,852	8,431	(597)	2019
Warehouse	Chester, VA	(I)	1,504	10,823	—	—	1,504	10,823	12,327	(796)	2019
Warehouse	Chester, VA	(I)	1,594	12,734	—	—	1,594	12,734	14,328	(1,056)	2019
Warehouse	Chester, VA	(I)	1,732	11,642	—	5	1,732	11,647	13,379	(747)	2019
Warehouse	Chester, VA	(I)	862	3,711	—	—	862	3,711	4,573	(293)	2019
Warehouse	Chester, VA	(I)	1,159	13,316	—	503	1,159	13,819	14,978	(1,178)	2019
Warehouse	Chester, VA	(I)	1,072	12,311	—	—	1,072	12,311	13,383	(951)	2019
Warehouse	Chesapeake, VA	(I)	3,434	19,890	—	334	3,434	20,224	23,658	(933)	2019
Warehouse	Chesapeake, VA	(I)	1,099	8,819	—	25	1,099	8,844	9,943	(490)	2019
Warehouse	Chesapeake, VA	(I)	2,107	8,957	—	84	2,107	9,041	11,148	(406)	2019
Warehouse	Chesapeake, VA	(I)	1,886	15,959	—	87	1,886	16,046	17,932	(1,318)	2019
Warehouse	Chesapeake, VA	(I)	2,377	16,613	—	261	2,377	16,874	19,251	(748)	2019
Warehouse	Chesapeake, VA	(I)	1,123	6,407	—	—	1,123	6,407	7,530	(476)	2019
Warehouse	Hampton, VA	(I)	4,125	20,294	—	—	4,125	20,294	24,419	(1,834)	2019
Warehouse	Hampton, VA	(I)	2,592	7,121	—	31	2,592	7,152	9,744	(756)	2019
Warehouse	Hampton, VA	(I)	1,412	5,441	—	82	1,412	5,523	6,935	(643)	2019
Warehouse	Marietta, GA	—	2,346	15,267	—	2	2,346	15,269	17,615	(576)	2019
Warehouse	Lawrenceville, GA	(I)	769	4,744	—	—	769	4,744	5,513	(183)	2019
Warehouse	Lawrenceville, GA	(I)	781	4,931	—	35	781	4,966	5,747	(180)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	—	8,890	55,986	—	1,146	8,890	57,132	66,022	(2,216)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	2,811	15,921	—	11	2,811	15,932	18,743	(610)	2019
Warehouse	Atlanta, GA	(I)	1,619	17,944	—	—	1,619	17,944	19,563	(1,407)	2019
Warehouse	McDonough, GA	(I)	3,897	50,132	—	—	3,897	50,132	54,029	(2,728)	2019
Warehouse	Suwanee, GA	(I)	1,191	6,529	—	14	1,191	6,543	7,734	(398)	2019
Warehouse	Kennesaw, GA	(I)	1,446	13,104	—	—	1,446	13,104	14,550	(1,107)	2019
Warehouse	Lakeland, FL	(I)	1,573	16,074	—	62	1,573	16,136	17,709	(1,776)	2019
Warehouse	Lakeland, FL	(I)	760	9,465	—	28	760	9,493	10,253	(1,048)	2019
Warehouse	McDonough, GA	(I)	6,583	92,136	—	—	6,583	92,136	98,719	(4,346)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	691	3,827	—	—	691	3,827	4,518	(150)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	798	3,590	—	—	798	3,590	4,388	(139)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	735	4,416	—	36	735	4,452	5,187	(164)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	864	4,212	—	14	864	4,226	5,090	(164)	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	765	4,280	—	8	765	4,288	5,053	(172)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,211	6,371	—	69	1,211	6,440	7,651	(240)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,141	5,641	—	33	1,141	5,674	6,815	(223)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,203	6,587	—	—	1,203	6,587	7,790	(256)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,295	7,497	—	—	1,295	7,497	8,792	(291)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	8,897	37,911	—	2,546	8,897	40,457	49,354	(2,241)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	489	1,781	—	—	489	1,781	2,270	(69)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	1,534	8,500	—	—	1,534	8,500	10,034	(1,045)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	435	2,430	—	—	435	2,430	2,865	(293)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	825	6,061	—	—	825	6,061	6,886	(235)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	838	6,304	—	109	838	6,413	7,251	(248)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	1,234	3,861	—	84	1,234	3,945	5,179	(154)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	939	4,361	—	—	939	4,361	5,300	(164)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	949	4,995	—	—	949	4,995	5,944	(188)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	328	3,384	—	35	328	3,419	3,747	(136)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	348	3,681	—	36	348	3,717	4,065	(145)	2019
Warehouse	Lakeland, FL	(I)	1,765	18,029	—	71	1,765	18,100	19,865	(725)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	1,434	6,347	—	66	1,434	6,413	7,847	(257)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	1,755	12,076	—	—	1,755	12,076	13,831	(482)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	1,352	5,760	—	—	1,352	5,760	7,112	(232)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	943	2,998	—	—	943	2,998	3,941	(115)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	1,481	6,753	—	52	1,481	6,805	8,286	(279)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	1,733	9,922	—	509	1,733	10,431	12,164	(385)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	687	5,039	—	30	687	5,069	5,756	(198)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	2,432	6,326	—	142	2,432	6,468	8,900	(526)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	603	3,593	—	8	603	3,601	4,204	(273)	2019
Warehouse	Tampa, FL	(I)	562	2,644	—	90	562	2,734	3,296	(216)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,893	7,633	—	68	1,893	7,701	9,594	(939)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	2,431	12,051	—	107	2,431	12,158	14,589	(1,227)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,862	8,683	—	—	1,862	8,683	10,545	(351)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,932	10,485	—	—	1,932	10,485	12,417	(417)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	2,281	10,943	—	—	2,281	10,943	13,224	(434)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	5,043	26,535	—	128	5,043	26,663	31,706	(2,997)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	3,509	22,120	—	90	3,509	22,210	25,719	(844)	2019
Warehouse	Orlando, FL	(I)	1,664	9,596	—	—	1,664	9,596	11,260	(383)	2019
Warehouse	Ball Ground, GA	(I)	2,988	2,196	—	—	2,988	2,196	5,184	(124)	2019
Warehouse	Benicia, CA	(I)	6,132	—	—	—	6,132	—	6,132	—	2019
Warehouse	Reading, PA	(I)	272	8,180	—	4	272	8,184	8,456	(663)	2019
Warehouse	Reading, PA	(I)	497	17,111	—	236	497	17,347	17,844	(1,407)	2019
Warehouse	The Colony, TX	(I)	11,646	—	—	598	11,646	598	12,244	—	2019
Warehouse	Chester, VA	(I)	8,072	—	—	—	8,072	—	8,072	—	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Minneapolis, MN	(I)	2,178	7,490	—	81	2,178	7,571	9,749	(394)	2019
Warehouse	Elkwood, VA	(I)	1,548	7,990	—	59	1,548	8,049	9,597	(974)	2019
Warehouse	West Chester, OH	(I)	2,009	10,872	—	26	2,009	10,898	12,907	(443)	2019
Warehouse	Harrison, OH	(I)	1,177	6,574	—	88	1,177	6,662	7,839	(362)	2019
Warehouse	Harrison, OH	(I)	1,103	1,379	—	49	1,103	1,428	2,531	(139)	2019
Warehouse	Bridgewater, NJ	(I)	12,005	37,225	—	1,287	12,005	38,512	50,517	(1,453)	2019
Warehouse	Bridgewater, NJ	(I)	1,831	4,428	—	15	1,831	4,443	6,274	(184)	2019
Warehouse	Whippany, NJ	(I)	3,416	10,264	—	200	3,416	10,464	13,880	(434)	2019
Warehouse	Joliet, IL	(I)	4,811	21,868	—	119	4,811	21,987	26,798	(1,191)	2019
Warehouse	Joliet, IL	(I)	6,390	29,626	—	—	6,390	29,626	36,016	(1,677)	2019
Warehouse	Joliet, IL	(I)	3,179	—	—	—	3,179	—	3,179	—	2019
Warehouse	Joliet, IL	(I)	630	—	—	—	630	—	630	—	2019
Warehouse	Rochelle, IL	(I)	3,648	28,007	—	51	3,648	28,058	31,706	(1,564)	2019
Warehouse	Romeoville, IL	(I)	921	4,659	—	—	921	4,659	5,580	(459)	2019
Warehouse	Burr Ridge, IL	(I)	2,673	8,591	—	136	2,673	8,727	11,400	(369)	2019
Warehouse	Lincolnshire, IL	(I)	1,059	4,159	—	—	1,059	4,159	5,218	(156)	2019
Warehouse	Vernon Hills, IL	(I)	2,283	10,356	—	25	2,283	10,381	12,664	(790)	2019
Warehouse	Bolingbrook, IL	(I)	3,078	12,386	—	2	3,078	12,388	15,466	(800)	2019
Warehouse	Bolingbrook, IL	(I)	2,006	11,960	—	—	2,006	11,960	13,966	(720)	2019
Warehouse	Middletown, PA	(I)	3,227	37,526	—	837	3,227	38,363	41,590	(2,532)	2019
Warehouse	Harrisburg, PA	(I)	5,660	43,333	—	490	5,660	43,823	49,483	(1,631)	2019
Warehouse	Lemoyne, PA	(I)	6,979	66,937	—	—	6,979	66,937	73,916	(5,111)	2019
Warehouse	Carlisle, PA	(I)	6,851	40,424	—	—	6,851	40,424	47,275	(2,602)	2019
Warehouse	Carlisle, PA	(I)	6,992	36,908	—	—	6,992	36,908	43,900	(2,192)	2019
Warehouse	Mountain Top, PA	(I)	4,382	23,560	—	195	4,382	23,755	28,137	(2,170)	2019
Warehouse	Mechanicsburg, PA	(I)	1,102	9,727	—	72	1,102	9,799	10,901	(1,131)	2019
Warehouse	Mechanicsburg, PA	(I)	3,916	27,686	—	268	3,916	27,954	31,870	(3,584)	2019
Warehouse	Mechanicsburg, PA	(I)	1,431	9,601	—	10	1,431	9,611	11,042	(1,195)	2019
Warehouse	Independence, KY	(I)	1,892	13,243	—	8	1,892	13,251	15,143	(764)	2019
Warehouse	Fairfield, OH	(I)	1,721	9,206	—	—	1,721	9,206	10,927	(415)	2019
Warehouse	Shawnee, KS	(I)	2,179	11,911	—	198	2,179	12,109	14,288	(772)	2019
Warehouse	Hebron, KY	(I)	2,309	19,211	—	74	2,309	19,285	21,594	(2,294)	2019
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(I)	672	5,139	—	139	672	5,278	5,950	(410)	2019
Warehouse	Florence, KY	(I)	1,710	13,371	—	34	1,710	13,405	15,115	(999)	2019
Warehouse	Florence, KY	(I)	1,750	19,283	—	4,872	1,750	24,155	25,905	(2,505)	2019
Warehouse	Florence, KY	(I)	764	1,613	—	—	764	1,613	2,377	(144)	2019
Warehouse	Florence, KY	(I)	782	1,833	—	—	782	1,833	2,615	(174)	2019
Warehouse	Florence, KY	(I)	785	4,932	—	25	785	4,957	5,742	(548)	2019
Warehouse	Mounds View, MN	(I)	366	3,810	—	17	366	3,827	4,193	(417)	2019
Warehouse	Mounds View, MN	(I)	1,464	13,392	—	—	1,464	13,392	14,856	(1,776)	2019
Warehouse	Mounds View, MN	(I)	738	7,051	—	—	738	7,051	7,789	(773)	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Mounds View, MN	(I)	1,406	5,279	—	21	1,406	5,300	6,706	(218)	2019
Warehouse	Plymouth, MN	(I)	3,247	6,024	—	698	3,247	6,722	9,969	(616)	2019
Warehouse	Eagan, MN	(I)	2,716	14,630	—	117	2,716	14,747	17,463	(653)	2019
Warehouse	West Chester, OH	(I)	1,590	10,320	—	9	1,590	10,329	11,919	(1,276)	2019
Warehouse	West Chester, OH	(I)	1,342	8,382	—	91	1,342	8,473	9,815	(391)	2019
Warehouse	Romeoville, IL	(I)	7,625	17,104	—	3,405	7,625	20,509	28,134	(877)	2019
Warehouse	Romeoville, IL	(I)	2,358	16,127	—	—	2,358	16,127	18,485	(629)	2019
Warehouse	Coppell, TX	(J)	14,809	56,188	—	—	14,809	56,188	70,997	(2,597)	2019
Warehouse	DFW Airport, TX	(I)	349	12,858	—	—	349	12,858	13,207	(554)	2019
Warehouse	DFW Airport, TX	(I)	438	15,373	—	—	438	15,373	15,811	(663)	2019
Warehouse	DFW Airport, TX	(I)	348	12,563	—	—	348	12,563	12,911	(516)	2019
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(H)	1,297	10,933	—	—	1,297	10,933	12,230	(386)	2019
Warehouse	Carrollton, TX	(H)	1,840	9,599	—	100	1,840	9,699	11,539	(444)	2019
Warehouse	Carrollton, TX	(H)	1,648	6,793	—	47	1,648	6,840	8,488	(285)	2019
Warehouse	Allen, TX	(H)	2,933	18,579	—	211	2,933	18,790	21,723	(1,471)	2019
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(H)	5,571	41,168	—	304	5,571	41,472	47,043	(2,696)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(H)	883	8,760	—	—	883	8,760	9,643	(752)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(H)	1,338	10,012	—	—	1,338	10,012	11,350	(917)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(H)	519	4,170	—	58	519	4,228	4,747	(381)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(H)	1,007	8,060	—	190	1,007	8,250	9,257	(762)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(H)	1,367	12,476	—	6	1,367	12,482	13,849	(1,102)	2019
Warehouse	El Paso, TX	(H)	1,631	11,722	—	105	1,631	11,827	13,458	(1,021)	2019
Warehouse	North Las Vegas, NV	(H)	9,777	57,535	—	—	9,777	57,535	67,312	(2,297)	2019
Warehouse	Jeffersonville, IN	(H)	5,735	36,396	—	—	5,735	36,396	42,131	(1,526)	2019
Warehouse	Elgin, IL	(H)	1,788	10,789	—	31	1,788	10,820	12,608	(544)	2019
Warehouse	Broadview, IL	(H)	4,403	5,962	—	—	4,403	5,962	10,365	(244)	2019
Warehouse	North Aurora, IL	(H)	1,718	6,938	—	27	1,718	6,965	8,683	(538)	2019
Warehouse	Schaumburg, IL	(H)	2,639	7,761	—	65	2,639	7,826	10,465	(341)	2019
Warehouse	New Berlin, WI	(H)	1,143	8,597	—	—	1,143	8,597	9,740	(617)	2019
Warehouse	Aurora, IL	(H)	1,454	7,700	—	—	1,454	7,700	9,154	(876)	2019
Warehouse	Aurora, IL	(H)	686	3,311	—	69	686	3,380	4,066	(218)	2019
Warehouse	Bedford Park, IL	(H)	8,125	9,767	—	546	8,125	10,313	18,438	(741)	2019
Warehouse	Bedford Park, IL	(H)	3,764	17,610	—	—	3,764	17,610	21,374	(1,176)	2019
Warehouse	Bensenville, IL	(H)	2,003	8,149	—	10	2,003	8,159	10,162	(322)	2019
Warehouse	Bedford Park, IL	(H)	3,256	11,031	—	215	3,256	11,246	14,502	(469)	2019
Warehouse	Middletown, PA	(H)	4,459	51,911	—	532	4,459	52,443	56,902	(3,516)	2019
Warehouse	Addison, IL	(H)	1,777	2,847	—	88	1,777	2,935	4,712	(143)	2019
Warehouse	Fremont, OH	(H)	567	7,357	—	—	567	7,357	7,924	(611)	2019
Warehouse	Fremont, OH	(H)	474	5,812	—	20	474	5,832	6,306	(533)	2019
Warehouse	Fremont, OH	(H)	191	1,461	—	—	191	1,461	1,652	(52)	2019
Warehouse	Fremont, OH	(H)	226	1,455	—	—	226	1,455	1,681	(52)	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	635	1,335	—	—	635	1,335	1,970	(62)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	290	655	—	27	290	682	972	(31)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	1,242	3,274	—	70	1,242	3,344	4,586	(157)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	730	2,336	—	43	730	2,379	3,109	(105)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	849	1,970	—	122	849	2,092	2,941	(98)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	882	2,357	—	49	882	2,406	3,288	(111)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	526	1,284	—	50	526	1,334	1,860	(61)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	1,554	5,286	—	83	1,554	5,369	6,923	(246)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	369	701	—	25	369	726	1,095	(36)	2019
Warehouse	Sauk Village, IL	(H)	1,822	8,843	—	155	1,822	8,998	10,820	(622)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	850	5,210	—	—	850	5,210	6,060	(201)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	809	4,254	—	—	809	4,254	5,063	(159)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	814	4,594	—	—	814	4,594	5,408	(186)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	703	5,022	—	—	703	5,022	5,725	(188)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	619	4,390	—	48	619	4,438	5,057	(168)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	1,281	6,406	—	241	1,281	6,647	7,928	(250)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	1,184	10,712	—	53	1,184	10,765	11,949	(403)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	1,392	8,357	—	82	1,392	8,439	9,831	(326)	2019
Warehouse	Columbus, OH	(H)	875	3,958	—	658	875	4,616	5,491	(332)	2019
Warehouse	Plainfield, IN	(H)	6,165	42,062	—	—	6,165	42,062	48,227	(2,614)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	2,671	7,987	—	424	2,671	8,411	11,082	(302)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(H)	4,827	27,999	—	—	4,827	27,999	32,826	(3,112)	2019
Warehouse	Louisville, KY	(H)	1,882	13,721	—	46	1,882	13,767	15,649	(796)	2019
Warehouse	Louisville, KY	(H)	2,392	19,106	—	35	2,392	19,141	21,533	(1,236)	2019
Warehouse	Groveport, OH	(H)	3,065	26,553	—	75	3,065	26,628	29,693	(1,335)	2019
Warehouse	San Bernardino, CA	—	4,053	122,805	—	—	4,053	122,805	126,858	(4,946)	2019
Warehouse	York, PA	(K)	14,330	105,091	—	—	14,330	105,091	119,421	(4,213)	2019
Warehouse	Kennesaw, GA	(K)	1,901	15,871	—	—	1,901	15,871	17,772	(699)	2019
Warehouse	DeSoto, TX	(K)	8,135	75,384	—	—	8,135	75,384	83,519	(3,239)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(K)	4,111	21,788	—	37	4,111	21,825	25,936	(1,198)	2019
Warehouse	Hanover Park, IL	(K)	4,707	34,315	—	—	4,707	34,315	39,022	(2,144)	2019
Warehouse	Joliet, IL	(K)	9,172	48,773	—	—	9,172	48,773	57,945	(2,039)	2019
Warehouse	Garland, TX	(K)	2,515	16,087	—	—	2,515	16,087	18,602	(993)	2019
Warehouse	Hanover Park, IL	(K)	2,663	9,508	—	14	2,663	9,522	12,185	(864)	2019
Warehouse	Bolingbrook, IL	(K)	3,105	24,504	—	437	3,105	24,941	28,046	(1,383)	2019
Warehouse	Joliet, IL	(K)	4,534	25,549	—	—	4,534	25,549	30,083	(1,408)	2019
Warehouse	Elgin, IL	(K)	2,437	14,505	—	—	2,437	14,505	16,942	(785)	2019
Warehouse	Carol Stream, IL	(K)	3,385	6,796	—	191	3,385	6,987	10,372	(373)	2019
Warehouse	Hanover Park, IL	(K)	4,433	22,731	—	954	4,433	23,685	28,118	(1,729)	2019
Warehouse	Braselton, GA	(J) , (K)	6,808	69,899	—	—	6,808	69,899	76,707	(2,857)	2019
Warehouse	Atlanta, GA	(J)	3,876	22,104	—	996	3,876	23,100	26,976	(835)	2019

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			Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements	Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements	Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements			
Warehouse	Bedford Park, IL	(J)	6,773	20,325	—	301	6,773	20,626	27,399	(1,182)	2019
Warehouse	Melrose Park, IL	(J)	3,568	11,536	—	36	3,568	11,572	15,140	(631)	2019
Warehouse	Kutztown, PA	(J)	10,017	41,496	—	—	10,017	41,496	51,513	(1,769)	2019
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(J)	7,885	40,243	—	—	7,885	40,243	48,128	(1,816)	2019
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(J)	6,683	24,880	—	32	6,683	24,912	31,595	(1,302)	2019
Warehouse	Louisville, KY	(J)	2,611	14,870	—	104	2,611	14,974	17,585	(1,215)	2019
Warehouse	Fairburn, GA	(J)	3,672	22,803	—	—	3,672	22,803	26,475	(986)	2019
Warehouse	Houston, TX	(J)	2,323	11,491	—	97	2,323	11,588	13,911	(892)	2019
Warehouse	North Las Vegas, NV	(J)	14,730	79,955	—	—	14,730	79,955	94,685	(3,060)	2019
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	(J)	5,206	24,991	—	328	5,206	25,319	30,525	(1,109)	2019
Warehouse	Dallas, TX	(J)	7,302	51,914	—	1,341	7,302	53,255	60,557	(2,896)	2019
Warehouse	Louisville, KY	(J)	1,910	9,700	—	8	1,910	9,708	11,618	(381)	2019
Warehouse	Louisville, KY	(J)	891	6,379	—	—	891	6,379	7,270	(632)	2019
Warehouse	Louisville, KY	(J)	1,925	10,498	—	786	1,925	11,284	13,209	(806)	2019
Warehouse	North Las Vegas, NV	(J)	11,297	53,855	—	—	11,297	53,855	65,152	(2,085)	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	—	330	—	—	—	330	—	330	—	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	—	330	—	—	—	330	—	330	—	2019
Warehouse	San Antonio, TX	—	330	—	—	—	330	—	330	—	2019
Warehouse	Austin, TX	—	268	—	—	—	268	—	268	—	2019
Warehouse	Elk Grove Village, IL	(I)	2,885	10,771	—	150	2,885	10,921	13,806	(422)	2019
Warehouse	Erlanger, KY	(K)	1,694	56,340	—	—	1,694	56,340	58,034	(2,279)	2019
Warehouse	San Diego, CA	(G)	27,661	—	—	—	27,661	—	27,661	(85)	2019
Warehouse	Pooler, GA	—	3,910	20,283	—	—	3,910	20,283	24,193	(1,087)	2019
Warehouse	Durham, NC	(L)	2,164	12,665	—	83	2,164	12,748	14,912	(709)	2019
Warehouse	Durham, NC	(L)	2,117	12,202	—	792	2,117	12,994	15,111	(598)	2019
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,750	5,658	—	406	1,750	6,064	7,814	(296)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,030	2,680	—	60	1,030	2,740	3,770	(126)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,756	5,610	—	465	1,756	6,075	7,831	(299)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,718	5,724	—	898	1,718	6,622	8,340	(232)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,195	3,809	—	321	1,195	4,130	5,325	(155)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	940	3,016	—	241	940	3,257	4,197	(165)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	744	2,962	—	288	744	3,250	3,994	(135)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	766	3,315	—	311	766	3,626	4,392	(180)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	899	3,297	—	317	899	3,614	4,513	(214)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	743	1,986	—	300	743	2,286	3,029	(175)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,967	6,303	—	72	1,967	6,375	8,342	(286)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,432	4,494	—	284	1,432	4,778	6,210	(250)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	2,908	9,847	—	100	2,908	9,947	12,855	(453)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,822	5,567	—	—	1,822	5,567	7,389	(314)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,778	5,389	—	—	1,778	5,389	7,167	(271)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,607	7,015	—	209	1,607	7,224	8,831	(298)	2020

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,367	5,697	—	—	1,367	5,697	7,064	(281)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,862	6,664	—	100	1,862	6,764	8,626	(348)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,464	6,953	—	100	1,464	7,053	8,517	(274)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	3,303	24,042	—	100	3,303	24,142	27,445	(883)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	307	—	—	—	307	—	307	—	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	871	—	—	—	871	—	871	—	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	2,073	5,220	—	—	2,073	5,220	7,293	(300)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	(L)	1,718	4,389	—	—	1,718	4,389	6,107	(269)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	347	483	—	—	347	483	830	(66)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	439	1,023	—	5	439	1,028	1,467	(91)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	418	471	—	—	418	471	889	(62)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	392	868	—	—	392	868	1,260	(76)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	389	975	—	—	389	975	1,364	(47)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	426	986	—	—	426	986	1,412	(88)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	434	1,072	—	—	434	1,072	1,506	(92)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	785	614	—	—	785	614	1,399	(101)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	675	1,047	—	—	675	1,047	1,722	(98)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	679	925	—	160	679	1,085	1,764	(118)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	392	915	—	—	392	915	1,307	(75)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	517	413	—	—	517	413	930	(72)	2020
Warehouse	Greensboro, NC	—	836	885	—	—	836	885	1,721	(118)	2020
Warehouse	Wood Dale, IL	(M)	2,296	4,689	—	—	2,296	4,689	6,985	(181)	2020
Warehouse	Wood Dale, IL	(M)	3,355	14,337	—	—	3,355	14,337	17,692	(487)	2020
Warehouse	Elk Grove Village, IL	(M)	850	1,906	—	53	850	1,959	2,809	(89)	2020
Warehouse	Elk Grove Village, IL	(M)	2,904	8,352	—	—	2,904	8,352	11,256	(305)	2020
Warehouse	Elk Grove Village, IL	(M)	2,871	6,303	—	—	2,871	6,303	9,174	(207)	2020
Warehouse	Carol Stream, IL	(M)	1,527	5,063	—	15	1,527	5,078	6,605	(200)	2020
Warehouse	Hanover Park, IL	(M)	1,015	4,108	—	16	1,015	4,124	5,139	(162)	2020
Warehouse	Hillside, IL	(M)	3,723	6,089	—	—	3,723	6,089	9,812	(251)	2020
Warehouse	Munster, IN	(M)	2,157	17,245	—	594	2,157	17,839	19,996	(669)	2020
Warehouse	Skokie, IL	(M)	2,519	4,648	—	—	2,519	4,648	7,167	(153)	2020
Warehouse	Skokie, IL	(M)	1,680	2,242	—	—	1,680	2,242	3,922	(81)	2020
Warehouse	Wheeling, IL	(M)	4,774	6,513	—	—	4,774	6,513	11,287	(267)	2020
Warehouse	Lincolnshire, IL	(M)	1,519	4,028	—	—	1,519	4,028	5,547	(143)	2020
Warehouse	Pleasant Prairie, WI	(M)	4,782	29,398	—	214	4,782	29,612	34,394	(1,033)	2020
Warehouse	Pleasant Prairie, WI	(M)	2,854	15,468	—	—	2,854	15,468	18,322	(548)	2020
Warehouse	Pleasant Prairie, WI	(M)	2,551	14,861	—	—	2,551	14,861	17,412	(560)	2020
Warehouse	Sturtevant, WI	(M)	3,793	30,694	—	214	3,793	30,908	34,701	(1,002)	2020
Warehouse	Sturtevant, WI	(M)	930	6,901	—	—	930	6,901	7,831	(241)	2020
Warehouse	Sturtevant, WI	(M)	1,483	12,527	—	—	1,483	12,527	14,010	(471)	2020
Warehouse	Sturtevant, WI	(M)	2,258	15,075	—	—	2,258	15,075	17,333	(516)	2020

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			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Warehouse	Mt. Pleasant, WI	(M)	5,820	27,392	—	214	5,820	27,606	33,426	(1,010)	2020
Warehouse	Oak Creek, WI	(M)	1,510	3,715	—	—	1,510	3,715	5,225	(173)	2020
Warehouse	Oak Creek, WI	(M)	840	5,482	—	—	840	5,482	6,322	(198)	2020
Warehouse	Oak Creek, WI	(M)	1,705	10,593	—	—	1,705	10,593	12,298	(363)	2020
Warehouse	Cudahy, WI	(M)	1,781	10,072	—	246	1,781	10,318	12,099	(350)	2020
Warehouse	Milwaukee, WI	(M)	1,555	10,957	—	—	1,555	10,957	12,512	(357)	2020
Warehouse	Milwaukee, WI	(M)	2,111	16,642	—	316	2,111	16,958	19,069	(583)	2020
Warehouse	Fairfield, CA	(G)	8,314	35,048	—	76	8,314	35,124	43,438	(997)	2020
Warehouse	West Sacramento, CA	(G)	3,627	23,917	—	—	3,627	23,917	27,544	(574)	2020
Warehouse	Stockton, CA	(G)	4,698	31,509	—	76	4,698	31,585	36,283	(896)	2020
Warehouse	Lathrop, CA	(G)	3,831	29,007	—	—	3,831	29,007	32,838	(633)	2020
Warehouse	Lathrop, CA	(G)	2,606	10,627	—	—	2,606	10,627	13,233	(280)	2020
Warehouse	Ontario, CA	(G)	13,046	8,899	—	221	13,046	9,120	22,166	(424)	2020
Warehouse	Ontario, CA	(G)	2,272	2,402	—	—	2,272	2,402	4,674	(87)	2020
Warehouse	Ontario, CA	(G)	2,498	1,272	—	34	2,498	1,306	3,804	(72)	2020
Warehouse	Ontario, CA	(G)	2,817	2,932	—	20	2,817	2,952	5,769	(115)	2020
Warehouse	Las Vegas, NV	(G)	1,064	7,230	—	—	1,064	7,230	8,294	(269)	2020
Warehouse	Las Vegas, NV	(G)	2,407	11,583	—	89	2,407	11,672	14,079	(378)	2020
Warehouse	Las Vegas, NV	(G)	2,397	8,278	—	76	2,397	8,354	10,751	(243)	2020
Warehouse	Jacksonville, FL	(G)	2,904	21,419	—	53	2,904	21,472	24,376	(552)	2020
Warehouse	Pico Rivera, CA	—	26,532	35,674	—	2	26,532	35,676	62,208	(400)	2020
Warehouse	Fontana, CA	—	11,919	18,822	—	—	11,919	18,822	30,741	(178)	2020
Warehouse	Etiwanda, CA	—	18,744	9,606	—	—	18,744	9,606	28,350	(170)	2020
Warehouse	Livermore, CA	—	17,911	51,072	—	—	17,911	51,072	68,983	(124)	2020
Warehouse	San Diego, CA	—	7,650	29,133	—	—	7,650	29,133	36,783	(70)	2020
Warehouse	Fontana, CA	—	12,325	27,313	—	—	12,325	27,313	39,638	(67)	2020
Warehouse	Irwindale, CA	—	9,367	13,998	—	—	9,367	13,998	23,365	(33)	2020
Warehouse	East Brunswick, NJ	—	4,314	13,545	—	—	4,314	13,545	17,859	(32)	2020
Warehouse	East Brunswick, NJ	—	8,157	31,389	—	—	8,157	31,389	39,546	(72)	2020
Warehouse	East Brunswick, NJ	—	4,902	14,705	—	—	4,902	14,705	19,607	(37)	2020
Warehouse	Sharon Hill, PA	—	6,257	24,626	—	—	6,257	24,626	30,883	(57)	2020
Warehouse	Sharon Hill, PA	—	4,956	16,209	—	—	4,956	16,209	21,165	(39)	2020
Warehouse	Palmer Township, PA	—	2,664	22,550	—	—	2,664	22,550	25,214	(59)	2020
Warehouse	Malvern, PA	—	1,874	2,693	—	—	1,874	2,693	4,567	(11)	2020
Warehouse	Jessup, MD	—	5,037	21,671	—	—	5,037	21,671	26,708	(48)	2020
Warehouse	Springfield, VA	—	1,969	3,741	—	—	1,969	3,741	5,710	(10)	2020
Warehouse	Indianapolis, IN	—	4,447	18,125	—	—	4,447	18,125	22,572	(44)	2020
Total Industrial Properties:			\$ 2,109,655	\$ 9,095,308	\$ —	\$ 148,752	\$ 2,109,655	\$ 9,244,060	\$ 11,353,715	\$ (608,710)	
Net Lease Properties:											
Bellagio	Las Vegas, NV	\$ 3,010,000	\$ 1,451,755	\$ 2,757,601	\$ —	\$ 12	\$ 1,451,755	\$ 2,757,613	\$ 4,209,368	\$ (129,387)	2019
Total Net Lease Properties:			\$ 3,010,000	\$ 1,451,755	\$ —	\$ 12	\$ 1,451,755	\$ 2,757,613	\$ 4,209,368	\$ (129,387)	

Description	Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amounts at which Carried at the Close of Period		Total	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	Year Acquired
			Land and Land Improvements	Building and Building Improvements	Land and Land Improvements	Building and Building Improvements	Land and Land Improvements	Building and Building Improvements			
Hotel Properties:											
Full Service Hotel	Atlanta, GA	\$ 243,700	\$ 30,482	\$ 289,353	\$ —	\$ 903	\$ 30,482	\$ 290,256	\$ 320,738	\$ (13,762)	2019
Full Service Hotel	San Antonio, TX	202,500	84,218	474,529	351	11,191	84,569	485,720	570,289	(65,144)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Davis, CA	20,500	526	24,778	14	748	540	25,526	26,066	(6,676)	2017
Select Service Hotel	San Jose, CA	26,654	10,746	36,138	60	1,558	10,806	37,696	48,502	(8,094)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Oldsmar, FL	40,403	2,088	13,234	17	352	2,105	13,586	15,691	(2,772)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Oldsmar, FL	31,009	1,069	8,724	—	700	1,069	9,424	10,493	(2,095)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Temple Terrace, FL	22,563	2,706	12,351	87	1,092	2,793	13,443	16,236	(3,992)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Lake Mary, FL	10,000	1,941	10,979	3	176	1,944	11,155	13,099	(2,728)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Atlanta, GA	21,200	5,714	26,296	11	268	5,725	26,564	32,289	(5,268)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Worcester, MA	14,200	1,646	20,149	31	1,018	1,677	21,167	22,844	(4,049)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Worcester, MA	10,900	738	14,663	11	149	749	14,812	15,561	(2,367)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Chelsea, MA	24,700	1,825	37,505	1	36	1,826	37,541	39,367	(5,437)	2017
Select Service Hotel	Orlando, FL	15,188	2,836	19,097	—	—	2,836	19,097	21,933	(3,371)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Orlando, FL	17,503	2,786	18,706	10	141	2,796	18,847	21,643	(3,210)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Henderson, NV	11,000	1,764	15,784	—	111	1,764	15,895	17,659	(2,522)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Henderson, NV	10,400	1,576	14,188	4	85	1,580	14,273	15,853	(2,195)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Phoenix, AZ	12,400	3,265	14,456	15	141	3,280	14,597	17,877	(2,978)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Tampa, FL	16,300	1,746	11,796	—	409	1,746	12,205	13,951	(1,857)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Rohnert Park, CA	8,300	2,538	26,306	—	1,889	2,538	28,195	30,733	(3,361)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Reno, NV	17,300	2,462	31,127	5	1,851	2,467	32,978	35,445	(4,016)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Salt Lake City, UT	10,100	983	16,534	—	957	983	17,491	18,474	(2,045)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Federal Way, WA	17,616	2,894	30,395	—	88	2,894	30,483	33,377	(2,886)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Reno, NV	8,455	1,705	14,754	—	1,301	1,705	16,055	17,760	(2,832)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Salt Lake City, UT	—	4,204	40,065	87	90	4,291	40,155	44,446	(4,081)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Salt Lake City, UT	—	8,743	16,725	16	91	8,759	16,816	25,575	(2,003)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Salt Lake City, UT	—	3,592	24,007	8	34	3,600	24,041	27,641	(3,690)	2018
Select Service Hotel	Chicago,, IL	25,347	14,792	26,617	—	193	14,792	26,810	41,602	(1,415)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Kailua-Kona, HI	52,194	4,804	94,476	160	7,888	4,964	102,364	107,328	(11,202)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Longmont, CO	2,646	586	2,580	33	70	619	2,650	3,269	(272)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Miramar, FL	11,494	2,556	12,326	9	95	2,565	12,421	14,986	(618)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Salt Lake City, UT	10,942	1,248	19,229	1	88	1,249	19,317	20,566	(861)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Durham, NC	12,047	2,809	12,407	22	1,468	2,831	13,875	16,706	(653)	2019
Select Service Hotel	West Palm Beach, FL	10,721	1,004	9,628	3	35	1,007	9,663	10,670	(471)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Fort Walton Beach, FL	10,002	1,966	8,214	13	102	1,979	8,316	10,295	(393)	2019
Select Service Hotel	West Palm Beach, FL	10,279	1,651	8,083	—	121	1,651	8,204	9,855	(434)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Denver, CO	9,560	3,950	10,417	7	367	3,957	10,784	14,741	(653)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Clearwater, FL	9,008	2,648	8,186	—	1,284	2,648	9,470	12,118	(493)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Longmont, CO	6,473	1,759	7,988	10	47	1,769	8,035	9,804	(293)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Novi, MI	8,897	3,014	14,185	26	442	3,040	14,627	17,667	(686)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Plantation, FL	12,213	1,675	12,110	27	287	1,702	12,397	14,099	(676)	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Select Service Hotel	Miramar, FL	12,434	2,447	12,381	2	128	2,449	12,509	14,958	(621)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Salt Lake City, UT	5,868	906	11,131	—	69	906	11,200	12,106	(509)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Silver Spring, MD	12,434	3,310	11,947	9	3,180	3,319	15,127	18,446	(552)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Longmont, CO	4,295	1,640	8,540	10	21	1,650	8,561	10,211	(399)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Austin, TX	11,163	6,316	14,808	40	341	6,356	15,149	21,505	(821)	2019
Select Service Hotel	San Antonio, TX	2,653	517	2,482	31	163	548	2,645	3,193	(339)	2019
Select Service Hotel	San Antonio, TX	6,110	3,069	7,501	3	254	3,072	7,755	10,827	(375)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Oak Brook, IL	13,926	—	22,116	44	126	44	22,242	22,286	(974)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Bloomington, IN	12,213	—	24,783	—	74	—	24,857	24,857	(1,066)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Glendale, AZ	9,852	4,726	12,458	2	17	4,728	12,475	17,203	(564)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Glendale, AZ	7,374	3,781	10,724	—	17	3,781	10,741	14,522	(494)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Colorado Springs, CO	7,000	4,213	9,630	—	11	4,213	9,641	13,854	(434)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Colorado Springs, CO	8,000	4,387	12,455	5	4	4,392	12,459	16,851	(506)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Colorado Springs, CO	—	3,943	6,751	—	20	3,943	6,771	10,714	(331)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Colorado Springs, CO	—	4,685	6,770	—	51	4,685	6,821	11,506	(320)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Colorado Springs, CO	—	3,152	12,805	—	2,160	3,152	14,965	18,117	(554)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Colorado Springs, CO	—	5,868	10,233	—	47	5,868	10,280	16,148	(422)	2019
Select Service Hotel	Scottsdale, AZ	—	5,327	11,517	—	33	5,327	11,550	16,877	(541)	2019
Total Hotel Properties:		\$ 1,118,036	\$ 287,542	\$ 1,718,117	\$ 1,188	\$ 44,582	\$ 288,730	\$ 1,762,699	\$ 2,051,429	\$ (192,373)	
Self Storage Properties:											
Self Storage	Miami, FL	\$ 10,143	\$ 2,955	\$ 10,622	\$ —	\$ 129	\$ 2,955	\$ 10,751	\$ 13,706	\$ (515)	2019
Self Storage	Fort Pierce, FL	5,903	1,619	7,147	—	43	1,619	7,190	8,809	(415)	2019
Self Storage	Fort Myers, FL	3,914	1,456	4,214	—	24	1,456	4,238	5,694	(232)	2019
Self Storage	Winter Haven, FL	4,266	1,546	4,393	—	77	1,546	4,470	6,016	(335)	2019
Self Storage	Dundee, FL	4,067	1,165	5,773	—	34	1,165	5,807	6,972	(295)	2019
Self Storage	Fayetteville, NC	4,611	1,408	6,092	—	32	1,408	6,124	7,532	(322)	2019
Self Storage	Fayetteville, NC	4,406	1,067	5,836	—	50	1,067	5,886	6,953	(307)	2019
Self Storage	Hope Mills, NC	3,959	1,821	4,821	—	23	1,821	4,844	6,665	(281)	2019
Self Storage	Vinton, VA	4,291	1,177	5,228	—	23	1,177	5,251	6,428	(274)	2019
Self Storage	Raleigh, NC	3,728	1,094	4,344	—	20	1,094	4,364	5,458	(228)	2019
Self Storage	Apex, NC	3,473	1,077	3,522	—	56	1,077	3,578	4,655	(187)	2019
Self Storage	Raleigh, NC	2,744	1,000	1,637	—	201	1,000	1,838	2,838	(86)	2019
Self Storage	Tallahassee, FL	6,715	3,092	7,174	—	119	3,092	7,293	10,385	(421)	2019
Self Storage	Tallahassee, FL	2,942	705	3,735	—	—	705	3,735	4,440	(192)	2019
Self Storage	Pensacola, FL	4,534	324	6,445	—	159	324	6,604	6,928	(317)	2019
Self Storage	Neptune, NJ	7,111	1,997	8,606	—	33	1,997	8,639	10,636	(459)	2019
Self Storage	Staten Island, NY	4,732	4,231	2,681	—	45	4,231	2,726	6,957	(136)	2019
Self Storage	Chattanooga, TN	5,225	1,377	6,244	—	405	1,377	6,649	8,026	(324)	2019
Self Storage	Belcamp, MD	5,001	791	6,503	—	71	791	6,574	7,365	(322)	2019
Self Storage	Summerville, SC	3,306	3,117	2,225	—	23	3,117	2,248	5,365	(116)	2019

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Self Storage	Moncks Corner, SC	2,929	1,043	1,499	—	7	1,043	1,506	2,549	(84)	2019
Self Storage	Phoenix, AZ	3,381	723	3,347	—	—	723	3,347	4,070	(92)	2020
Self Storage	Phoenix, AZ	5,416	1,877	6,737	—	—	1,877	6,737	8,614	(201)	2020
Self Storage	Tucson, AZ	4,300	770	5,426	—	—	770	5,426	6,196	(60)	2020
Self Storage	Tucson, AZ	4,200	727	4,807	—	—	727	4,807	5,534	(53)	2020
Self Storage	Tucson, AZ	4,300	544	5,107	—	17	544	5,124	5,668	(56)	2020
Self Storage	Stockton, CA	8,800	1,783	9,413	—	—	1,783	9,413	11,196	(86)	2020
Self Storage	Spring Valley, CA	7,400	3,503	5,915	—	—	3,503	5,915	9,418	(52)	2020
Self Storage	Orlando, FL	3,200	1,055	2,774	—	—	1,055	2,774	3,829	(33)	2020
Self Storage	Sarasota, FL	3,100	691	3,101	—	7	691	3,108	3,799	(34)	2020
Self Storage	Waterford, MI	4,050	1,525	6,276	—	—	1,525	6,276	7,801	(55)	2020
Self Storage	Willoughby, OH	4,300	1,897	5,391	—	—	1,897	5,391	7,288	(71)	2020
Self Storage	Willoughby, OH	4,200	659	5,582	—	—	659	5,582	6,241	(61)	2020
Self Storage	Cleveland, OH	5,100	1,083	7,418	—	—	1,083	7,418	8,501	(81)	2020
Self Storage	Aurora, OH	7,500	1,835	9,226	—	—	1,835	9,226	11,061	(124)	2020
Self Storage	Knoxville, TN	3,350	1,750	3,704	—	—	1,750	3,704	5,454	(33)	2020
Self Storage	Corpus Christi, TX	7,200	2,091	8,800	—	—	2,091	8,800	10,891	(81)	2020
Self Storage	Houston, TX	3,100	709	3,141	—	—	709	3,141	3,850	(36)	2020
Self Storage	Pasadena, TX	3,500	1,224	2,898	—	—	1,224	2,898	4,122	(34)	2020
Self Storage	Baytown, TX	5,000	1,924	4,739	—	28	1,924	4,767	6,691	(62)	2020
Self Storage	Houston, TX	4,400	2,613	3,303	—	—	2,613	3,303	5,916	(51)	2020
Self Storage	San Antonio, TX	4,600	956	5,609	—	—	956	5,609	6,565	(22)	2020
Self Storage	Fresno, CA	4,750	1,083	5,270	—	35	1,083	5,305	6,388	(32)	2020
Self Storage	Eules, TX	5,900	2,801	5,758	—	—	2,801	5,758	8,559	(45)	2020
Self Storage	Rosenberg, TX	2,467	862	2,448	—	—	862	2,448	3,310	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Pace, FL	—	1,378	4,434	—	—	1,378	4,434	5,812	(6)	2020
Self Storage	Cocoa, FL	—	919	6,166	—	—	919	6,166	7,085	(6)	2020
Self Storage	Rockledge, FL	—	1,691	9,324	—	—	1,691	9,324	11,015	(10)	2020
Self Storage	Osprey, FL	8,050	1,893	13,583	—	1	1,893	13,584	15,477	(16)	2020
Self Storage	Windermere, FL	9,850	2,924	15,082	—	7	2,924	15,089	18,013	(18)	2020
Self Storage	Gibson, FL	14,400	4,053	19,467	—	3	4,053	19,470	23,523	(23)	2020
Self Storage	Baltimore, MD	8,214	1,713	11,274	—	2	1,713	11,276	12,989	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Houston, TX	7,947	1,296	10,360	—	—	1,296	10,360	11,656	(12)	2020
Self Storage	Palmetto, FL	10,664	3,745	20,775	—	—	3,745	20,775	24,520	(24)	2020
Self Storage	Pensacola, FL	6,125	2,361	17,733	—	—	2,361	17,733	20,094	(21)	2020
Self Storage	Oklahoma City, OK	4,525	1,211	6,127	—	2	1,211	6,129	7,340	(8)	2020
Self Storage	Oklahoma City, OK	3,403	1,031	5,702	—	—	1,031	5,702	6,733	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Oklahoma City, OK	2,957	1,119	4,364	—	4	1,119	4,368	5,487	(5)	2020
Self Storage	Ardmore, OK	3,403	1,837	6,694	4	5	1,841	6,699	8,540	(8)	2020
Self Storage	Cypress, TX	3,980	844	6,066	—	—	844	6,066	6,910	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Olive Branch, MS	9,998	2,802	22,049	—	2	2,802	22,051	24,853	(25)	2020

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			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Self Storage	Denham Springs, LA	4,985	1,885	10,898	—	—	1,885	10,898	12,783	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Norman, OK	4,281	1,543	5,866	—	—	1,543	5,866	7,409	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Norman, OK	5,309	2,203	9,493	—	—	2,203	9,493	11,696	(11)	2020
Self Storage	Ardmore, OK	1,117	513	2,934	4	—	517	2,934	3,451	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Palatine, IL	2,400	770	1,940	—	—	770	1,940	2,710	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Lakeville, MN	5,223	1,407	3,259	—	4	1,407	3,263	4,670	(5)	2020
Self Storage	Oklahoma City, OK	2,281	982	2,362	—	—	982	2,362	3,344	(4)	2020
Self Storage	Moore, OK	2,038	559	2,419	—	—	559	2,419	2,978	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Woodbury, MN	6,700	2,041	6,607	—	—	2,041	6,607	8,648	(8)	2020
Self Storage	New Brighton, MN	7,900	3,080	10,350	—	—	3,080	10,350	13,430	(12)	2020
Self Storage	Brentwood, TN	8,100	1,986	10,640	—	—	1,986	10,640	12,626	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Frisco, TX	4,800	1,564	4,377	—	—	1,564	4,377	5,941	(5)	2020
Self Storage	Smyrna, TN	6,576	1,657	8,224	—	—	1,657	8,224	9,881	(10)	2020
Self Storage	Allen, TX	6,933	1,262	6,073	—	—	1,262	6,073	7,335	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Frisco, TX	5,352	2,006	6,073	—	—	2,006	6,073	8,079	(7)	2020
Self Storage	McKinney, TX	8,083	1,826	6,443	—	2	1,826	6,445	8,271	(8)	2020
Self Storage	Orange, CA	17,250	10,704	13,390	—	—	10,704	13,390	24,094	(20)	2020
Self Storage	Cypress, CA	14,000	3,752	13,654	—	—	3,752	13,654	17,406	(17)	2020
Self Storage	Santa Fe Springs, CA	15,086	5,948	8,457	—	—	5,948	8,457	14,405	(12)	2020
Self Storage	Hauppauge, NY	10,954	1,498	12,463	—	—	1,498	12,463	13,961	(14)	2020
Self Storage	Lindenhurst , NY	15,347	3,326	19,039	—	—	3,326	19,039	22,365	(23)	2020
Self Storage	Huntington Station, NY	12,140	1,811	14,079	—	—	1,811	14,079	15,890	(16)	2020
Self Storage	Seattle, WA	25,378	17,127	13,954	—	—	17,127	13,954	31,081	(21)	2020
Self Storage	Glen Rock, NJ	—	3,100	—	—	—	3,100	—	3,100	—	2020
Self Storage	Flowery Branch, GA	6,988	1,027	8,304	—	—	1,027	8,304	9,331	(10)	2020
Self Storage	Marietta, GA	2,447	1,094	2,809	—	1	1,094	2,810	3,904	(4)	2020
Self Storage	Decatur, GA	5,068	1,495	7,052	—	—	1,495	7,052	8,547	(8)	2020
Self Storage	Augusta, GA	5,463	771	5,737	—	—	771	5,737	6,508	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Woodstock, GA	4,546	1,172	5,685	—	—	1,172	5,685	6,857	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Sanford, FL	6,810	1,536	9,180	—	—	1,536	9,180	10,716	(11)	2020
Self Storage	Naples, FL	9,021	1,368	10,754	—	—	1,368	10,754	12,122	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Ormond Beach, FL	6,524	2,605	11,617	—	1	2,605	11,618	14,223	(14)	2020
Self Storage	Spring Hill, FL	3,910	913	6,173	—	1	913	6,174	7,087	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Winter Garden, FL	8,092	1,456	13,774	—	2	1,456	13,776	15,232	(15)	2020
Self Storage	Palm Bay, FL	9,688	2,428	14,852	—	—	2,428	14,852	17,280	(18)	2020
Self Storage	Cocoa, FL	6,957	1,788	10,980	—	—	1,788	10,980	12,768	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Palm Bay, FL	5,202	1,837	7,072	4	—	1,841	7,072	8,913	(8)	2020
Self Storage	Valrico, FL	6,665	2,854	7,166	—	2	2,854	7,168	10,022	(8)	2020
Self Storage	Land O' Lakes, FL	9,756	1,574	12,194	—	3	1,574	12,197	13,771	(14)	2020
Self Storage	Altamonte Springs, FL	9,182	2,504	13,968	—	—	2,504	13,968	16,472	(17)	2020
Self Storage	Orlando, FL	7,078	2,102	10,389	2	—	2,104	10,389	12,493	(12)	2020

Description	Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amounts at which Carried at the Close of Period		Total	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	Year Acquired
			Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and	Land and	Building and			
			Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements	Improvements			
Self Storage	Allentown, PA	7,985	2,781	12,114	—	—	2,781	12,114	14,895	(15)	2020
Self Storage	Barneгат, NJ	8,106	1,754	12,985	—	2	1,754	12,987	14,741	(15)	2020
Self Storage	Englishtown, NJ	9,214	2,487	14,051	—	—	2,487	14,051	16,538	(16)	2020
Self Storage	Trenton, NJ	8,481	1,853	12,736	—	7	1,853	12,743	14,596	(15)	2020
Self Storage	Marmora, NJ	5,598	2,381	11,891	—	—	2,381	11,891	14,272	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Neptune Township, NJ	7,510	2,159	11,610	—	1	2,159	11,611	13,770	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Fairhaven, MA	5,234	1,647	5,388	—	—	1,647	5,388	7,035	(7)	2020
Self Storage	East Falmouth, MA	11,751	3,544	20,064	—	—	3,544	20,064	23,608	(24)	2020
Self Storage	Middletown, RI	8,501	2,196	11,457	—	—	2,196	11,457	13,653	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Seattle, WA	23,584	4,773	23,693	—	—	4,773	23,693	28,466	(25)	2020
Self Storage	St. Clair Shores, MI	6,229	799	7,732	—	1	799	7,733	8,532	(9)	2020
Self Storage	Linden, MI	5,169	1,773	6,698	—	—	1,773	6,698	8,471	(9)	2020
Self Storage	Grand Rapids, MI	10,056	1,451	12,476	—	—	1,451	12,476	13,927	(15)	2020
Self Storage	Flint, MI	5,940	933	7,971	—	—	933	7,971	8,904	(9)	2020
Self Storage	Waterford, MI	10,577	1,957	12,724	—	—	1,957	12,724	14,681	(15)	2020
Self Storage	Wixom, MI	9,059	1,568	11,156	—	1	1,568	11,157	12,725	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Saline, MI	9,111	3,059	9,673	—	—	3,059	9,673	12,732	(12)	2020
Self Storage	Wyoming, MI	4,237	1,352	4,933	—	—	1,352	4,933	6,285	(6)	2020
Self Storage	Wheeling, IL	4,514	1,147	1,117	—	—	1,147	1,117	2,264	(2)	2020
Self Storage	Bolingbrook, IL	5,772	1,300	5,750	—	—	1,300	5,750	7,050	(7)	2020
Self Storage	St. Charles, IL	14,185	2,641	15,883	—	—	2,641	15,883	18,524	(19)	2020
Self Storage	Zionsville, IN	1,892	677	2,203	—	—	677	2,203	2,880	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Lafayette, IN	5,129	1,095	6,274	—	—	1,095	6,274	7,369	(7)	2020
Self Storage	West Lafayette, IN	8,636	1,640	7,727	—	—	1,640	7,727	9,367	(9)	2020
Self Storage	Lafayette, IN	3,567	721	3,657	—	—	721	3,657	4,378	(4)	2020
Self Storage	Lafayette, IN	4,829	1,016	5,261	—	—	1,016	5,261	6,277	(6)	2020
Self Storage	Lafayette, IN	7,190	1,365	7,861	—	—	1,365	7,861	9,226	(9)	2020
Self Storage	Munster, IN	6,185	1,295	8,715	—	—	1,295	8,715	10,010	(10)	2020
Self Storage	Valparaiso, IN	6,854	2,487	12,221	—	—	2,487	12,221	14,708	(13)	2020
Self Storage	Southlake, TX	11,330	2,437	15,541	—	—	2,437	15,541	17,978	(17)	2020
Self Storage	Navarre, FL	11,769	2,145	20,014	—	—	2,145	20,014	22,159	(22)	2020
Self Storage	Columbus, OH	4,384	911	5,825	—	—	911	5,825	6,736	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Collierville, TN	3,659	975	5,704	—	—	975	5,704	6,679	(7)	2020
Self Storage	Memphis, TN	3,643	1,095	4,852	—	—	1,095	4,852	5,947	(6)	2020
Self Storage	Memphis, TN	2,791	871	4,486	—	—	871	4,486	5,357	(5)	2020
Self Storage	Memphis, TN	2,588	754	4,052	—	—	754	4,052	4,806	(5)	2020
Self Storage	Memphis, TN	3,734	1,187	4,785	—	—	1,187	4,785	5,972	(6)	2020
Self Storage	Collierville, TN	4,502	1,465	6,578	—	—	1,465	6,578	8,043	(8)	2020
Self Storage	Memphis, TN	2,842	924	4,414	—	—	924	4,414	5,338	(5)	2020
Self Storage	Southaven, MS	5,433	1,862	7,503	—	—	1,862	7,503	9,365	(9)	2020
Self Storage	Southaven, MS	3,736	1,799	4,152	—	—	1,799	4,152	5,951	(6)	2020

Description	Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amounts at which Carried at the Close of Period		Total	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	Year Acquired
			Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements	Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements	Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements			
Self Storage	Olive Branch, MS	11,060	3,437	15,765	—	—	3,437	15,765	19,202	(19)	2020
Self Storage	Chickasha, OK	3,395	762	3,961	—	—	762	3,961	4,723	(5)	2020
Self Storage	Oklahoma City, OK	2,804	878	3,836	—	—	878	3,836	4,714	(4)	2020
Self Storage	Oklahoma City, OK	2,150	698	2,700	—	—	698	2,700	3,398	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Stillwater, OK	1,895	612	2,903	—	—	612	2,903	3,515	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Oklahoma City, OK	2,073	550	2,272	—	—	550	2,272	2,822	(3)	2020
Self Storage	Bixby, OK	7,720	1,822	7,052	—	—	1,822	7,052	8,874	(8)	2020
Total Self Storage Properties:		\$ 927,263	\$ 279,673	\$ 1,177,247	\$ 14	\$ 1,715	\$ 279,687	\$ 1,178,962	\$ 1,458,649	\$ (8,424)	
Retail Properties:											
Shopping Center	Philadelphia, PA	\$ 32,000	\$ 19,335	\$ 31,757	\$ —	\$ 1,800	\$ 19,335	\$ 33,557	\$ 52,892	\$ (5,151)	2017
Shopping Center	Burbank, CA	27,390	24,100	18,317	149	898	24,249	19,215	43,464	(3,408)	2017
Shopping Center	Miami, FL	20,250	17,085	14,854	443	—	17,528	14,854	32,382	(1,659)	2018
Shopping Center	Brooklyn, NY	80,400	73,427	35,704	—	2	73,427	35,706	109,133	(1,116)	2019
Shopping Center	Simi Valley, CA	23,600	22,282	13,400	18	12	22,300	13,412	35,712	(1,138)	2019
Shopping Center	Pacoima, CA	31,200	38,015	9,103	—	31	38,015	9,134	47,149	(622)	2019
Shopping Center	Signal Hill, CA	38,550	32,808	14,722	—	46	32,808	14,768	47,576	(722)	2019
Shopping Center	Irvine, CA	60,750	54,585	33,088	—	81	54,585	33,169	87,754	(1,004)	2020
Shopping Center	Huntington Beach, CA	30,250	28,955	18,668	—	246	28,955	18,914	47,869	(602)	2020
Shopping Center	Lake Forest, CA	29,400	22,451	12,663	—	273	22,451	12,936	35,387	(406)	2020
Shopping Center	Huntington Beach, CA	28,500	25,629	16,122	—	479	25,629	16,601	42,230	(526)	2020
Shopping Center	Mission Viejo, CA	15,800	12,320	6,938	—	277	12,320	7,215	19,535	(235)	2020
Shopping Center	Dana Point, CA	14,100	14,026	7,659	12	68	14,038	7,727	21,765	(243)	2020
Total Retail Properties:		\$ 432,190	\$ 385,018	\$ 232,995	\$ 622	\$ 4,213	\$ 385,640	\$ 237,208	\$ 622,848	\$ (16,832)	
Office Properties:											
Office	Emeryville, CA	\$ 75,900	\$ 29,719	\$ 86,396	\$ —	\$ 3,368	\$ 29,719	\$ 89,764	\$ 119,483	\$ (3,642)	2019
Office	San Jose, CA	167,700	50,457	184,849	—	—	50,457	184,849	235,306	(837)	2020
Total Office Properties:		\$ 243,600	\$ 80,176	\$ 271,245	\$ —	\$ 3,368	\$ 80,176	\$ 274,613	\$ 354,789	\$ (4,479)	
Portfolio Total		\$ 13,967,521	\$ 7,601,949	\$ 25,531,190	\$ 24,432	\$ 460,420	\$ 7,626,381	\$ 25,991,610	\$ 33,617,991	\$ (1,693,196)	

- (1) Refer to Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for details of depreciable lives.
- (2) As of December 31, 2020, the aggregate cost basis for tax purposes was \$34.0 billion.
- (A) Nine of the Company's multifamily properties collateralize a term loan and secured revolving credit facility totaling \$331.0 million. As of December 30, 2020, the Company had \$331.0 million outstanding under such facility.
- (B) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a term loan and secured revolving credit facility totaling \$330.0 million. As of December 31, 2020, the Company had \$165.0 million outstanding under such facility.
- (C) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a term loan and secured revolving credit facility totaling \$464.2 million. As of December 31, 2020, such term loan and secured revolving credit facility had a total outstanding balance of \$232.1 million.
- (D) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a mortgage totaling \$508.5 million. As of December 31, 2020, such mortgage had a total outstanding balance of \$508.5 million.
- (E) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a term loan and secured revolving credit facility totaling \$836.1 million. As of December 31, 2020, such term loan and secured revolving credit facility had a total outstanding balance of \$418.1 million.

- (F) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a \$1.1 billion mortgage and a \$0.2 billion mezzanine loan. As of December 31, 2020, such mortgage and mezzanine loan had a total outstanding balance of \$1.1 billion.
- (G) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a term loan and secured revolving credit facility totaling \$311.1 million. As of December 31, 2020, the Company had \$155.6 million outstanding under such facility.
- (H) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a term loan and secured revolving credit facility totaling \$679.0 million. As of December 31, 2020, such term loan and secured revolving credit facility had a total outstanding balance of \$339.5 million.
- (I) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a mortgage loan totaling \$1.2 billion and a \$400 million secured revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2020, such mortgage loan and secured revolving credit facility had a total outstanding balance of \$1.6 billion.
- (J) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a mortgage totaling \$385.0 million. As of December 31, 2020, such mortgage had a total outstanding balance of \$385.0 million.
- (K) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a mortgage totaling \$445.0 million. As of December 31, 2020, such mortgage had a total outstanding balance of \$445.0 million.
- (L) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a mortgage totaling \$120.0 million. As of December 31, 2020, such mortgage had a total outstanding balance of \$120.0 million.
- (M) Certain of the Company's industrial properties collateralize a mortgage totaling \$217.5 million. As of December 31, 2020, such mortgage had a total outstanding balance of \$217.5 million.

The total included on Schedule III does not include Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment totaling \$495.4 million. Accumulated Depreciation does not include \$122.3 million of accumulated depreciation related to Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.

The following table summarizes activity for real estate and accumulated depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Real Estate:		
Balance at the beginning of year	\$ 26,589,825	\$ 10,351,841
Additions during the year:		
Land and land improvements	2,089,896	3,719,256
Building and building improvements	5,269,981	12,714,877
Dispositions during the year:		
Land and land improvements	(103,193)	(11,959)
Building and building improvements	(228,518)	(33,287)
Assets held for sale	—	(150,903)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 33,617,991</u>	<u>\$ 26,589,825</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:		
Balance at the beginning of year	\$ (752,354)	\$ (257,011)
Accumulated depreciation	(964,304)	(507,550)
Dispositions	23,462	1,657
Assets held for sale	—	10,550
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ (1,693,196)</u>	<u>\$ (752,354)</u>

BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2021
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2021

This prospectus supplement ("Supplement") is part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., dated February 12, 2021 (as supplemented to date, the "Prospectus"). Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meanings as in the Prospectus. References herein to the "Company," "BREIT," "we," "us," or "our" refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The purposes of this Supplement are as follows:

- to provide an update on BREIT's portfolio;
- to disclose the transaction price for each class of our common stock as of March 1, 2021;
- to disclose the calculation of our January 31, 2021 NAV per share for all share classes; and
- to provide an update on the status of our current public offering (the "Offering").

Portfolio Update

For the month ended January 31, 2021, BREIT's Class S NAV per share increased \$0.11, from \$11.59 as of December 31, 2020 to \$11.70 as of January 31, 2021¹. This price movement was driven by increases in the value of our multifamily, industrial and net lease properties, as well as mark-to-market increases in our real estate debt portfolio.

Overall, we continue to expect the path to a full economic recovery will be uneven and vary by sector. BREIT's real estate portfolio continues to demonstrate strong performance as a result of its concentration in our highest conviction investment themes (88% of real estate portfolio is concentrated in multifamily, industrial and net lease).

We recently completed several investments in high-quality assets consistent with those in our existing portfolio. As an example, in January, BREIT and LBA Logistics ("LBA") closed on the recapitalization of two industrial portfolios owned by LBA comprising \$1.6 billion of gross value. BREIT acquired an approximately 60% combined interest across both portfolios, and LBA's investment fund and its investors retained the balance. The portfolios comprise 71 high-quality industrial assets totaling 9.5 million square feet located predominantly in last mile locations in West Coast markets. This transaction further orients BREIT's real estate portfolio toward the industrial sector.

In addition, 100% of distributions for the year ended December 31, 2020 were characterized as return of capital for federal income tax purposes.

For more information on our Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines, please refer to page 183 of the Prospectus.

March 1, 2021 Transaction Price

The transaction price for each share class of our common stock for subscriptions accepted as of March 1, 2021 (and repurchases as of February 28, 2021) is as follows:

	Transaction Price	
	(per share)	
Class S	\$	11.6987
Class I	\$	11.6657
Class T	\$	11.4940
Class D	\$	11.5267

¹ BREIT's Class I NAV per share increased from \$11.55 to \$11.67, BREIT's Class T NAV per share increased from \$11.38 to \$11.49 and BREIT's Class D NAV per share increased from \$11.42 to \$11.53.

The March 1 transaction price for each of our share classes is equal to such class's NAV per share as of January 31, 2021. A detailed calculation of the NAV per share is set forth below. The purchase price of our common stock for each share class equals the transaction price of such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The repurchase price for each share class equals the transaction price of such class.

January 31, 2021 NAV per Share

We calculate NAV per share in accordance with the valuation guidelines that have been approved by our board of directors. Our NAV per share, which is updated as of the last calendar day of each month, is posted on our website at www.breit.com and is made available on our toll-free, automated telephone line at (844) 702-1299. Please refer to "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" in the Prospectus for how our NAV is determined. The Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining our NAV. All our property investments are appraised annually by third party appraisal firms in accordance with our valuation guidelines and such appraisals are reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. Transactions or events have occurred since January 31, 2021 that could have a material impact on our NAV per share, upon which our transaction price is based. We have included a breakdown of the components of total NAV and NAV per share for January 31, 2021 along with the immediately preceding month.

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of January 31, 2021 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	January 31, 2021
Investments in real estate	\$ 37,909,054
Investments in real estate debt	4,642,677
Investments in unconsolidated entities	1,237,226
Cash and cash equivalents	289,699
Restricted cash	779,014
Other assets	964,670
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(19,736,286)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(2,185,507)
Subscriptions received in advance	(590,797)
Other liabilities	(843,978)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(45,308)
Management fee payable	(23,215)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,859)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(273,945)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 22,116,445</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	1,896,071

⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of January 31, 2021, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$627.0 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of January 31, 2021 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

NAV Per Share/Unit	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net asset value	\$ 8,472,952	\$ 11,256,563	\$ 535,950	\$ 1,525,646	\$ 325,334	\$ 22,116,445
Number of outstanding shares/units	724,267	964,930	46,629	132,357	27,888	1,896,071
NAV Per Share/Unit as of January 31, 2021	\$ 11.6987	\$ 11.6657	\$ 11.4940	\$ 11.5267	\$ 11.6657	

⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partner, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the January 31, 2021 valuations, based on property types.

Property Type	Discount Rate	Exit Capitalization Rate
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.4%	5.2%
Industrial	6.5%	5.3%
Net lease	7.3%	6.8%
Hotel	9.3%	9.7%
Self Storage	7.3%	6.2%
Retail	7.7%	6.6%
Office	7.6%	6.2%

⁽¹⁾ Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

Input	Hypothetical Change	Multifamily Investment Values	Industrial Investment Values	Net Lease Investment Values	Hotel Investment Values	Self Storage Investment Values	Retail Investment Values	Office Investment Values
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.9%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.2%	+2.9%	+2.1%	+1.4%	+2.4%	+2.3%	+2.8%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(3.0%)	(3.5%)	(1.9%)	(1.4%)	(2.2%)	(2.1%)	(2.6%)

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of December 31, 2020 (\$ and shares in thousands):

Components of NAV	December 31, 2020
Investments in real estate	\$ 37,671,984
Investments in real estate debt	4,566,306
Investments in unconsolidated entities	855,185
Cash and cash equivalents	333,388
Restricted cash	711,135
Other assets	836,239
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(20,024,734)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(2,140,993)
Subscriptions received in advance	(508,817)
Other liabilities	(757,920)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(192,648)
Management fee payable	(22,253)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,589)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(270,030)
Net asset value	\$ 21,050,253
Number of outstanding shares/units	1,821,889

- ⁽¹⁾ Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of December 31, 2020, the Company has accrued under GAAP \$605.4 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of December 31, 2020 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

	Class S Shares	Class I Shares	Class T Shares	Class D Shares	Third-party Operating Partnership Units⁽¹⁾	Total
NAV Per Share/Unit						
Net asset value	\$ 8,144,540	\$ 10,712,085	\$ 523,046	\$ 1,417,854	\$ 252,728	\$ 21,050,253
Number of outstanding shares/units	702,853	927,080	45,943	124,141	21,872	1,821,889
NAV Per Share/Unit as of December 31, 2020	\$ 11.5878	\$ 11.5547	\$ 11.3847	\$ 11.4213	\$ 11.5547	

- ⁽¹⁾ Includes the partnership interests of BREIT Operating Partnership held by BREIT Special Limited Partnership, Class B unit holders, and other BREIT Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than the Company.

Status of our Current Public Offering

We are currently offering on a continuous basis up to \$24.0 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20.0 billion in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4.0 billion in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. As of the date of this Supplement, we have not sold any shares in the Offering. As of January 31, 2021, our aggregate NAV was \$22.1 billion. We intend to continue selling shares in the Offering on a monthly basis.

Blackstone

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

Maximum Offering of \$24,000,000,000

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. invests primarily in stabilized, income-generating commercial real estate in the United States. We are externally managed by our adviser, BX REIT Advisors L.L.C. (the “Adviser”). The Adviser is part of the real estate group of The Blackstone Group Inc. (together with its affiliates, “Blackstone”), a leading global investment manager, which serves as our sponsor (“Blackstone Real Estate”). Our objective is to bring Blackstone’s leading institutional-quality real estate investment platform to income-focused investors. We conduct our operations as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We are not a mutual fund and do not intend to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”).

We are offering on a continuous basis up to \$24,000,000,000 in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$20,000,000,000 in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4,000,000,000 in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. We are offering to sell any combination of four classes of shares of our common stock, Class T shares, Class S shares, Class D shares and Class I shares, with a dollar value up to the maximum offering amount. The share classes have different upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, and different ongoing stockholder servicing fees. The purchase price per share for each class of common stock will vary and will generally equal our prior month’s net asset value (“NAV”) per share, as determined monthly, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. We may offer shares at a price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month’s NAV per share in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month. This is a “best efforts” offering, which means that Blackstone Securities Partners L.P., the dealer manager for this offering, will use its best efforts to sell shares, but is not obligated to purchase or sell any specific amount of shares in this offering.

This investment involves a high degree of risk. You should purchase these securities only if you can afford the complete loss of your investment. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 31 for risks to consider before buying our shares, including:

- 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, suspend or terminate our share repurchase plan. As a result, our shares should be considered as having only limited liquidity and at times may be illiquid.
- We cannot guarantee that we will make distributions, and if we do we may fund such distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayments under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds, and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources.
- The purchase and repurchase price for shares of our common stock are generally based on our prior month’s NAV (subject to material changes as described above) 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 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 herein), 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. See “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer.”
- 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. Use of the name by other parties or the termination of our trademark license agreement may harm our business.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, 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 this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. Securities regulators have not passed upon whether this offering can be sold in compliance with existing or future suitability or conduct standards, including the “Regulation Best Interest” standard, to any or all purchasers.

The use of forecasts in this offering is prohibited. Any oral or written predictions about the amount or certainty of any cash benefits or tax consequences that may result from an investment in our common stock is prohibited. No one is authorized to make any statements about this offering inconsistent with those that appear in this prospectus.

	Price to the Public ⁽¹⁾	Upfront Selling Commissions ⁽²⁾	Dealer Manager Fees ⁽²⁾	Proceeds to Us, Before Expenses ⁽³⁾
Maximum Offering ⁽⁴⁾	\$20,000,000,000	\$396,706,408	\$4,830,918	\$19,598,462,674
Class T Shares, per Share	\$ 11.7831	\$ 0.3415	\$ 0.0569	\$ 11.3847
Class S Shares, per Share	\$ 11.9934	\$ 0.4056	—	\$ 11.5878
Class D Shares, per Share	\$ 11.5926	\$ 0.1713	—	\$ 11.4213
Class I Shares, per Share	\$ 11.5547	—	—	\$ 11.5547
Maximum Distribution Reinvestment Plan	\$ 4,000,000,000	—	—	\$ 4,000,000,000

- (1) The price per share shown for each of our classes of shares is the February 1, 2021 transaction price, which is equal to such class’s NAV as of December 31, 2020, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. Shares of each class will be issued on a monthly basis at a price per share generally equal to the prior month’s NAV per share for such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The transaction price is the then-current offering price per share before applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees and is generally the prior month’s NAV per share for such class.
- (2) The table assumes that all shares are sold in the primary offering, with 5% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class T shares, 50% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class S shares, 10% from the sale of Class D shares and 35% from the sale of Class I shares, which are estimated based on the proportion of shares per class issued to date in our initial public offering. The number of shares of each class sold and the relative proportions in which the classes of shares are sold are uncertain and may differ significantly from this assumption. For Class T shares sold in the primary offering, investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 3.0% of the transaction price and upfront dealer manager fees of 0.5% of the transaction price, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers, provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class S shares sold in the primary offering, investors will pay upfront selling commissions of up to 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class D shares sold in the primary offering, investors may pay upfront selling commissions of up to 1.5% of the transaction price. We will also pay the following selling commissions over time as stockholder servicing fees to the dealer manager, subject to Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) limitations on underwriting compensation: (a) for Class T shares only, an advisor stockholder servicing fee of 0.65% per annum, and a dealer stockholder servicing fee of 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV for the Class T shares, however, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares, (b) for Class S shares only, a stockholder servicing fee equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV for the Class S shares and (c) for Class D shares only, a stockholder servicing fee equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV for the Class D shares, in each case, payable monthly. No stockholder servicing fees will be paid with respect to the Class I shares. The total amount that will be paid over time for other underwriting compensation depends on the average length of time for which shares remain outstanding, the term over which such amount is measured and the performance of our investments. We will also pay or reimburse certain organization and offering expenses, including, subject to FINRA limitations on underwriting compensation, certain wholesaling expenses. See “Plan of Distribution,” “Estimated Use of Proceeds” and “Compensation.”
- (3) Proceeds are calculated before deducting stockholder servicing fees or organization and offering expenses payable by us, which are paid over time.
- (4) We reserve the right to reallocate shares of common stock between our distribution reinvestment plan and our primary offering.

The date of this prospectus is February 12, 2021

SUITABILITY STANDARDS

Shares of our common stock are suitable only as a long-term investment for persons of adequate financial means who do not need near-term liquidity from their investment. We do not expect there to be a public market for our shares and thus it may be difficult for you to sell your shares. On a limited basis, you may be able to have your shares repurchased through our share repurchase plan, although we are not obligated to repurchase any shares and may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in our discretion. You should not buy shares of our common stock if you need to sell them in the near future. The minimum initial investment in shares of our common stock that we will accept for shares of our Class T, Class S or Class D common stock is \$2,500. The minimum initial investment in shares of our common stock that we will accept for shares of our Class I common stock is \$1,000,000, unless waived by the dealer manager.

In consideration of these factors, we require that a purchaser of shares of our common stock have either:

- a net worth of at least \$250,000; or
- a gross annual income of at least \$70,000 and a net worth of at least \$70,000.

For purposes of determining whether you satisfy the standards above, your net worth is calculated excluding the value of your home, home furnishings and automobiles. For the purposes of these suitability standards, unless otherwise indicated, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Certain states have established suitability standards in addition to the minimum income and net worth standards described above. Shares will be sold to investors in these states only if they meet the additional suitability standards set forth below. Certain broker-dealers selling shares in this offering may impose greater suitability standards than the minimum income and net worth standards described above and the state-specific suitability standards described below.

Alabama Investors. Purchasers residing in Alabama may not invest more than 10% of their liquid net worth in us and our affiliates.

California Investors. Purchasers residing in California may not invest more than 10% of their net worth in this offering.

Idaho Investors. Purchasers residing in Idaho must have either (a) a net worth of \$85,000 and annual income of \$85,000 or (b) a liquid net worth of \$300,000. Additionally, the total investment in us shall not exceed 10% of their liquid net worth.

Iowa Investors. Purchasers residing in Iowa must have either (a) an annual gross income of at least \$100,000 and a net worth of at least \$100,000, or (b) a net worth of at least \$350,000. In addition, the aggregate investment in this offering and in the securities of other non-publicly traded real estate investment trusts (REITs) may not exceed 10% of their liquid net worth. Purchasers who are accredited investors as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are not subject to the foregoing concentration limit.

Kansas Investors. It is recommended by the Office of the Kansas Securities Commissioner that Kansas investors limit their aggregate investment in us and other non-traded real estate investment trusts to not more than 10% of their liquid net worth.

Kentucky Investors. Purchasers residing in Kentucky may not invest more than 10% of their liquid net worth in our shares or in any shares of our affiliated non-publicly traded REITs.

Maine Investors. The Maine Office of Securities recommends that an investor’s aggregate investment in this offering and other similar direct participation investments not exceed 10% of the investor’s liquid net worth.

Massachusetts Investors. Purchasers residing in Massachusetts must limit their aggregate investment in us and other illiquid direct participation programs to not more than 10% of their liquid net worth.

Missouri Investors. A purchaser residing in Missouri must limit his or her investment in our securities to 10% of his or her liquid net worth.

Nebraska Investors. Purchasers residing in Nebraska who do not meet the definition of “accredited investor” as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, must limit their aggregate investment in this offering and in the securities of other non-publicly traded direct participation programs to 10% of such investor’s net worth.

New Jersey Investors. Purchasers residing in New Jersey are required to have (a) a minimum liquid net worth of at least \$100,000 and a minimum annual gross income of not less than \$85,000; or (b) a minimum liquid net worth of \$350,000. In addition, the total investment in us, our affiliates and other non-publicly traded direct investment programs (including REITs, business development companies, oil and gas programs, equipment leasing programs and commodity pools, but excluding unregistered, federally and state exempt private offerings) may not exceed 10% of an investor’s liquid net worth. For purposes of New Jersey’s suitability standard, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth (total assets exclusive of home, home furnishings, and automobiles minus total liabilities) that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

New Mexico Investors. Purchasers residing in New Mexico may not invest more than 10% of their liquid net worth in our shares, shares of our affiliates and other non-traded real estate investment trusts.

North Dakota Investors. Purchasers residing in North Dakota must have a net worth of at least ten times their investment in us.

Ohio Investors. Purchasers residing in Ohio may not invest more than 10% of their liquid net worth in us, our affiliates and other non-traded real estate investment programs. For purposes of Ohio’s suitability standard, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth (total assets exclusive of home, home furnishings, and automobiles minus total liabilities) that is comprised of cash, cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities.

Oregon Investors. Purchasers residing in Oregon may not invest more than 10% of their net worth in this offering.

Pennsylvania Investors. Purchasers residing in Pennsylvania may not invest more than 10% of their net worth (exclusive of home, home furnishings, and automobiles) in us. The offer and sale of our common stock to persons in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is governed by Pennsylvania law.

Puerto Rico Investors. Purchasers residing in Puerto Rico may not invest more than 10% of their liquid net worth in us, our affiliates, and in other non-traded REITs. For purposes of Puerto Rico’s suitability standard, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth (total assets exclusive of primary residence, home furnishings, and automobiles minus total liabilities) consisting of cash, cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities.

Tennessee Investors. Purchasers residing in Tennessee who are not “accredited investors” as defined in 17 C.F.R. § 230.501 may not invest more than 10% of their net worth in us.

Vermont Investors. Purchasers residing in Vermont who are not “accredited investors” as defined in 17 C.F.R. § 230.501 may not purchase an amount of shares in this offering that exceeds 10% of the investors’ liquid net worth. Vermont residents who are “accredited investors” as defined in 17 C.F.R. § 230.501 are not subject to the limitation described in this paragraph. For purposes of Vermont’s suitability standard, “liquid net worth” is defined as an investor’s total assets (not including home, home furnishings, or automobiles) minus total liabilities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) adopted Regulation Best Interest, which establishes a new standard of conduct for broker-dealers and their associated persons when making a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities to a retail customer. A retail customer is any natural person, or the legal representative of such person, who receives a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities from a broker-dealer and uses the recommendation primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. When making such a recommendation, a broker-dealer and its associated persons must act in such customer’s best interest at the time the recommendation is made, without placing their financial or other interest ahead of the retail customer’s interests, and should consider reasonable alternatives in determining whether the broker dealer and its associated persons have a reasonable basis for making the recommendation. This standard is different than the quantitative suitability standards we require for an investment in our shares and enhances the broker-dealer standard of conduct beyond existing suitability obligations. As Regulation Best Interest became effective on June 30, 2020, no administrative or case law currently exists under Regulation Best Interest and the full scope of its applicability is uncertain.

Under SEC rules, the broker-dealer must meet four component obligations:

- **Disclosure Obligation:** The broker-dealer must provide certain required disclosures before or at the time of the recommendation about the recommendation and the relationship between the broker-dealer and its retail customer. The disclosure includes a customer relationship summary on Form CRS. The broker-dealer’s disclosures are separate from the disclosures we provide to investors in this prospectus.
- **Care Obligation:** The broker-dealer must exercise reasonable diligence, care, and skill in making the recommendation.
- **Conflict of Interest Obligation:** The broker-dealer must establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to address conflicts of interest.
- **Compliance Obligation:** The broker-dealer must establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to achieve compliance with Regulation Best Interest.

Our sponsor and each person selling shares on our behalf must make every reasonable effort to determine that the purchase of shares of our common stock is a suitable and appropriate investment for each investor. In making this determination, our sponsor and the dealer manager will rely upon information provided by the investor to the participating broker-dealer as well as the suitability assessment made by each participating broker-dealer. Before you purchase shares of our common stock, your participating broker-dealer, authorized representative or other person placing shares on your behalf will rely on relevant information provided by you to determine that you:

- meet the minimum income and net worth standards established in your state;
- are in a financial position appropriate to enable you to realize the potential benefits described in the prospectus; and
- are able to bear the economic risk of the investment based on your overall financial situation.

Participating broker-dealers are required to maintain for six years records of the information used to determine that an investment in shares of our common stock is suitable and appropriate for a stockholder.

By signing the subscription agreement required for purchases of our common stock, you represent and warrant to us that you have received a copy of this prospectus and that you meet the net worth and annual gross income requirements described above. By making these representations, you do not waive any rights that you may have under federal or state securities laws.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

Please carefully read the information in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplements, which we refer to collectively as the “prospectus.” You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. This prospectus may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date later than the date hereof or such other dates as are stated herein or as of the respective dates of any documents or other information incorporated herein by reference.

The words “we,” “us,” “our,” “BREIT” and the “Company” refer to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including BREIT Operating Partnership L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), a Delaware limited partnership of which we are the general partner, unless the context requires otherwise.

Unless otherwise noted, numerical information relating to Blackstone and Blackstone Real Estate is approximate, is as of September 30, 2020, and includes activities of public and private portfolio companies owned by funds advised by Blackstone Real Estate.

Citations included herein to industry sources are used only to demonstrate third-party support for certain statements made herein to which such citations relate. Information included in such industry sources that do not relate to supporting the related statements made herein are not part of this prospectus and should not be relied upon.

Clarity of the text in this prospectus may be affected by the size of the screen on which it is displayed.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus 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 “may,” “will,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “continue,” “identified” or other similar words or the negatives thereof. These may include our financial projections and 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. We believe these factors also include but are not limited to those described under the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus and our annual report for the most recent fiscal year, and any such updated factors included in our 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 our other 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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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This prospectus summary highlights certain information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This is only a summary and it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. Before deciding to invest in this offering, you should carefully read this entire prospectus, including the “Risk Factors” section.

Q: What is Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.?

A: We are a Maryland corporation formed on November 16, 2015. We are externally managed by our adviser, BX REIT Advisors L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company. The Adviser is an affiliate of Blackstone Real Estate, our sponsor. As of September 30, 2020, we had \$37.0 billion of total assets, including \$28.9 billion of real estate investments and \$5.0 billion of real estate debt investments.

Q: Who is Blackstone?

A: Blackstone is a leading global investment manager with total assets under management of \$584 billion. Blackstone’s alternative asset management businesses include investment vehicles focused on private equity, real estate, insurance, hedge fund solutions, non-investment grade credit, secondary private equity funds of funds, infrastructure and multi-asset class strategies. Blackstone also provides capital markets services.

Blackstone Real Estate was founded in 1991 and is one of the largest real estate investment managers in the world, with \$174 billion of investor capital under management as of September 30, 2020, representing approximately \$341 billion of debt and equity as of September 30, 2020. Blackstone Real Estate operates as one globally integrated business with 594 real estate professionals globally as of September 30, 2020 and investments in North America, Europe, Asia and Latin America. In the United States, Blackstone Real Estate is one of the largest owners of multifamily, office, hospitality and retail assets, and has been one of the most active investors in industrial properties over the past five years. Our objective is to bring Blackstone’s leading institutional-quality real estate investment platform to income-focused investors. Consistent with an institutional fee structure, we will not pay any fees to the Adviser in connection with the acquisition, financing, development or disposition of our investments. Instead, we pay the Adviser a management fee equal to 1.25% of NAV per annum payable monthly and the Special Limited Partner a performance participation allocation equal to 12.5% of the Total Return, subject to a 5% Hurdle Amount and a High Water Mark, with a Catch-Up (each term as defined below) made annually and accrued monthly, as detailed further in the “Compensation” section of this prospectus.

Pursuant to the advisory agreement between us and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser is responsible for sourcing, evaluating and monitoring our investment opportunities and making decisions related to the acquisition, management, financing and disposition of our assets in accordance with our investment objectives, guidelines, policies and limitations, subject to oversight by our board of directors. The Adviser is also responsible for oversight over our other service providers. See “Management—The Adviser and Blackstone” and “Management—The Advisory Agreement.”

Q: What are your investment objectives?

A: Our investment objectives are to invest in assets that will enable us to:

- provide attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions;
- preserve and protect invested capital;
- realize appreciation in NAV from proactive investment management and asset management; and
- provide an investment alternative for stockholders seeking to allocate a portion of their long-term investment portfolios to commercial real estate with lower volatility than listed public real estate companies.

We cannot assure you that we will achieve our investment objectives. In particular, we note that the NAV of non-traded REITs may be subject to volatility related to the values of their underlying assets. See the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus.

Q: What is your investment strategy?

A: Our investment strategy is to acquire primarily stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate. To a lesser extent, we also invest in real estate debt and other securities to provide current income and a source of liquidity for our share repurchase plan, cash management and other purposes.

Our investment strategy seeks to capitalize on Blackstone’s scale and the real-time information provided by its real estate holdings to identify and acquire our target investments at attractive pricing. We also seek to benefit from Blackstone’s reputation and ability to transact in scale with speed and certainty, and its long-standing and extensive relationships in the real estate industry.

Q: What types of properties do you acquire?

A: Our investments in primarily stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate focus on a range of asset types. These may include multifamily, industrial, net lease, hotel, retail and office assets, as well as others, including, without limitation, healthcare, student housing, senior living, data centers, manufactured housing and storage properties. As of the date of this prospectus, our real estate portfolio consists of multifamily, industrial, net leases, hotel, retail, office and other assets, including storage properties. See “Investments in Real Estate and Real Estate Debt.”

Q: What competitive strengths does the Adviser offer?

A: We believe our most powerful competitive strength is our affiliation with Blackstone, which is one of the largest buyers, sellers and managers of commercial real estate in the world. Blackstone Real Estate has been investing since 1991, and has total investor capital under management of \$174 billion representing approximately \$341 billion of debt and equity as of September 30, 2020. Blackstone oversees one of the world’s preeminent global real estate platforms, with 594 real estate professionals as of September 30, 2020 located in 11 cities, including New York, Los Angeles, London, Hong Kong, Mumbai and Sydney. We believe our long-term success in executing our investment strategy will be supported by Blackstone Real Estate’s competitive strengths, which include:

Extensive market and asset knowledge. Blackstone has been an extremely active investor in the U.S. real estate market for over 29 years. Blackstone Real Estate’s U.S. holdings include:

- 421 million square feet of industrial properties.
- 119,000 multifamily units.
- 47 million square feet of office properties.
- 91,000 hotel keys.
- 29 million square feet of retail properties.

This portfolio provides valuable real-time, proprietary market data that we expect will enable us to identify and act on market conditions and trends more rapidly than our competitors. The proprietary data generated by Blackstone Real Estate’s portfolio is expected to enable us to target specific themes with conviction and deploy significant amounts of discretionary capital.

A systematic and disciplined approach to acquiring and managing its real estate portfolio. Throughout its 29-year history, Blackstone Real Estate has relied on consistent processes to limit risks and take advantage

of intellectual capital across the firm. Blackstone Real Estate has one centralized investment committee (the “Investment Committee”) that meets weekly to review large new investments around the world. The committee discussions are led by Blackstone’s President and Chief Operating Officer and Blackstone Real Estate’s Global Co-Heads. The Investment Committee includes all other Senior Managing Directors in Blackstone Real Estate, as well as select senior executives of Blackstone. Smaller real estate investments are reviewed by a subset of the Investment Committee. The high level of interaction between the Investment Committee and investment professionals from the inception of a transaction to closing helps identify potential issues early and enables the team to more effectively streamline resources and workflows. Post-acquisition Blackstone Real Estate manages its real estate investments through proactive asset management, as well as periodic global asset reviews and valuation meetings.

Unparalleled relationships within the industry. The resources, relationships, and proprietary information of the Blackstone organization provide a deep sourcing network for new opportunities. We believe Blackstone Real Estate sees significantly more deal flow than most of its competitors as a result of its scale, its strong ties to major financial institutions, real estate brokers, and other institutional real estate investors, and its reputation for closing with speed and certainty.

Broad experience and tenure of its senior management. The 33 Senior Managing Directors in Blackstone Real Estate have been at the firm an average of 13 years, and have between 10 and 37 years of experience as of September 30, 2020. The Senior Managing Directors have a long history of working together and oversee a deeply integrated global business that relies on regular communication, regular asset and strategy reviews with the entire global team and relocations of professionals among its offices in order to effectively instill Blackstone Real Estate’s process and culture worldwide.

A reputation for executing large, complicated transactions with speed and certainty. Historically Blackstone Real Estate has faced less competition in large-scale transactions with multiple layers of complexity, due to the small number of real estate firms that are able to manage such transactions. This has enabled Blackstone to acquire assets and portfolios at attractive valuations. We believe Blackstone has earned a reputation in the market as the preeminent buyer of large, complex transactions because it is decisive and can close quickly. We believe this capability has benefited us in our acquisitions to date, including our acquisitions of a student housing portfolio consisting of 10,610 beds (the “EdR Student Housing Portfolio”) and a 64-million square foot income-generating, high quality, 95% leased industrial portfolio (the “Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio”).

Intense focus on asset management and value creation. Blackstone Real Estate aims to unlock value during its ownership through proactive asset management. Blackstone Real Estate recruits talented onsite managers for its investments, optimizes pricing strategies, controls costs, executes capital management projects, and seeks regulatory and zoning approvals needed to position assets for their highest and best use.

For more information regarding the Adviser and Blackstone Real Estate’s investment management business, see “Management—The Adviser and Blackstone” and “Investment Objectives and Strategies—Potential Competitive Strengths.”

Q: Why do you make real estate debt investments in addition to real estate investments?

A: Our real estate debt strategy is focused on generating current income and contributing to our overall net returns. Alongside our credit facilities and operating cash flow, our real estate debt investments may provide an additional source of liquidity. These liquidity sources are collectively used for cash management, satisfying any stock repurchases under our share repurchase plan and other purposes. We use the Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies team to assist with this portion of the portfolio. The Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies team leverages the competitive advantages of the broader Blackstone Real Estate platform and its own proprietary investment models to seek attractive real estate debt investment opportunities throughout the capital structure.

Our real estate debt investments focus on non-distressed public and private real estate debt, including, but not limited to, commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), real estate-related corporate credit, mortgages, loans, mezzanine and other forms of debt (including residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) and other residential credit), interests of collateralized debt obligation and collateralized loan obligation vehicles and equity interests in public and private entities that invest in real estate debt as one of their core businesses, and may also include derivatives. Our investments in real estate debt will be focused in the United States, but may also include investments issued or backed by real estate in Europe and certain other countries.

For a description of our current investments in real estate debt, see “Investments in Real Estate and Real Estate Debt.” See the “Investment Objectives and Strategies” section of this prospectus for a more detailed discussion of all of the types of investments we may make.

Q: What is a real estate investment trust, or REIT?

A: We elected to be taxed as a REIT beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2017 and each year since, and intend to continue to make such an election. In general, a REIT is a company that:

- combines the capital of many investors to acquire or provide financing for real estate assets;
- offers the benefits of a real estate portfolio under professional management;
- satisfies the various requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), including a requirement to distribute to stockholders at least 90% of its REIT taxable income each year; and
- is generally not subject to U.S. federal corporate income taxes on its net taxable income that it currently distributes to its stockholders, which substantially eliminates the “double taxation” (i.e., taxation at both the corporate and stockholder levels) that generally results from investments in a C corporation.

Q: What is a non-listed, perpetual-life REIT?

A: A non-listed REIT is a REIT whose shares are not listed for trading on a stock exchange or other securities market. We use the term “perpetual-life REIT” to describe an investment vehicle of indefinite duration, whose shares of common stock are intended to be sold by the REIT monthly on a continuous basis at a price generally equal to the REIT’s prior month’s NAV per share. In our perpetual-life structure, the investor may request that we repurchase their shares on a monthly basis, but we are not obligated to repurchase any shares and may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in our discretion. While we may consider a liquidity event at any time in the future, we currently do not intend to undertake such consideration until at least 2024, seven years after we launched our investment program, and we are not obligated by our charter or otherwise to effect a liquidity event at any time.

Q: How do you identify investments and make decisions on whether to acquire properties?

A: The Adviser has the authority to implement our investment strategy, as determined by, and subject to the direction of, our board of directors.

Blackstone believes it sees significantly more deal flow than most of its competitors as a result of its strong ties to major real estate owners and brokers, its track record of closing on investments to which it commits, and its fair and honest treatment of counterparties. Blackstone believes it has earned a reputation as the preeminent investor in the real estate market because of its capacity to underwrite and source large, complex transactions across multiple property sectors.

In addition, Blackstone Real Estate has developed a strong network of relationships with real estate owners, leading financial institutions, operating partners, senior business executives and government officials. These relationships provide market knowledge and form the backbone of its investment-sourcing network.

Blackstone has, and expects to continue to have, a significant volume of deal flow. Primary sources of Blackstone Real Estate transactions include:

- Relationships of individual Blackstone Senior Managing Directors and professionals;
- Major corporations, real estate owners and real estate operators with which Blackstone has worked in the past and that wish to divest assets or partner with Blackstone;
- Investment/commercial banks;
- Brokers/dealers; and
- Borrowers.

In Blackstone's opinion, its strong market position makes it attractive to potential sellers, which sometimes approach Blackstone on an off-market basis because Blackstone is one of the few firms that can manage large and complex property acquisitions. This market recognition gives Blackstone leverage to achieve better pricing when negotiating such transactions.

Q: Do you use leverage?

A: Yes. We use and expect to continue to use leverage. Our target leverage ratio is in the range of 60%. Our leverage ratio is measured by dividing (i) consolidated property-level and entity-level debt net of cash and loan-related restricted cash, by (ii) the asset value of real estate investments (measured using the greater of fair market value and cost) plus the equity in our settled real estate debt investments. There is, however, no limit on the amount we may borrow with respect to any individual property or portfolio.

We have also placed limits in our charter prohibiting us from borrowing more than 300% of our net assets, which approximates borrowing 75% of the cost of our investments. We may exceed this limit if a majority of our independent directors approves each borrowing in excess of the limit and we disclose the justification for doing so to our stockholders.

For additional disclosure regarding our leverage, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q incorporated herein by reference.

Financing a portion of the purchase price of our assets will allow us to broaden our portfolio by increasing the funds available for investment. Financing a portion, which may be substantial, of the purchase price is not free from risk. Using debt requires us to pay interest and principal, referred to as "debt service," all of which decrease the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders or other purposes. We may also be unable to refinance the debt at maturity on favorable or equivalent terms, if at all, exposing us to the potential risk of loss with respect to assets pledged as collateral for loans. Certain of our debt may be floating-rate and the effective interest rates on such debt will increase when the relevant interest benchmark (e.g., LIBOR) increases.

Q: Do your investment guidelines overlap with the objectives or guidelines of any of Blackstone's affiliates, and do any Blackstone affiliates receive priority with respect to certain investments?

A: Blackstone believes our investment objectives, guidelines and strategy are generally distinct from Other Blackstone Accounts (as defined below). Accordingly, we believe there has been to date, and expect there will continue to be, sufficient investment opportunities for us within our investment guidelines because of the scale of the real estate market. There will, however, be overlap of real estate and real estate debt investment opportunities with certain Other Blackstone Accounts that are actively investing and similar overlap with future Other Blackstone Accounts. This overlap will from time to time create conflicts of interest, which the Adviser and its affiliates will seek to manage in a fair and reasonable manner in their sole discretion in accordance with their prevailing policies and procedures.

With respect to Other Blackstone Accounts with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but that do not have priority over us, investment opportunities are allocated among us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures on a basis that the Adviser and its affiliates believe to be fair and reasonable in their sole discretion, which is generally pro rata based on relative available capital, subject to the following considerations: (i) any applicable investment objectives or focus of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (which, for us, includes our primary objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions), (ii) any investment limitations, parameters or contractual provisions of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (e.g., joint venture investments between us and an Other Blackstone Account must be on the same terms and satisfy the restrictions of all participants, such as lowest leverage targeted by any participant), (iii) the sector, geography/location, expected return profile, expected distribution rates, anticipated cash flows, expected stability or volatility of cash flows, leverage profile, risk profile, and other features of the applicable investment opportunity and its impact on portfolio concentration and diversification (including, but not limited to, (A) allocations necessary for us or Other Blackstone Accounts to maintain a particular concentration in a certain type of investment (e.g., if an Other Blackstone Account follows a liquid strategy pursuant to which it sells a type of investment more or less frequently than us and we or such Other Blackstone Account needs a non pro rata additional allocation to maintain a particular concentration in that type of investment) and (B) whether a particular fund already has its desired exposure to the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question), (iv) avoiding allocation that could result in de minimis or odd lot investments and (v) legal, tax, accounting, regulatory and other considerations deemed relevant by the Adviser and its affiliates (including, without limitation, maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act).

Currently, Other Blackstone Accounts invest in "core+" real estate and real estate-related assets in the United States and Canada (which are generally substantially stabilized assets generating relatively stable cash flow), with a focus on office, multifamily, industrial, retail and life sciences assets in major U.S. markets (together with other accounts with similar investment strategies, the "Private Core+ Accounts"). Blackstone believes there likely will be limited overlap of investment opportunities for us and the Private Core+ Accounts because of our primary investment objective of providing current income. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and the Private Core+ Accounts on the same terms, including at the lower leverage targeted by the Private Core+ Accounts, such investment will generally be allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above (including maintaining our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act). Certain Other Blackstone Accounts also invest in real estate debt with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours, but do not have priority over us. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, such investment will be allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above. To the extent we acquire properties through joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts, such investments will be allocated as described above, and we may be allocated interests in such joint ventures that are smaller than the interests of the Other Blackstone Accounts. Generally, we expect the level of control we have with respect to any joint venture will correspond to our economic interest in such joint venture.

Furthermore, certain of the Other Blackstone Accounts that invest in "opportunistic" real estate and real estate-related assets globally (which often are undermanaged assets and with higher potential for equity appreciation) have priority over us with respect to such investment opportunities (together with future accounts with similar investment strategies, the "Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts") and select investments (e.g., certain core+ life sciences investments) will be first offered to certain Other Blackstone Accounts (which we generally expect to have investment strategies distinct from ours but can overlap to some extent).

The Adviser and its affiliates calculate available capital, weigh the factors described above (which will not be weighted equally) and make other investment allocation decisions in accordance with their prevailing

policies and procedures in their sole discretion, taking into account a variety of considerations, which may include, without limitation, net asset value, any actual or anticipated allocations, expected future fundraising and uses of capital, applicable investment guidelines, excuse rights and investor preferences, any or all reserves, vehicle sizes, targeted amounts of securities as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates, geographic limitations and actual or anticipated capital needs or other factors determined by the Adviser and its affiliates. The manner in which our available capital is determined may differ from, or subsequently change with respect to, Other Blackstone Accounts. The amounts and forms of leverage utilized for investments will also be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their sole discretion. Any differences or adjustments with respect to the manner in which available capital is determined with respect to us or Other Blackstone Accounts may adversely impact our allocation of particular investment opportunities. There is no assurance that any conflicts arising out of the foregoing will be resolved in our favor. Blackstone is entitled to amend its policies and procedures at any time without prior notice or our consent.

“Other Blackstone Accounts” means investment funds, REITs, vehicles, accounts, products and/or other similar arrangements sponsored, advised, and/or managed by Blackstone or its affiliates, whether currently in existence or subsequently established (in each case, including any related successor funds, alternative vehicles, supplemental capital vehicles, surge funds, over-flow funds, co-investment vehicles and other entities formed in connection with Blackstone or its affiliates side-by-side or additional general partner investments with respect thereto).

Q: Do you acquire properties in joint ventures, including joint ventures with affiliates?

A: We have acquired properties through joint ventures with non-affiliated third parties and may in the future acquire properties through additional joint ventures, including joint ventures with affiliates of the Adviser. Any joint venture with an affiliate of the Adviser must be approved by a majority of our directors (including a majority of our independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on substantially the same, or more favorable, terms and conditions as those received by other joint venture partners. In many cases, we may not control the management of joint ventures in which we invest, but we may have the right to approve major decisions of the joint venture. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts.

Q: How is an investment in shares of your common stock different from listed REITs?

A: An investment in shares of our common stock generally differs from an investment in listed REITs in a number of ways, including:

- Shares of listed REITs are priced by the trading market, which is influenced generally by numerous factors, not all of which are related to the underlying value of the entity’s real estate assets and liabilities. The estimated value of our real estate assets and liabilities, rather than the trading market, will be used to determine our NAV.
- An investment in our shares has limited or no liquidity and our share repurchase plan may be modified, suspended or terminated. In contrast, an investment in a listed REIT is a liquid investment, as shares can be sold on an exchange at any time.
- Listed REITs are often self-managed, whereas our investment operations are managed by the Adviser, which is part of Blackstone Real Estate.
- Listed REITs may be reasonable alternatives to an investment in us and may be less costly and less complex with fewer and/or different risks than an investment in us. Transactions for listed securities often involve nominal or no commissions.

- Unlike the offering of a listed REIT, this offering has been registered in every state in which we are offering and selling shares. As a result of state-specific rules governing non-listed REITs, we include certain limits in our governing documents that are not typically provided for in the charter of a listed REIT. For example, our charter limits the fees we may pay to the Adviser and its affiliates, limits our ability to make certain investments, limits the aggregate amount we may borrow, requires our independent directors to approve certain actions and restricts our ability to indemnify our directors, the Adviser and its affiliates. A listed REIT does not typically provide for these restrictions within its charter. A listed REIT is, however, subject to the governance requirements of the exchange on which its stock is traded, including requirements relating to its board of directors, audit committee, independent director oversight of executive compensation and the director nomination process, code of conduct, shareholder meetings, related party transactions, shareholder approvals, and voting rights. Although we follow many of these same governance guidelines, there is no requirement that we follow all of them.

Q: For whom may an investment in your shares be appropriate?

A: An investment in our shares may be appropriate for you if you:

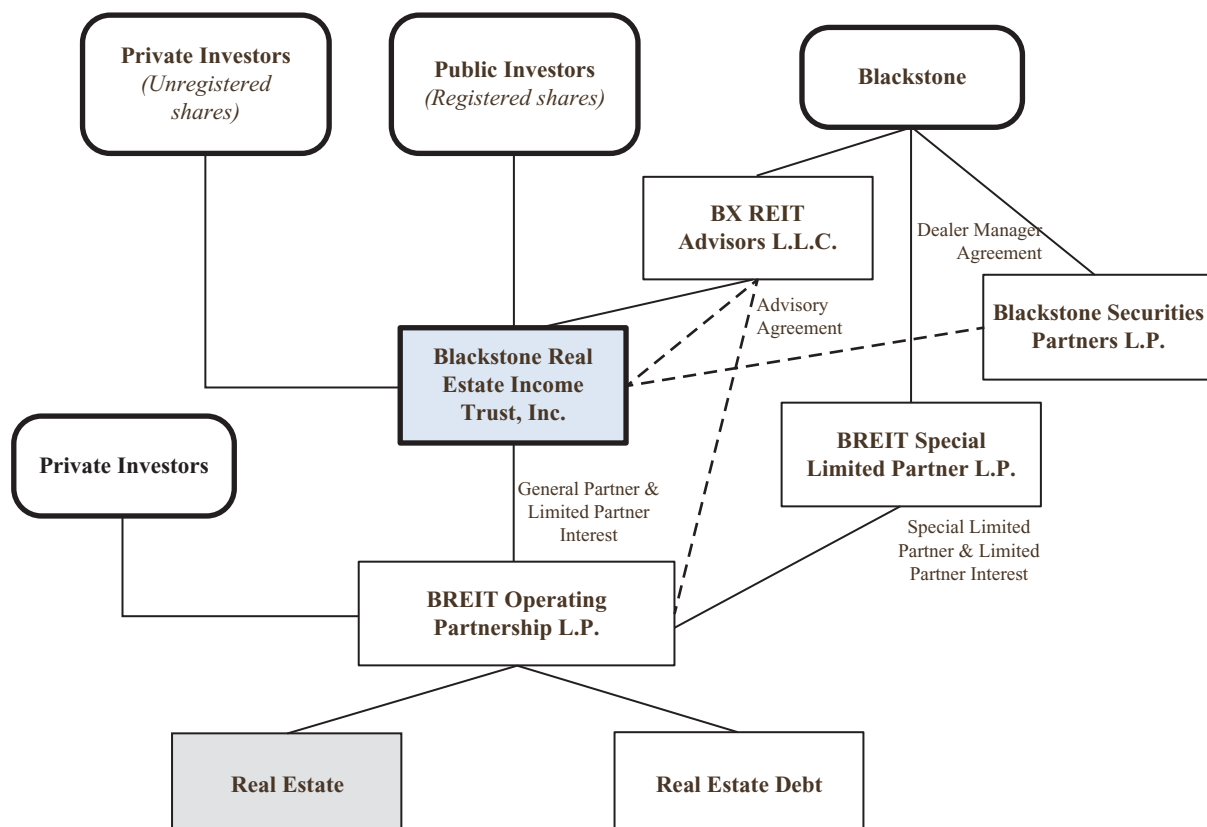
- meet the minimum suitability standards described above under “Suitability Standards;”
- seek to allocate a portion of your investment portfolio to a direct investment vehicle with an income-generating portfolio of mostly U.S. real estate and real estate debt;
- seek to receive current income through regular distribution payments;
- wish to obtain the potential benefit of long-term capital appreciation; and
- are able to hold your shares as a long-term investment and do not need liquidity from your investment quickly in the near future.

We cannot assure you that an investment in our shares will allow you to realize any of these objectives. An investment in our shares is only intended for investors who do not need the ability to sell their shares quickly in the future since we are not obligated to repurchase any shares of our common stock and may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in our discretion, and the opportunity to have your shares repurchased under our share repurchase plan may not always be available. See “Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations.”

Q: How do you structure the ownership and operation of your assets?

A: We own, and continue to plan to own, all or substantially all of our assets through the Operating Partnership. We are the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and BREIT Special Limited Partner L.P. (the “Special Limited Partner”), a Delaware limited partnership, with a general partner that is a subsidiary of Blackstone, owns a special limited partner interest in the Operating Partnership. In addition, each of the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner may elect to receive units in the Operating Partnership in lieu of cash for its management fee and performance participation interest, respectively. See “Compensation.” The Adviser and the Special Limited Partner may put these units back to the Operating Partnership and receive cash unless our board of directors determines that any such repurchase for cash would be prohibited by applicable law or the Operating Partnership’s partnership agreement, in which case such Operating Partnership units will be repurchased for shares of our common stock. The use of our Operating Partnership to hold all of our assets is referred to as an Umbrella Partnership Real Estate Investment Trust (UPREIT). Using an UPREIT structure may give us an advantage in acquiring properties from persons who want to defer recognizing a gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The following chart shows our current ownership structure and our relationship with Blackstone Real Estate, the Adviser, Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. (the “Dealer Manager”) and the Special Limited Partner.



Q: Are there any risks involved in buying your shares?

A: Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. If we are unable to effectively manage the impact of these risks, we may not meet our investment objectives and, therefore, you should purchase our shares only if you can afford a complete loss of your investment. An investment in shares of our common stock involves significant risks and is intended only for investors with a long-term investment horizon and who do not require immediate liquidity or guaranteed income. Some of the more significant risks relating to an investment in shares of our common stock include those listed below. The following is only a summary of the principal risks that may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The following should be read in conjunction with the more complete discussion of the risk factors we face, which are set forth in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus.

Risk Factor Summary

- Since there is no public trading market for shares of our common stock, repurchase of shares by us will likely be the only way to dispose of your shares. Our share repurchase plan 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 may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in our discretion. In addition, repurchases will be subject to available liquidity and other significant restrictions. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify, suspend or terminate our share repurchase plan if it deems

such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. As a result, our shares should be considered as having only limited liquidity and at times may be illiquid.

- We cannot guarantee that we will make distributions, and if we do we may fund such distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of our common stock or Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner, an affiliate of Blackstone), and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources.
- The purchase and repurchase price for shares of our common stock are generally based on our prior month's NAV (subject to material changes as described above) and are not based on any public trading market. While there will be independent valuations of our properties from time to time, the valuation 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 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, 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.
- Principal and interest payments on any borrowings will reduce the amount of funds available for distribution or investment in additional real estate assets.
- There are limits on the ownership and transferability of our shares. See "Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer."
- 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 The Blackstone Group 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 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 the Company, 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.
- 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.
- 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 the investments to adverse economic factors.
- Investing in commercial real estate assets involves certain risks, including but not limited to: 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.
- The outbreak of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") has had and may in the future have an adverse impact on our NAV, results of operations (including FFO, AFFO and FAD), cash flows and

fundraising, and may have an adverse impact on our ability to source new investments, obtain financing, fund distributions to stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests, among other factors.

See “Risk Factors.”

Q: What is the role of our board of directors?

A: We operate under the direction of our board of directors, the members of which are accountable to us and our stockholders as fiduciaries. We have nine directors, five of whom have been determined to be independent of us, the Adviser, Blackstone and its affiliates. Our independent directors are responsible for reviewing the performance of the Adviser and approving the compensation paid to the Adviser and its affiliates. Our directors are elected annually by our stockholders. The names and biographical information of our directors are provided under “Management—Directors and Executive Officers.”

Q: What is the difference between the Class T, Class S, Class D and Class I shares of common stock being offered?

A: We are offering to the public four classes of shares of our common stock, Class T shares, Class S shares, Class D shares and Class I shares. The differences among the share classes relate to upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and ongoing stockholder servicing fees. No upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees or stockholder servicing fees are paid with respect to Class I shares. See “Description of Capital Stock” and “Plan of Distribution” for a discussion of the differences between our Class T, Class S, Class D and Class I shares.

Assuming a constant net asset value per share of \$10.00 and assuming applicable stockholder servicing fees are paid until the 8.75% of gross proceeds limit described in “Compensation—Stockholder Servicing Fee” is reached, we expect that a one-time investment in 1,000 shares of each class of our shares (representing an aggregate net asset value of \$10,000 for each class) would be subject to the following upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees:

	<u>Upfront Selling Commissions</u>	<u>Dealer Manager Fees</u>	<u>Annual Stockholder Servicing Fees</u>	<u>Maximum Stockholder Servicing Fees Over Life of Investment (Length of Time)</u>	<u>Total (Length of Time)</u>
Class T	\$300	\$50	\$85	\$556 (7 years)	\$906 (7 years)
Class S	\$350	\$ 0	\$85	\$556 (7 years)	\$906 (7 years)
Class D	\$150	\$ 0	\$25	\$738 (30 years)	\$888 (30 years)
Class I	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Class T and Class S shares are available through brokerage and transaction-based accounts. Class D shares are generally available for purchase in this offering only (1) through fee-based programs, also known as wrap accounts, that provide access to Class D shares, (2) through participating broker-dealers that have alternative fee arrangements with their clients to provide access to Class D shares, (3) through transaction/ brokerage platforms at participating broker-dealers, (4) through certain registered investment advisers, (5) through bank trust departments or any other organization or person authorized to act in a fiduciary capacity for its clients or customers or (6) other categories of investors that we name in an amendment or supplement to this prospectus. Class I shares are generally available for purchase in this offering only (1) through fee-based programs, also known as wrap accounts, that provide access to Class I shares, (2) by endowments, foundations, pension funds and other institutional investors, (3) through participating broker-dealers that have alternative fee arrangements with their clients to provide access to Class I shares, (4) through certain registered investment advisers, (5) by our executive officers and directors and their immediate family members, as well as officers and employees of the Adviser, Blackstone or other affiliates

and their immediate family members, and joint venture partners, consultants and other service providers or (6) other categories of investors that we name in an amendment or supplement to this prospectus. In certain cases, where a holder of Class S, Class T or Class D shares exits a relationship with a participating broker-dealer for this offering and does not enter into a new relationship with a participating broker-dealer for this offering, such holder's shares may be exchanged into an equivalent NAV amount of Class I shares. Before making your investment decision, please consult with your investment adviser regarding your account type and the classes of common stock you may be eligible to purchase.

Certain participating broker-dealers may offer volume discounts, which would reduce upfront selling commissions and would therefore increase the length of time required for selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fee to reach 8.75% of gross proceeds. In the case of Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, a lower limit than 8.75% of gross proceeds may be used, as set forth in the applicable agreement between the Dealer Manager and a participating broker-dealer at the time such Class T shares were issued. See “—What fees do you pay to the Adviser and its affiliates?” and “Plan of Distribution—Underwriting Compensation—Upfront Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees.”

If you are eligible to purchase all four classes of shares, then in most cases you should consider Class I shares because Class I shares have no upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees or stockholder servicing fees, which will reduce the NAV or distributions of the other share classes. However, Class I shares will not receive stockholder services. If you are eligible to purchase Class T, Class S and Class D shares but not Class I shares, in most cases you should consider Class D shares because Class D shares have lower upfront selling commissions, no dealer manager fees and lower annual stockholder servicing fees. Investors should also inquire with their broker-dealer or financial representative about what additional fees may be charged with respect to the share class under consideration or with respect to the type of account in which the shares will be held, as that is also an important consideration when selecting a share class.

Q: What is the per share purchase price?

A: Each class of shares will be sold at the then-current transaction price, which is generally the prior month's NAV per share for such class, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. Although the offering price for shares of our common stock is generally based on the prior month's NAV per share, the NAV per share of such stock as of the date on which your purchase is settled may be significantly different. We may offer shares at a price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month's NAV per share, including by updating a previously disclosed offering price, in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month. Each class of shares may have a different NAV per share because stockholder servicing fees differ with respect to each class.

Q: How is your NAV per share calculated?

A: Our NAV is calculated monthly based on the net asset values of our investments (including securities investments), the addition of any other assets (such as cash on hand), and the deduction of any other liabilities. Altus Group U.S. Inc., a valuation firm, was selected by the Adviser and approved by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, to serve as our independent valuation advisor and review annual third-party appraisals of our properties.

In addition, we will update the valuations of our properties monthly, based on the most recent annual third-party appraisals and current market data and other relevant information, with review and confirmation for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor. Our NAV per share is calculated by an affiliate of State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”), a third-party firm that provides us with certain administrative and accounting services, and such calculation is reviewed and confirmed by the Adviser. However, the Adviser is ultimately responsible for the determination of our NAV.

NAV is not a measure used under generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (“GAAP”) and the valuations of and certain adjustments made to our assets and liabilities used in the determination of NAV will differ from GAAP. You should not consider NAV to be equivalent to stockholders’ equity or any other GAAP measure. See “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines” for more information regarding the calculation of our NAV per share of each class and how our properties and real estate debt will be valued.

Q: Is there any minimum investment required?

A: The minimum initial investment in Class T, Class S or Class D shares of our common stock is \$2,500, and the minimum subsequent investment in such shares is \$500 per transaction. The minimum initial investment in Class I shares of our common stock is \$1,000,000, and the minimum subsequent investment in such shares is \$500 per transaction, unless such minimums are waived by the Dealer Manager. The minimum subsequent investment amount does not apply to purchases made under our distribution reinvestment plan. In addition, our board of directors may elect to accept smaller investments in its discretion.

Q: What is a “best efforts” offering?

A: This public offering of common stock is being conducted on a “best efforts” basis. A “best efforts” offering means that the Dealer Manager and the participating brokers are only required to use their best efforts to sell the shares. When shares are offered to the public on a “best efforts” basis, no underwriter, broker-dealer or other person has a firm commitment or obligation to purchase any of the shares. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that any minimum number of shares will be sold.

Q: What is the expected term of this offering?

A: We have registered \$20,000,000,000 in shares of our common stock, in any combination of Class T shares, Class S shares, Class D shares and Class I shares, to be sold in our primary offering and up to \$4,000,000,000 in shares to be sold pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. It is our intent, however, to conduct a continuous offering for an indefinite period of time, by filing for additional offerings of our shares, subject to regulatory approval and continued compliance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and applicable state laws.

We will endeavor to take all reasonable actions to avoid interruptions in the continuous offering of our shares of common stock. There can be no assurance, however, that we will not need to suspend our continuous offering while the SEC and, where required, state securities regulators, review such filings for additional offerings of our stock until such filings are declared effective, if at all.

Q: When may I make purchases of shares and at what price?

A: Subscriptions to purchase our common stock may be made on an ongoing basis, but investors may only purchase our common stock pursuant to accepted subscription orders as of the first calendar day of each month (based on the prior month’s transaction price), and to be accepted, a subscription request must be received in good order at least five business days prior to the first calendar day of the month (unless waived by the Dealer Manager). The purchase price per share of each class will be equal to the then-current transaction price, which will generally be our prior month’s NAV per share for such class as of the last calendar day of such month, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. We may offer shares at a price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month’s NAV per share, including by updating a previously disclosed transaction price, in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month. See “How to Subscribe” for more details.

For example, if you wish to subscribe for shares of our common stock in October, your subscription request must be received in good order at least five business days before November 1. Generally, the offering price will equal the NAV per share of the applicable class as of the last calendar day of September, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. If accepted, your subscription will be effective on the first calendar day of November.

Q: When will the transaction price be available?

A: Generally, within 15 calendar days after the last calendar day of each month, we will determine our NAV per share for each share class as of the last calendar day of the prior month, which will generally be the transaction price for the then-current month for such share class. However, in certain circumstances, the transaction price will not be made available until a later time. We will disclose the transaction price for each month when available on our website at www.breit.com and in prospectus supplements filed with the SEC.

Generally, you will not be provided with direct notice of the transaction price when it becomes available. Therefore, if you wish to know the transaction price prior to your subscription being accepted you must check our website or our filings with the SEC prior to the time your subscription is accepted.

However, if the transaction price is not made available on or before the eighth business day before the first calendar day of the month (which is six business days before the earliest date we may accept subscriptions), or a previously disclosed transaction price for that month is changed, then we will provide notice of such transaction price (and the first day on which we may accept subscriptions) directly to subscribing investors when such transaction price is made available. In such cases, you will have at least three business days from delivery of such notice before your subscription is accepted. See “How to Subscribe.”

Q: May I withdraw my subscription request once I have made it?

A: Yes. Subscribers are not committed to purchase shares at the time their subscription orders are submitted and any subscription may be canceled at any time before the time it has been accepted. You may withdraw your purchase request by notifying the transfer agent, through your financial intermediary or directly on our toll-free, automated telephone line, 844-702-1299.

Q: When will my subscription be accepted?

A: Completed subscription requests will not be accepted by us before the later of (i) two business days before the first calendar day of each month and (ii) three business days after we make the transaction price (including any subsequent revised transaction price) publicly available by posting it on our website at www.breit.com and filing a prospectus supplement with the SEC (or in certain cases after we have delivered notice of such price directly to you as discussed above). As a result, you will have a minimum of three business days after the transaction price for that month has been disclosed to withdraw your request before you are committed to purchase the shares.

Q: Will I receive distributions and how often?

A: We have declared, and intend to continue to declare, monthly distributions as authorized by our board of directors (or a duly authorized committee of the board of directors) and have paid, and intend to continue to pay, such distributions to stockholders of record on a monthly basis. We commenced paying distributions in April 2017 and have paid distributions each month since such date. Any distributions we make are at the discretion of our board of directors, considering factors such as our earnings, cash flow, capital needs and general financial condition and the requirements of Maryland law. As a result, our distribution rates and payment frequency may vary from time to time. Share repurchases under our share repurchase plan are

effectuated as of the opening of the last calendar day of each month and we have historically declared monthly distributions with a record date as of the close of business of the last calendar day of each month. You will not be entitled to receive a distribution if your shares are repurchased prior to the applicable time of the record date.

Our board of directors' discretion as to the payment of distributions will be directed, in substantial part, by its determination to cause us to comply with the REIT requirements. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we generally are required to make aggregate annual distributions to our stockholders of at least 90% of our REIT taxable income determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding net capital gains. See "Description of Capital Stock—Distribution Policy" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

The per share amount of distributions on Class T, Class S, Class D and Class I shares generally differ because of different class-specific stockholder servicing fees that are deducted from the gross distributions for each share class. Specifically, distributions on Class T and Class S shares will be lower than Class D shares, and Class D shares will be lower than Class I shares because we are required to pay higher ongoing stockholder servicing fees with respect to the Class T and Class S shares (compared to Class D shares and Class I shares) and we are required to pay higher ongoing stockholder servicing fees with respect to Class D shares (compared to Class I shares).

There is no assurance we will pay distributions in any particular amount, if at all. We may fund any distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of our common stock or Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner, an affiliate of Blackstone), and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources. The extent to which we pay distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations will depend on various factors, including the level of participation in our distribution reinvestment plan, the extent to which the Adviser elects to receive its management fee in Class I shares or Class I units and the Special Limited Partner elects to receive distributions on its performance participation interest in Class I units or Class B units, how quickly we invest the proceeds from this and any future offering and the performance of our investments, including our real estate debt portfolio. Funding distributions from the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or proceeds of this offering will result in us having less funds available to acquire properties or other real estate-related investments. As a result, the return you realize on your investment may be reduced. Doing so may also negatively impact our ability to generate cash flows. Likewise, funding distributions from the sale of additional securities will dilute your interest in us on a percentage basis and may impact the value of your investment especially if we sell these securities at prices less than the price you paid for your shares.

Q: Will the distributions I receive be taxable as ordinary income?

A: Generally, distributions that you receive, including cash distributions that are reinvested pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan, will be taxed as ordinary income to the extent they are paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Dividends received from REITs are generally not eligible to be taxed at the lower U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to individuals for "qualified dividends" from C corporations (i.e., corporations generally subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax). However, under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "Tax Reform Bill"), commencing with taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and continuing through 2025, individual taxpayers may be entitled to claim a deduction in determining their taxable income of 20% of ordinary REIT dividends (dividends other than capital gain dividends and dividends attributable to certain qualified dividend income received by us), which temporarily reduces the effective tax rate on such dividends.

We may designate a portion of distributions as capital gain dividends taxable at capital gain rates to the extent we recognize net capital gains from sales of assets. In addition, a portion of your distributions may be considered return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Amounts considered a return of capital

generally will not be subject to tax, but will instead reduce the tax basis of your investment. This, in effect, defers a portion of your tax until your shares are repurchased, you sell your shares or we are liquidated, at which time you generally will be taxed at capital gains rates. Because each investor's tax position is different, you should consult with your tax advisor. In particular, non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors regarding potential withholding taxes on distributions that you receive. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Q: May I reinvest my cash distributions in additional shares?

A: Yes. We have adopted a distribution reinvestment plan whereby stockholders (other than Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and Washington investors and clients of certain participating broker-dealers that do not permit automatic enrollment in our distribution reinvestment plan) will have their cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless they elect to receive their distributions in cash. Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and Washington investors and clients of certain participating broker-dealers that do not permit automatic enrollment in our distribution reinvestment plan will automatically receive their distributions in cash unless they elect to have their cash distributions reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. If you participate in our distribution reinvestment plan, the cash distributions attributable to the class of shares that you own will be automatically invested in additional shares of the same class. The purchase price for shares purchased under our distribution reinvestment plan will be equal to the transaction price for such shares at the time the distribution is payable. Stockholders will not pay upfront selling commissions when purchasing shares under our distribution reinvestment plan; however, all outstanding Class T, Class S and Class D shares, including those purchased under our distribution reinvestment plan, will be subject to ongoing stockholder servicing fees. Participants may terminate their participation in the distribution reinvestment plan with ten business days' prior written notice to us. See "Description of Capital Stock—Distribution Reinvestment Plan" for more information regarding the reinvestment of distributions you may receive from us. For the complete terms of the distribution reinvestment plan, see Appendix A to this prospectus.

Q: Can I request that my shares be repurchased?

A: Yes. However, while stockholders may request on a monthly basis that we repurchase all or any portion of their shares pursuant to our share repurchase plan, we are not obligated to repurchase any shares and may choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month in our discretion. In addition, our ability to fulfill repurchase requests is subject to a number of limitations. As a result, share repurchases may not be available each month. Under our share repurchase plan, to the extent we choose to repurchase shares in any particular month, we will only repurchase shares as of the opening of the last calendar day of that month (each such date, a "Repurchase Date"). Repurchases will be made at the transaction price in effect on the Repurchase Date, except that shares that have not been outstanding for at least one year will be repurchased at 95% of the transaction price (an "Early Repurchase Deduction"). The one-year holding period is measured as of the subscription closing date immediately following the prospective repurchase date. Additionally, stockholders who have received shares of our common stock in exchange for their Operating Partnership units may include the period of time such stockholder held such Operating Partnership units for purposes of calculating the holding period for such shares of our common stock. The Early Repurchase Deduction may only be waived in the case of repurchase requests arising from the death or qualified disability of the holder. To have your shares repurchased, your repurchase request and required documentation must be received in good order by 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on the second to last business day of the applicable month. Settlements of share repurchases will be made within three business days of the Repurchase Date. The Early Repurchase

Deduction will not apply to shares acquired through our distribution reinvestment plan. An investor may withdraw its repurchase request by notifying the transfer agent before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on the last business day of the applicable month.

The aggregate NAV of total repurchases of Class T, Class S, Class D and Class I shares (including repurchases at certain non-U.S. investor access funds primarily created to hold shares of our common stock but excluding any Early Repurchase Deduction applicable to the repurchased shares) is limited to no more than 2% of our aggregate NAV per month (measured using the aggregate NAV as of the end of the immediately preceding month) and no more than 5% of our aggregate NAV per calendar quarter (measured using the average aggregate NAV as of the end of the immediately preceding three months).

In the event that we determine to repurchase some but not all of the shares submitted for repurchase during any month, shares repurchased at the end of the month will be repurchased on a pro rata basis. All unsatisfied repurchase requests must be resubmitted after the start of the next month or quarter, or upon the recommencement of the share repurchase plan, as applicable.

Our approach to portfolio construction is to maintain a portfolio consisting predominantly of income-generating, stabilized real estate investments and to a lesser extent in real estate debt investments, cash, cash equivalents and other short-term investments. Real estate investments cannot generally be readily liquidated without impacting our ability to realize full value upon their disposition. The real estate debt portfolio was designed as a feature of our investment program to provide current income and contribute to our overall net returns and, alongside our credit facilities and operating cash flow, as an additional source of liquidity for our share repurchase plan, cash management and other purposes. We may fund repurchase requests from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of our common stock or Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner), and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources. Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real estate or other investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then we may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify, suspend or terminate our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. If the transaction price for the applicable month is not made available by the tenth business day prior to the last business day of the month (or is changed after such date), then no repurchase requests will be accepted for such month and stockholders who wish to have their shares repurchased the following month must resubmit their repurchase requests. See “Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations.”

Q: Will I be notified of how my investment is doing?

A: Yes. We will provide you with periodic updates on the performance of your investment with us, including:

- three quarterly financial reports and investor statements;
- an annual report;
- in the case of certain U.S. stockholders, an annual Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) Form 1099-DIV or IRS Form 1099-B, if required, and, in the case of non-U.S. stockholders, an annual IRS Form 1042-S;
- confirmation statements (after transactions affecting your balance, except reinvestment of distributions in us and certain transactions through minimum account investment or withdrawal programs); and

- a quarterly statement providing material information regarding your participation in the distribution reinvestment plan and an annual statement providing tax information with respect to income earned on shares under the distribution reinvestment plan for the calendar year.

Depending on legal requirements, we may post this information on our website, www.breit.com, or provide this information to you via U.S. mail or other courier, electronic delivery, or some combination of the foregoing. Information about us will also be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Our monthly NAV per share for each class will be posted on our website promptly after it has become available.

Q: What fees do you pay to the Adviser and its affiliates?

A: We pay the Adviser, the Special Limited Partner, the Dealer Manager and their affiliates the fees and expense reimbursements described below in connection with performing services for us.

We do not intend to pay the Adviser or its affiliates any separate fees for property acquisitions, dispositions, financings (except interest and other payments to the lender in cases where the lender is an affiliate of the Adviser) or development, or adopt a long-term incentive plan, although our charter permits us to do so, subject to certain limitations. We do, however, reimburse the Adviser and its affiliates for out-of-pocket and other expenses related to the foregoing activities to the extent such expenses are paid by the Adviser and its affiliates.

<u>Type of Compensation and Recipient</u>	<u>Determination of Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Amount</u>
<i>Organization and Offering Activities</i>		
Upfront Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees— <i>The Dealer Manager</i>	<p>The Dealer Manager is entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 3.0%, and upfront dealer manager fees of 0.5%, of the transaction price of each Class T share sold in the primary offering, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. The Dealer Manager is entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 3.5% of the transaction price of each Class S share sold in the primary offering. The Dealer Manager may be entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 1.5% of the transaction price of each Class D share sold in the primary offering. The Dealer Manager anticipates that all or a portion of the upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees will be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.</p> <p>No upfront selling commissions or dealer manager fees are paid with respect to purchases of Class I shares or shares of any class sold pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan.</p>	<p>The actual amount will depend on the number of Class T, Class S and Class D shares sold and the transaction price of each Class T, Class S and Class D share. Aggregate upfront selling commissions will equal approximately \$396.7 million if we sell the maximum amount in our primary offering, and aggregate dealer manager fees will equal approximately \$4.8 million if we sell the maximum amount in our primary offering, assuming payment of the full upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees (with a split for Class T shares of 3.0% and 0.5%, respectively), that 5%, 50% and 10% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of each of Class T, Class S and Class D shares, respectively, and that the transaction prices of our Class T, Class S and Class D shares remain constant at \$10.00.</p>

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
Stockholder Servicing Fees— <i>The Dealer Manager</i>	<p>Subject to FINRA limitations on underwriting compensation, we pay the Dealer Manager selling commissions over time as stockholder servicing fees for ongoing services rendered to stockholders by participating broker-dealers or broker-dealers servicing investors' accounts, referred to as servicing broker-dealers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with respect to our outstanding Class T shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class T shares, consisting of an advisor stockholder servicing fee of 0.65% per annum, and a dealer stockholder servicing fee of 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class T shares, however, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares; with respect to our outstanding Class S shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class S shares; and with respect to our outstanding Class D shares equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class D shares. <p>We do not pay a stockholder servicing fee with respect to our outstanding Class I shares.</p> <p>The stockholder servicing fees are paid monthly in arrears. The Dealer Manager reallocs (pays) all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees to participating broker-dealers and servicing broker-dealers for ongoing stockholder services performed by such broker-dealers, and will waive stockholder servicing fees to the extent a broker-dealer is not eligible to receive it for failure to provide such services. Because the stockholder servicing fees are calculated based on our NAV for our Class T, Class S and Class D shares, they will reduce the NAV or, alternatively, the distributions payable, with respect to the shares of each such class, including shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan.</p>	<p>Actual amounts depend upon the per share NAVs of our Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares, the number of Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares purchased and when such shares are purchased. For Class T shares, the stockholder servicing fees will equal approximately \$8.2 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount. For Class S shares, the stockholder servicing fees will equal approximately \$82.1 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount. For Class D shares, the stockholder servicing fees will equal approximately \$4.9 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount. In each case, we are assuming that, in our primary offering, 5% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of Class T shares, 50% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of Class S shares and 10% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of Class D shares, that the NAV per share of our Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares remains constant at \$10.00 and none of our stockholders participate in our distribution reinvestment plan.</p>

**Type of
Compensation
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Determination of Amount

Estimated Amount

We will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to any Class T share, Class S share or Class D share held in a stockholder's account at the end of the month in which the Dealer Manager in conjunction with the transfer agent determines that total upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares held by such stockholder within such account would exceed, in the aggregate, 8.75% (or, in the case of Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, a lower limit as set forth in the applicable agreement between the Dealer Manager and a participating broker-dealer at the time such Class T shares were issued) of the gross proceeds from the sale of such shares (including the gross proceeds of any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan with respect thereto) (collectively, the "Fee Limit"). At the end of such month, each such Class T share, Class S share or Class D share will convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares), with an equivalent aggregate NAV as such share (the "Share Conversion"). Although we cannot predict the length of time over which the stockholder servicing fee will be paid due to potential changes in the NAV of our shares, this fee would be paid with respect to a Class T share (in the case of a limit of 8.75% of gross proceeds) or Class S share over approximately 7 years from the date of purchase and with respect to a Class D share over approximately 30 years from the date of purchase, assuming payment of the full upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, opting out of the distribution reinvestment plan and a constant NAV of \$10.00 per share. Under these assumptions, if a stockholder holds his or her shares for these time periods, this fee with respect to a Class T share or Class S share would total approximately \$0.91 and with respect to a Class D share would total approximately \$0.89.

In addition, we will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee on the Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares on the earlier to occur of the following: (i) a listing of Class I shares, (ii) our merger or consolidation with or into another entity, or the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets or (iii) the date following the completion of the primary portion of this offering on

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
Organization and Offering Expense Reimbursement— <i>The Adviser</i>	<p>which, in the aggregate, underwriting compensation from all sources in connection with this offering, including upfront selling commissions, the stockholder servicing fee and other underwriting compensation, is equal to 10% of the gross proceeds from our primary offering.</p> <p>For a description of the services required from the participating broker-dealer or servicing broker-dealer, see the “Plan of Distribution—Underwriting Compensation—Stockholder Servicing Fees—Class T, Class S and Class D Shares.”</p> <p>We reimburse the Adviser for any organization and offering expenses associated with this offering that it incurs on our behalf (including legal, accounting, printing, mailing, subscription processing and filing fees and expenses, reasonable bona fide due diligence expenses of participating broker-dealers supported by detailed and itemized invoices, costs in connection with preparing sales materials, design and website expenses, fees and expenses of our escrow agent and transfer agent, and expense reimbursements for actual costs incurred by employees of the Dealer Manager in the performance of wholesaling activities, but excluding upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and the stockholder servicing fee) as and when incurred. The Adviser currently pays wholesaling compensation expenses and certain related expenses of persons associated with the Dealer Manager without reimbursement from us.</p> <p>In connection with our prior public offering, the Adviser advanced \$10.2 million of organization and offering expenses to us through December 31, 2017. We are reimbursing the Adviser these expenses ratably over a 60 month period which began on January 1, 2018. After the termination of the primary offering and again after termination of the offering under our distribution reinvestment plan, the Adviser has agreed to reimburse us to the extent that the organization and offering expenses that we incur exceed 15% of our gross proceeds from the applicable offering.</p>	<p>We estimate our organization and offering expenses to be approximately \$16.5 million if we sell the maximum offering amount.</p>
Acquisition Expense	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Investment Activities</i></p> <p>We do not intend to pay the Adviser any acquisition, financing (except interest payments to the lender in cases where the lender is an affiliate of the Adviser) or</p>	<p>Actual amounts are dependent upon actual expenses incurred</p>

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
Reimbursement— <i>The Adviser</i>	other similar fees in connection with making investments. We will, however, reimburse the Adviser for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the selection and acquisition of properties and real estate debt, whether or not such investments are acquired, and make payments to third parties or certain of the Adviser’s affiliates in connection with making investments as described in “—Fees from Other Services” below.	and, therefore, cannot be determined at this time.
<i>Operational Activities</i>		
Management Fee— <i>The Adviser</i>	<p>We pay the Adviser a management fee equal to 1.25% of NAV per annum payable monthly. Additionally, to the extent that our Operating Partnership issues Operating Partnership units to parties other than us, our Operating Partnership will pay the Adviser a management fee equal to 1.25% of the NAV of the Operating Partnership attributable to such Operating Partnership units not held by us per annum payable monthly.</p> <p>The management fee may be paid, at the Adviser’s election, in cash, Class I shares or Class I units of our Operating Partnership. To the extent that the Adviser elects to receive any portion of its management fee in Class I shares or Class I units of our Operating Partnership, we may repurchase such Class I shares or Class I units of our Operating Partnership from the Adviser at a later date. Shares of our Class I common stock and Class I units of our Operating Partnership obtained by the Adviser will not be subject to the repurchase limits of our share repurchase plan or any Early Repurchase Deduction. The Operating Partnership will repurchase any such Operating Partnership units for cash unless our board of directors determines that any such repurchase for cash would be prohibited by applicable law or the Operating Partnership’s partnership agreement, in which case such Operating Partnership units will be repurchased for shares of our common stock with an equivalent aggregate NAV. The Adviser and the Special Limited Partner will have the option of exchanging Class I shares for an equivalent aggregate NAV amount of Class T, Class S or Class D shares and will have registration rights with respect to shares of our common stock.</p>	<p>Actual amounts of the management fee depend upon our aggregate NAV. The management fee attributed to the shares sold in this offering will equal approximately \$245.0 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount in our primary offering, assuming that the NAV per share of our Class S, Class T, Class D and Class I shares remains constant at \$10.00 and before giving effect to any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan.</p> <p>Actual amounts of out-of-pocket expenses paid by the Adviser that we reimburse are dependent upon actual expenses incurred and, therefore, cannot be determined at this time.</p>

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
Performance Participation Allocation— <i>The Special Limited Partner</i>	<p>In addition to the organization and offering expense and acquisition expense reimbursements described above, we will reimburse the Adviser for out-of-pocket costs and expenses it incurs in connection with the services it provides to us, including, but not limited to, (1) the actual cost of goods and services used by us and obtained from third parties, including fees paid to administrators, consultants, attorneys, technology providers and other service providers, and brokerage fees paid in connection with the purchase and sale of investments and securities, and (2) expenses of managing and operating our properties, whether payable to an affiliate or a non-affiliated person. See “Management—The Advisory Agreement—Management Fee, Performance Participation and Expense Reimbursements.”</p> <p>So long as the Advisory Agreement has not been terminated, the Special Limited Partner holds a performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership that entitles it to receive an allocation from our Operating Partnership equal to 12.5% of the Total Return, subject to a 5% Hurdle Amount and a High Water Mark, with a Catch-Up (each term as defined herein). Such allocation is made annually and accrues monthly.</p> <p>For a detailed explanation of how the performance participation allocation is calculated, see “Summary of Our Operating Partnership Agreement—Special Limited Partner Interest.” For a hypothetical calculation of the performance participation calculation, see “Compensation—Performance Participation Allocation Example.”</p>	<p>Actual amounts of the performance participation depend upon the Operating Partnership’s actual annual total return and, therefore, cannot be calculated at this time.</p>
Fees from Other Services— <i>Affiliates of the Adviser</i>	<p>We retain certain of the Adviser’s affiliates, from time to time, for services relating to our investments or our operations, which may include accounting and audit services (including valuation support services), account management services, corporate secretarial services, data management services, directorship services, information technology services, finance/budget services, human resources, judicial processes, legal services, operational services, risk management services, tax services, treasury services, loan management services, construction management services, property management services, leasing</p>	<p>Actual amounts depend on to what extent affiliates of the Adviser are actually engaged to perform such services.</p>

**Type of
Compensation
and Recipient**

Determination of Amount

Estimated Amount

services, property, title and/or other types of insurance and related services, transaction support services, transaction consulting services and other similar operational matters. Our Operating Partnership or its subsidiary may also issue equity incentive compensation to certain employees of such affiliates for services provided. Any compensation paid to the Adviser's affiliates for any such services will not reduce the management fee or performance participation allocation. Any such arrangements will be at or below market rates. For more information about such services, please see "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest—The Adviser may face conflicts of interest in choosing our service providers and certain service providers may provide services to the Dealer Manager, the Adviser or Blackstone on more favorable terms than those payable by us."

In calculating our management fee, we use our NAV before giving effect to accruals for the management fee, performance participation allocation, stockholder servicing fees or distributions payable on our shares. In calculating our stockholder servicing fee, we will use our NAV before giving effect to accruals for the stockholder servicing fee or distributions payable on our shares.

Our Total Operating Expenses, including any performance participation allocation made to the Special Limited Partner with respect to its performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership, will be limited during any four fiscal quarters to the greater of (a) 2.0% of our Average Invested Assets or (b) 25.0% of our Net Income. This limit may be exceeded only if our independent directors have made a finding that, based on such unusual and non-recurring factors as they deem sufficient, a higher level of expenses is justified, and such finding is recorded in the minutes of a meeting of the independent directors. For purposes of these limits:

- "Total Operating Expenses" are all costs and expenses paid or incurred by us, as determined under generally accepted accounting principles, including the management fee and the performance participation, but excluding: (i) the expenses of raising capital such as organization and offering expenses, legal, audit, accounting, underwriting, brokerage, listing, registration and other fees, printing and other such expenses and taxes incurred in connection with the issuance, distribution, transfer, registration and listing of our capital stock, (ii) property-level expenses incurred at each property, (iii) interest payments, (iv) taxes, (v) non-cash expenditures such as depreciation, amortization and bad debt reserves, (vi) incentive fees paid in compliance with our charter, (vii) acquisition fees and acquisition expenses related to the selection and acquisition of assets, whether or not a property is actually acquired, (viii) real estate commissions on the sale of property and (ix) other fees and expenses connected with the acquisition, disposition, management and ownership of real estate interests, mortgage loans or other property (including the costs of foreclosure, insurance premiums, legal services, maintenance, repair and improvement of property).
- "Average Invested Assets" means, for any period, the average of the aggregate book value of our assets, invested, directly or indirectly, in equity interests in and loans secured by real estate, including all properties, mortgages and real estate-related securities and consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures or other partnerships, before deducting depreciation, amortization, impairments, bad debt

reserves or other non-cash reserves, computed by taking the average of such values at the end of each month during such period.

- “Net Income” means, for any period, total revenues applicable to such period, less the total expenses applicable to such period other than additions to, or allowances for, non-cash charges such as depreciation, amortization, impairments and reserves for bad debt or other similar non-cash reserves.

See “Management—The Advisory Agreement—Management Fee, Performance Participation and Expense Reimbursements.”

Q: What are your policies related to conflicts of interests with Blackstone and its affiliates?

A: *Businesses or Services Provided by the Adviser to Others.* The Advisory Agreement provides that it does not (i) prevent the Adviser or any of its affiliates, officers, directors or employees from engaging in other businesses or from rendering services of any kind to any other person or entity, whether or not the investment objectives or guidelines of any such other person or entity are similar to those of ours, including, without limitation, the sponsoring, closing and/or managing of any Other Blackstone Accounts, (ii) in any way bind or restrict the Adviser or any of its affiliates, officers, directors or employees from buying, selling or trading any securities or commodities for their own accounts or for the account of others for whom the Adviser or any of its affiliates, officers, directors or employees may be acting or (iii) prevent the Adviser or any of its affiliates from receiving fees or other compensation or profits from activities described in clauses (i) or (ii) above which shall be for the Adviser’s (and/or its affiliates’) sole benefit. In particular, there will be overlap of real estate and real estate debt investment opportunities with certain Other Blackstone Accounts that are actively investing and similar overlap with future Other Blackstone Accounts.

Allocation of Future Investment Opportunities. The Advisory Agreement acknowledges that, while information and recommendations supplied to us shall, in the Adviser’s reasonable and good faith judgment, be appropriate under the circumstances and in light of our investment guidelines, such information and recommendations may be different in certain material respects from the information and recommendations supplied by the Adviser or its affiliates to others (including, for greater certainty, the Other Blackstone Accounts and their investors, as described below). In addition, as acknowledged in the Advisory Agreement, affiliates of the Adviser advise and/or manage one or more Other Blackstone Accounts and we expect will in the future sponsor, advise and/or manage additional Other Blackstone Accounts. This overlap will from time to time create conflicts of interest. Additionally, in certain circumstances investment opportunities suitable for us will not be presented to us and there will be one or more investment opportunities where our participation is restricted.

Currently, Private Core+ Accounts invest in “core+” real estate and real estate-related assets in the United States and Canada (which are generally substantially stabilized assets generating relatively stable cash flow), with a focus on office, multifamily, industrial, retail and life sciences assets in major U.S. markets. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and the Private Core+ Accounts on the same terms, including at the lower leverage targeted by the Private Core+ Accounts, such investment will generally be allocated in accordance with Blackstone’s prevailing policies and procedures described above (including maintaining our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act). See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest—Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns.”

Furthermore, the Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts invest in “opportunistic” real estate and real estate-related assets globally (which often are undermanaged assets and with higher potential for equity appreciation) and have priority over us with respect to such investment opportunities and had approximately \$14.5 billion of unused capital commitments as of September 30, 2020. Other Blackstone Accounts having priority over us will result in fewer investment opportunities being made available to us.

Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, we have acknowledged and/or agreed that (i) as part of Blackstone's or its affiliates' regular businesses, personnel of the Adviser and its affiliates will from time to time work on other projects and matters (including with respect to one or more Other Blackstone Accounts), and that conflicts will from time to time arise with respect to the allocation of personnel between us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts and/or the Adviser and such other affiliates, (ii) unless prohibited by our charter, Other Blackstone Accounts may invest, from time to time, in investments in which we also invest (including at a different level of an issuer's capital structure (e.g., an investment by an Other Blackstone Account in a debt or mezzanine interest with respect to the same portfolio entity in which we own an equity interest or vice versa) or in a different tranche of equity or debt with respect to an issuer in which we have an interest) and while Blackstone and its affiliates will seek to resolve any such conflicts in a fair and reasonable manner (subject to any priorities of Other Blackstone Accounts) in accordance with its prevailing policies and procedures with respect to conflicts resolution among Other Blackstone Accounts generally, such transactions are not required to be presented to our board of directors or any committee thereof for approval (unless otherwise required by our charter or investment guidelines), and there can be no assurance that any conflicts will be resolved in our favor, (iii) we will from time to time pay fees to the Adviser and its affiliates, including portfolio entities of Other Blackstone Accounts, for providing various services described in this prospectus, as updated from time to time (the "Services"), including those described under "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest—The Adviser may face conflicts of interests in choosing our service providers and certain service providers may provide services to the Dealer Manager, the Adviser or Blackstone on more favorable terms than those payable by us," (iv) the Adviser's affiliates will from time to time receive fees from portfolio entities or other issuers for the Services, and while such fees may give rise to conflicts of interest we will not receive the benefit of any such fees, and (v) the terms and conditions of the governing agreements of such Other Blackstone Accounts (including with respect to the economic, reporting, and other rights afforded to investors in such Other Blackstone Accounts) are materially different from the terms and conditions applicable to us and our stockholders, and neither we nor any of our stockholders (in such capacity) shall have the right to receive the benefit of any such different terms applicable to investors in such Other Blackstone Accounts as a result of an investment in us or otherwise. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is required to keep our board of directors reasonably informed on a periodic basis in connection with the foregoing.

Transactions with any Blackstone Account or Affiliate. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, and subject to applicable law, the Adviser is not permitted to consummate on our behalf any transaction that involves (i) the sale of any investment to or (ii) the acquisition of any investment from Blackstone, any Blackstone Account or any of their affiliates unless such transaction is approved by a majority of our directors, including a majority of independent directors, not otherwise interested in such transaction as being fair and reasonable to us. In addition, for any such acquisition by us, our purchase price will be limited to the cost of the property to the affiliate, including acquisition-related expenses, or if substantial justification exists, the current appraised value of the property as determined by an independent expert. In addition, we may enter into joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts, or with Blackstone, the Adviser, one or more of our directors, or any of their respective affiliates, only if a majority of our directors (including a majority of our independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on substantially the same, or more favorable, terms and conditions as those received by other affiliate joint venture partners. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, it is agreed that the Adviser will seek to resolve any conflicts of interest in a fair and reasonable manner (subject to any priorities of Other Blackstone Accounts) in accordance with its prevailing policies and procedures with respect to conflicts resolution among Other Blackstone Accounts generally, but only those transactions set forth in this paragraph will be expressly required to be presented for approval to the independent directors of our board of directors or any committee thereof (unless otherwise required by our charter or our investment guidelines).

Corporate Opportunities. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution that provides, subject to certain exceptions, that none of Blackstone or its affiliates, our directors or any person our directors control will be required to refrain directly or indirectly from engaging in any business opportunities, including any business opportunities in the same or similar business activities or lines of business in which we or any of our affiliates may from time to time be engaged or propose to engage, or from competing with us, and that we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any such business opportunities, unless offered to a person in his or her capacity as one of our directors or officers and intended exclusively for us or any of our subsidiaries.

Q: Are there any limitations on the level of ownership of shares?

A: Our charter contains restrictions on the number of shares any one person or group may own. Specifically, our charter will not permit any person or group to own more than 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding common stock or of our outstanding capital stock of all classes or series, and attempts to acquire our common stock or our capital stock of all other classes or series in excess of these 9.9% limits would not be effective without an exemption from these limits (prospectively or retroactively) by our board of directors. These limits may be further reduced if our board of directors waives these limits for certain holders. See “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer.” These restrictions are designed, among other purposes, to enable us to comply with ownership restrictions imposed on REITs by the Code, and may have the effect of preventing a third party from engaging in a business combination or other transaction even if doing so would result in you receiving a “premium” for your shares. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to This Offering and Our Organizational Structure” for additional discussion regarding restrictions on share ownership.

Q: Are there any ERISA considerations in connection with an investment in our shares?

A: The section of this prospectus captioned “Certain ERISA Considerations” describes the effect that the purchase of shares will have on individual retirement accounts and retirement plans that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and the Code. ERISA is a federal law that regulates the operation of certain tax-advantaged retirement plans. Any retirement plan trustee or individual considering purchasing shares for a retirement plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”) should consider, at a minimum: (1) whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the IRA, plan or other account; (2) whether the investment satisfies the fiduciary requirements associated with the IRA, plan or other account; (3) whether the investment will generate unrelated business taxable income to the IRA, plan or other account; (4) whether there is sufficient liquidity for that investment under the IRA, plan or other account; (5) the need to value the assets of the IRA, plan or other account annually or more frequently; and (6) whether the investment would constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under applicable law. See “Risk Factors—Retirement Plan Risks” and “Certain ERISA Considerations.”

Q: Are there any Investment Company Act of 1940 considerations?

A: We intend to engage primarily in the business of investing in real estate and to conduct our operations so that neither we nor any of our subsidiaries is required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. A company is an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act:

- under Section 3(a)(1)(A), if it is, or holds itself out as being, engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities; or
- under Section 3(a)(1)(C), if it is engaged, or proposes to engage, in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns, or proposes to acquire, “investment

securities” having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, which we refer to as the “40% test.” The term “investment securities” generally includes all securities except U.S. government securities and securities of majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exemption from the definition of investment company under Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.

We intend to acquire real estate and real estate-related assets directly, primarily by acquiring fee interests in real property. We may also invest in real property indirectly through investments in joint venture entities, including joint venture entities in which we do not own a controlling interest and joint venture entities in which Other Blackstone Accounts may invest. We plan to conduct our businesses primarily through the Operating Partnership, a majority-owned subsidiary, and expect to establish other direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiaries to hold particular assets.

We intend to conduct our operations so that we and most, if not all, of our wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries will comply with the 40% test. We will continuously monitor our holdings on an ongoing basis to determine compliance with this test. We expect that most, if not all, of our wholly owned and majority-owned subsidiaries will not be relying on exemptions under either Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. Consequently, interests in these subsidiaries (which are expected to constitute a substantial majority of our assets) generally will not constitute “investment securities.” Accordingly, we believe that we and most, if not all, of our wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries will not be considered investment companies under Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act.

In addition, we believe that neither we nor any of our wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries will be considered an investment company under Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act because they will not engage primarily or hold themselves out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Rather, we and our subsidiaries will be primarily engaged in non-investment company businesses related to real estate. Consequently, we expect to be able to conduct our subsidiaries’ respective operations such that none of them will be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

We will determine whether an entity is a majority-owned subsidiary of our Company. The Investment Company Act defines a majority-owned subsidiary of a person as a company 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of which are owned by such person, or by another company which is a majority-owned subsidiary of such person. The Investment Company Act defines voting securities as any security presently entitling the owner or holder thereof to vote for the election of directors of a company. We treat entities in which we own at least 50% of the outstanding voting securities as majority-owned subsidiaries for purposes of the 40% test. We have not requested that the SEC or its staff approve our treatment of any entity as a majority-owned subsidiary, and neither has done so. If the SEC or its staff was to disagree with our treatment of one or more subsidiary entities as majority-owned subsidiaries, we would need to adjust our strategy and our assets in order to continue to pass the 40% test. Any adjustment in our strategy could have a material adverse effect on us.

If we or any of our wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries would ever inadvertently fall within one of the definitions of “investment company,” we intend to rely on the exemption provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act, which is available for entities “primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate.” The SEC staff has taken the position that this exemption, in addition to prohibiting the issuance of certain types of securities, generally requires that at least 55% of an entity’s assets must be comprised of mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate, also known as “qualifying assets,” and at least another 25% of the entity’s assets must be comprised of additional qualifying assets or a broader category of assets that we refer

to as “real estate-related assets” under the Investment Company Act (and no more than 20% of the entity’s assets may be comprised of miscellaneous assets).

We will classify our assets for purposes of our 3(c)(5)(C) exemption based upon no-action positions taken by the SEC staff and interpretive guidance provided by the SEC and its staff. These no-action positions are based on specific factual situations that may be substantially different from the factual situations we may face, and a number of these no-action positions were issued more than twenty years ago. No assurance can be given that the SEC or its staff will concur with our classification of our assets. In addition, the SEC or its staff may, in the future, issue further guidance that may require us to re-classify our assets for purposes of the Investment Company Act. If we are required to re-classify our assets, we may no longer be in compliance with the exemption from the definition of an investment company provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act.

For purposes of determining whether we satisfy the 55%/25% test, based on certain no-action letters issued by the SEC staff, we intend to classify our fee interests in real property, held by us directly or through our wholly owned or majority-owned subsidiaries, as qualifying assets. In addition, based on no-action letters issued by the SEC staff, we will treat our investments in any joint ventures that in turn invest in qualifying assets such as real property as qualifying assets, but only if we are active in the management and operation of the joint venture and have the right to approve major decisions by the joint venture; otherwise, they will be classified as real estate-related assets. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts. We expect that no less than 55% of our assets will consist of investments in real property, including any joint ventures that we control or in which we share control.

Qualifying for an exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act will limit our ability to make certain investments. For example, these restrictions may limit our and our subsidiaries’ ability to invest directly in mortgage-backed securities that represent less than the entire ownership in a pool of mortgage loans, debt and equity tranches of securitizations and certain asset-backed securities, non-controlling equity interests in real estate companies or in assets not related to real estate.

Although we intend to monitor our portfolio, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain this exemption from registration.

A change in the value of any of our assets could negatively affect our ability to maintain our exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act. To maintain compliance with the Section 3(c)(5)(C) exemption, we may be unable to sell assets we would otherwise want to sell and may need to sell assets we would otherwise wish to retain. In addition, we may have to acquire additional assets that we might not otherwise have acquired or may have to forego opportunities to acquire assets that we would otherwise want to acquire and would be important to our investment strategy.

To the extent that the SEC or its staff provides more specific guidance regarding any of the matters bearing upon the definition of investment company and the exemptions to that definition, we may be required to adjust our strategy accordingly. On August 31, 2011, the SEC issued a concept release and request for comments regarding the Section 3(c)(5)(C) exemption (Release No. IC-29778) in which it contemplated the possibility of issuing new rules or providing new interpretations of the exemption that might, among other things, define the phrase “liens on and other interests in real estate” or consider sources of income in determining a company’s “primary business.” Any additional guidance from the SEC or its staff could provide additional flexibility to us, or it could further inhibit our ability to pursue the strategies we have chosen.

If we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to our capital structure (including our ability to use borrowings), management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons (as defined in the Investment Company Act), and portfolio composition, including disclosure requirements and restrictions with respect to diversification and industry concentration, and other matters. Compliance with the Investment Company Act would, accordingly, limit our ability to make certain investments and require us to significantly restructure our business plan. For additional discussion of the risks that we would face if we were required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to This Offering and Our Organizational Structure—Your investment return may be reduced if we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.”

Q: When will I get my detailed tax information?

A: In the case of certain U.S. stockholders, we expect your IRS Form 1099-DIV tax information, if required, to be mailed by January 31 of each year.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: If you have more questions about this offering or if you would like additional copies of this prospectus, you should contact your financial adviser or our transfer agent:

DST Systems, Inc.
PO Box 219349
Kansas City, MO 64121-9349

Overnight Address:
DST Systems, Inc.
430 W 7th St. Suite 219349
Kansas City, MO 64105

Toll Free Number: 844-702-1299

RISK FACTORS

An investment in shares of our common stock involves risks. You should specifically consider the following material risks in addition to the other information contained in this prospectus before you decide to purchase shares of our common stock. The occurrence of any of the following risks might cause you to lose a significant part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties discussed below are not the only ones we face, but do represent those risks and uncertainties that we believe are most significant to our business, operating results, financial condition, prospects and forward-looking statements.

Risks Related to This Offering and Our Organizational Structure

We have held most of our current investments for only a limited period of time and you will not have the opportunity to evaluate our future investments before we make them, which makes your investment more speculative.

We have held most of our current investments for a limited period of time and are not able to provide you with information to assist you in evaluating the merits of any specific properties or real estate debt that we may acquire, except for investments that may be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. Because we have not held our current investments for a long period of time, it may be difficult for you to evaluate our success in achieving our investment objectives. We will continue to seek to invest substantially all of the future net offering proceeds from this offering and certain private offerings, after the payment of fees and expenses, in the acquisition of or investment in interests in properties and real estate debt. However, because you will be unable to evaluate the economic merit of our future investments before we make them, you will have to rely entirely on the ability of the Adviser to select suitable and successful investment opportunities. Furthermore, the Adviser has broad discretion in selecting the types of properties we will invest in and the tenants of those properties, and you will not have the opportunity to evaluate potential investments. These factors increase the risk that your investment may not generate returns comparable to other real estate investment alternatives.

The Adviser manages our portfolio pursuant to very broad investment guidelines and generally is not required to seek the approval of our board of directors for each investment, financing or asset allocation decision made by it, which may result in our making riskier investments and which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our board of directors approved very broad investment guidelines that delegate to the Adviser the authority to execute acquisitions and dispositions of real estate and real estate debt on our behalf, in each case so long as such investments are consistent with the investment guidelines and our charter. The Adviser will implement on our behalf the strategies and discretionary approaches it believes from time to time may be best suited to prevailing market conditions in furtherance of that purpose, subject to the limitations under our investment guidelines and our charter. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in implementing any particular strategy or discretionary approach to our investment activities. Furthermore, the diversification and type of investments may differ substantially from our prior investments. For example, future investments may focus on different sectors of real estate or different geographic areas than is the case for our current investment portfolio. Our board of directors reviews our investment guidelines on an annual basis (or more often as it deems appropriate) and reviews our investment portfolio periodically. The prior approval of our board of directors or a committee of independent directors will be required only as set forth in our charter (including for transactions with affiliates of the Adviser) or for the acquisition or disposition of assets that are not in accordance with our investment guidelines. In addition, in conducting periodic reviews, our directors rely primarily on information provided to them by the Adviser. Furthermore, transactions entered into on our behalf by the Adviser may be costly, difficult or impossible to unwind when they are subsequently reviewed by our board of directors.

There is no public trading market for shares of our common stock; therefore, your ability to dispose of your shares will likely be limited to repurchase by us. If you do sell your shares to us, you may receive less than the price you paid.

There is no current public trading market for shares of our common stock, and we do not expect that such a market will ever develop. Therefore, repurchase of shares by us will likely be the only way for you to dispose of your shares. We expect to continue to repurchase shares at a price equal to the transaction price of the class of shares being repurchased on the date of repurchase (which will generally be equal to our prior month's NAV per share) and not based on the price at which you initially purchased your shares. Subject to limited exceptions, shares repurchased within one year of the date of issuance will be repurchased at 95% of the transaction price. As a result, you may receive less than the price you paid for your shares when you sell them to us pursuant to our share repurchase plan. See "Share Repurchases—Early Repurchase Deduction."

Your ability to have your shares repurchased through our share repurchase plan is limited. We may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, in our discretion at any time, and the amount of shares we may repurchase is subject to caps. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify, suspend or terminate our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders.

We may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested in any particular month to be repurchased under our share repurchase plan, or none at all, in our discretion at any time. We may repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased due to lack of readily available funds because of adverse market conditions beyond our control, the need to maintain liquidity for our operations or because we have determined that investing in real property or other illiquid investments is a better use of our capital than repurchasing our shares. In addition, the aggregate NAV of total repurchases (including repurchases at certain non-U.S. investor access funds primarily created to hold shares of our common stock but excluding any Early Repurchase Deduction applicable to the repurchased shares) is limited, in any calendar month, to no more than 2% of our aggregate NAV (measured using the aggregate NAV as of the end of the immediately preceding month) and, in any calendar quarter, to shares whose aggregate value is no more than 5% of our aggregate NAV (measured using the average aggregate NAV at the end of the immediately preceding three months). Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify, suspend or terminate our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. If the full amount of all shares of our common stock requested to be repurchased in any given month are not repurchased, funds will be allocated pro rata based on the total number of shares of common stock being repurchased without regard to class and subject to the volume limitation. All unsatisfied repurchase requests must be resubmitted after the start of the next month or quarter, or upon the recommencement of the share repurchase plan, as applicable.

The vast majority of our assets consist of properties that cannot generally be readily liquidated without impacting our ability to realize full value upon their disposition. Therefore, we may not always have a sufficient amount of cash to immediately satisfy repurchase requests. Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real properties or other illiquid investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, then we may choose to repurchase fewer shares than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Because we are not required to authorize the recommencement of the share repurchase plan within any specified period of time, we may effectively terminate the plan by suspending it indefinitely. As a result, your ability to have your shares repurchased by us may be limited and at times you may not be able to liquidate your investment. See "Share Repurchases—Repurchase Limitations."

Economic events that may cause our stockholders to request that we repurchase their shares may materially adversely affect our cash flow and our results of operations and financial condition.

Economic events affecting the U.S. economy, such as the general negative performance of the real estate sector, could cause our stockholders to seek to sell their shares to us pursuant to our share repurchase plan at a time when such events are adversely affecting the performance of our assets. Even if we decide to satisfy all resulting repurchase requests, our cash flow could be materially adversely affected. In addition, if we determine to sell assets to satisfy repurchase requests, we may not be able to realize the return on such assets that we may have been able to achieve had we sold at a more favorable time, and our results of operations and financial condition, including, without limitation, breadth of our portfolio by property type and location, could be materially adversely affected.

We have incurred net losses under GAAP in the past and may incur net losses in the future, and we have an accumulated deficit and may continue to have an accumulated deficit in the future.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, we had net loss attributable to our stockholders of approximately \$764.4 million and \$401.8 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$1.5 billion and \$769.2 million, respectively. These amounts largely reflect the expense of real estate depreciation and amortization in accordance with GAAP, which was \$1.0 billion and \$824.0 million during these periods. For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, our funds available for distribution, or FAD, was \$561.5 million and \$409.4 million, respectively.

Net loss and accumulated deficit are calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, which, among other things, requires depreciation of real estate investments to be calculated on a straight-line basis. As a result, our operating results imply that the value of our real estate investments will decrease evenly over a set time period. However, we believe that the value of real estate investments will fluctuate over time based on market conditions. Thus, in addition to GAAP financial metrics, management reviews certain non-GAAP financial metrics that exclude real estate-related depreciation and amortization, including FAD, as an additional meaningful non-GAAP supplemental disclosure to provide information for considering our operating results. See “Selected Information Regarding our Operations—Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution” for reconciliations of FAD to GAAP net loss attributable to common stockholders and for considerations on how to review this metric.

We face risks associated with the deployment of our capital.

In light of the nature of our continuous public offering as well as ongoing and periodic private offerings in relation to our investment strategy and the need to be able to deploy potentially large amounts of capital quickly to capitalize on potential investment opportunities, if we have difficulty identifying and purchasing suitable properties on attractive terms, there could be a delay between the time we receive net proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock in this offering or any private offering and the time we invest the net proceeds. We may also from time to time hold cash pending deployment into investments or have less than our targeted leverage, which cash or shortfall in target leverage may at times be significant, particularly at times when we are receiving high amounts of offering proceeds and/or times when there are few attractive investment opportunities. Such cash may be held in an account for the benefit of our stockholders that may be invested in money market accounts or other similar temporary investments, each of which are subject to the management fees.

In the event we are unable to find suitable investments such cash may be maintained for longer periods which would be dilutive to overall investment returns. This could cause a substantial delay in the time it takes for your investment to realize its full potential return and could adversely affect our ability to pay regular distributions of cash flow from operations to you. It is not anticipated that the temporary investment of such cash into money market accounts or other similar temporary investments pending deployment into investments will generate

significant interest, and investors should understand that such low interest payments on the temporarily invested cash may adversely affect overall returns. In the event we fail to timely invest the net proceeds of sales of our common stock or do not deploy sufficient capital to meet our targeted leverage, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to successfully integrate new investments and manage our growth, our results of operations and financial condition may suffer.

We have in the past and may in the future significantly increase the size and/or change the types of investments in our portfolio. We may be unable to successfully and efficiently integrate newly acquired investments into our existing portfolio or otherwise effectively manage our assets or growth. In addition, increases in the size of our investment portfolio and/or changes in our investment focus may place significant demands on our Adviser's administrative, operational, asset management, financial and other resources which could lead to decreased efficiency. Any failure to effectively manage such growth or increase in scale could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The amount and source of distributions we may make to our stockholders is uncertain, and we may be unable to generate sufficient cash flows from our operations to make distributions to our stockholders at any time in the future.

We have not established a minimum distribution payment level, and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected by a number of factors, including the risk factors described in this prospectus. We have a limited track record and may not generate sufficient income to make distributions to our stockholders. Our board of directors (or a committee of our board of directors) will make determinations regarding distributions based upon, among other factors, our financial performance, debt service obligations, debt covenants, REIT qualification and tax requirements and capital expenditure requirements. Among the factors that could impair our ability to make distributions to our stockholders are:

- our inability to invest the proceeds from sales of our shares on a timely basis in income-producing properties;
- our inability to realize attractive risk-adjusted returns on our investments;
- high levels of expenses or reduced revenues that reduce our cash flow or non-cash earnings; and
- defaults in our investment portfolio or decreases in the value of our investments.

As a result, we may not be able to make distributions to our stockholders at any time in the future, and the level of any distributions we do make to our stockholders may not increase or even be maintained over time, any of which could materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.

We may pay distributions from sources other than our cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds, and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources.

We may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fully fund distributions to stockholders. Therefore, we may fund distributions to our stockholders from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales from our common stock or Operating Partnership units). The extent to which we pay distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations will depend on various factors, including the level of participation in our distribution reinvestment plan, the extent to which the Adviser elects to receive its management fee in Class I shares or Class I units and the Special Limited Partner elects to receive distributions on its performance participation interest in Class I units or Class B units, how quickly we invest the proceeds from this and any future offering and the performance of our investments, including our real estate debt portfolio. Funding

distributions from the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or proceeds of this offering will result in us having less funds available to acquire properties or other real estate-related investments. As a result, the return you realize on your investment may be reduced. Doing so may also negatively impact our ability to generate cash flows. Likewise, funding distributions from the sale of additional securities will dilute your interest in us on a percentage basis and may impact the value of your investment especially if we sell these securities at prices less than the price you paid for your shares. We may be required to continue to fund our regular distributions from a combination of some of these sources if our investments fail to perform, if expenses are greater than our revenues or due to numerous other factors. We have not established a limit on the amount of our distributions that may be paid from any of these sources.

To the extent we borrow funds to pay distributions, we would incur borrowing costs and these borrowings would require a future repayment. The use of these sources for distributions and the ultimate repayment of any liabilities incurred could adversely impact our ability to pay distributions in future periods, decrease our NAV, decrease the amount of cash we have available for operations and new investments and adversely impact the value of your investment.

We may also defer operating expenses or pay expenses (including the fees of the Adviser or distributions to the Special Limited Partner) with shares of our common stock or Operating Partnership units in order to preserve cash flow for the payment of distributions. The ultimate repayment of these deferred expenses could adversely affect our operations and reduce the future return on your investment. We may repurchase shares or redeem Operating Partnership units from the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner shortly after issuing such units or shares as compensation. The payment of expenses in shares of our common stock or with Operating Partnership units will dilute your ownership interest in our portfolio of assets. There is no guarantee any of our operating expenses will be deferred and the Adviser and Special Limited Partner are under no obligation to receive future fees or distributions in shares of our common stock or Operating Partnership units and may elect to receive such amounts in cash.

Payments to the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner in the form of common stock or Operating Partnership units they elect to receive in lieu of fees or distributions will dilute future cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

The Adviser or the Special Limited Partner may choose to receive, and have in the past received, our common stock or Operating Partnership units in lieu of certain fees or distributions. The holders of all Operating Partnership units are entitled to receive cash from operations pro rata with the distributions being paid to us and such distributions to the holder of the Operating Partnership units will reduce the cash available for distribution to us and to our stockholders. Furthermore, under certain circumstances the Operating Partnership units held by the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner are required to be repurchased, in cash at the holder's election, and there may not be sufficient cash to make such a repurchase payment; therefore, we may need to use cash from operations, borrowings, offering proceeds or other sources to make the payment, which will reduce cash available for distribution to you or for investment in our operations. Repurchases of our shares or Operating Partnership units from the Adviser paid to the Adviser as a management fee are not subject to the monthly and quarterly volume limitations or the Early Purchase Deduction, and such sales receive priority over other shares being put for repurchase during such period. Repurchases of our shares or Operating Partnership units from the Special Limited Partner distributed to the Special Limited Partner with respect to its performance participation interest are not subject to the Early Purchase Deduction, but such repurchases are subject to the monthly and quarterly volume limitations and do not receive priority over other shares being put for repurchase during such period.

Purchases and repurchases of shares of our common stock are not made based on the current NAV per share of our common stock.

Generally, our offering price per share and the price at which we make repurchases of our shares will equal the NAV per share of the applicable class as of the last calendar day of the prior month, plus, in the case of our

offering price, applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. 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 transaction price per share and repurchase price per share. In exceptional circumstances, we may in our sole discretion, but are not obligated to, offer and repurchase shares at a different price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month's NAV per share, including by updating a previously disclosed transaction price, in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month and we believe an updated price is appropriate. In such exceptional cases, the transaction price and the repurchase price will not equal our NAV per share as of any time.

Valuations and appraisals of our real estate and real estate debt are estimates of fair value and may not necessarily correspond to realizable value.

For the purposes of calculating our monthly NAV, our properties will generally initially be valued at cost, which we expect to represent fair value at that time. Thereafter, valuations of properties will be determined by the Adviser based in part on appraisals of each of our properties by independent third-party appraisal firms reviewed by our independent valuation advisor at least once per year in accordance with valuation guidelines approved by our board of directors. The Adviser will also conduct a monthly valuation of our properties that will be reviewed and confirmed for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor. Investments in real estate debt and other securities with readily available market quotations will be valued monthly at fair market value. Certain investments, such as mortgages and mezzanine loans, are unlikely to have market quotations. In the case of loans acquired by us, such initial value will generally be the acquisition price of such loan. In the case of loans originated by us, such initial value will generally be the par value of such loan. Each such investment will then be valued by the Adviser within the first three full months after we invest in such investment and no less than quarterly thereafter. Additionally, the Adviser may in its discretion consider material market data and other information that becomes available after the end of the applicable month in valuing our assets and liabilities and calculating our NAV for a particular month. For more information regarding our valuation process, see "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines."

Although monthly valuations of each of our real properties will be reviewed and confirmed for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor, such valuations are based on asset- and portfolio-level information provided by the Adviser, including historical operating revenues and expenses of the properties, lease agreements on the properties, revenues and expenses of the properties, information regarding recent or planned capital expenditures and any other information relevant to valuing the real property, which information will not be independently verified by our independent valuation advisor. Similarly, each month, our independent valuation advisor will review and confirm for reasonableness our quarterly valuations (and our monthly updates of such valuations) of our real estate debt and other securities for which market quotations are not readily available. However, such valuations are based on information provided by the Adviser, which information will not be verified by our independent valuation advisor.

Within the parameters of our valuation guidelines, the valuation methodologies used to value our properties and certain of our investments will involve subjective judgments and projections and may not be accurate. Valuation methodologies will also involve assumptions and opinions about future events, which may or may not turn out to be correct. Valuations and appraisals of our properties and other investments will be only estimates of fair value. Ultimate realization of the value of an asset depends to a great extent on economic, market and other conditions beyond our control and the control of the Adviser and our independent valuation advisor. Further, valuations do not necessarily represent the price at which an asset would sell, since market prices of assets can only be determined by negotiation between a willing buyer and seller. As such, the carrying value of an asset may not reflect the price at which the asset could be sold in the market, and the difference between carrying value and the

ultimate sales price could be material. In addition, accurate valuations are more difficult to obtain in times of low transaction volume because there are fewer market transactions that can be considered in the context of the appraisal. There will be no retroactive adjustment in the valuation of such assets, the offering price of our shares of common stock, the price we paid to repurchase shares of our common stock or NAV-based fees we paid to the Adviser and the Dealer Manager to the extent such valuations prove to not accurately reflect the realizable value of our assets. Because the price you will pay for shares of our common stock in this offering, and the price at which your shares may be repurchased by us pursuant to our share repurchase plan are generally based on our prior month's NAV per share, you may pay more than realizable value or receive less than realizable value for your investment.

Our NAV per share amounts may change materially if the appraised values of our properties materially change from prior appraisals or the actual operating results for a particular month differ from what we originally budgeted for that month.

We anticipate that the annual appraisals of our properties will be conducted on a rolling basis, such that properties may be appraised at different times but each property would be appraised at least once per year. When these appraisals are considered by the Adviser for purposes of valuing the relevant property, there may be a material change in our NAV per share amounts for each class of our common stock from those previously reported. In addition, actual operating results for a given month may differ from what we originally budgeted for that month, which may cause a material increase or decrease in the NAV per share amounts. We will not retroactively adjust the NAV per share of each class reported for the previous month. Therefore, because a new annual appraisal may differ materially from the prior appraisal or the actual results from operations may be better or worse than what we previously budgeted for a particular month, the adjustment to take into consideration the new appraisal or actual operating results may cause the NAV per share for each class of our common stock to increase or decrease, and such increase or decrease will occur in the month the adjustment is made.

It may be difficult to reflect, fully and accurately, material events that may impact our monthly NAV.

The Adviser's determination of our monthly NAV per share will be based in part on appraisals of each of our properties provided annually by independent third-party appraisal firms in individual appraisal reports reviewed by our independent valuation advisor and quarterly valuations of our real estate debt and other securities for which market prices are not readily available provided by the Adviser and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor, each in accordance with valuation guidelines approved by our board of directors. As a result, our published NAV per share in any given month may not fully reflect any or all changes in value that may have occurred since the most recent appraisal or valuation. The Adviser will review appraisal reports and monitor our real estate and real estate debt, and is responsible for notifying the independent valuation advisor of the occurrence of any property-specific or market-driven event it believes may cause a material valuation change in the real estate valuation, but it may be difficult to reflect fully and accurately rapidly changing market conditions or material events that may impact the value of our real estate and real estate debt or liabilities between valuations, or to obtain complete information regarding any such events in a timely manner. For example, an unexpected termination or renewal of a material lease, a material increase or decrease in vacancies or an unanticipated structural or environmental event at a property may cause the value of a property to change materially, yet obtaining sufficient relevant information after the occurrence has come to light and/or analyzing fully the financial impact of such an event may be difficult to do and may require some time. As a result, the NAV per share may not reflect a material event until such time as sufficient information is available and analyzed, and the financial impact is fully evaluated, such that our NAV may be appropriately adjusted in accordance with our valuation guidelines. Depending on the circumstance, the resulting potential disparity in our NAV may be in favor of or to the detriment of either stockholders who repurchase their shares, or stockholders who buy new shares, or existing stockholders.

NAV calculations are not governed by governmental or independent securities, financial or accounting rules or standards.

The methods used by our Adviser and State Street to calculate our NAV, including the components used in calculating our NAV, is not prescribed by rules of the SEC or any other regulatory agency. Further, there are no accounting rules or standards that prescribe which components should be used in calculating NAV, and our NAV is not audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. We calculate and publish NAV solely for purposes of establishing the price at which we sell and repurchase shares of our common stock, and you should not view our NAV as a measure of our historical or future financial condition or performance. The components and methodology used in calculating our NAV may differ from those used by other companies now or in the future.

In addition, calculations of our NAV, to the extent that they incorporate valuations of our assets and liabilities, are not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These valuations may differ from liquidation values that could be realized in the event that we were forced to sell assets.

Additionally, errors may occur in calculating our NAV, which could impact the price at which we sell and repurchase shares of our common stock and the amount of the Adviser's management fee and the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest. The Adviser has implemented certain policies and procedures to address such errors in NAV calculations. If such errors were to occur, the Adviser, depending on the circumstances surrounding each error and the extent of any impact the error has on the price at which shares of our common stock were sold or repurchased or on the amount of the Adviser's management fee or the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest, may determine in its sole discretion to take certain corrective actions in response to such errors, including, subject to Blackstone's policies and procedures, making adjustments to prior NAV calculations. You should carefully review the disclosure of our valuation policies and how NAV will be calculated under "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines."

Our board of directors may, in the future, adopt certain measures under Maryland law without stockholder approval that may have the effect of making it less likely that a stockholder would receive a "control premium" for his or her shares.

Corporations organized under Maryland law with a class of registered securities and at least three independent directors are permitted to elect to be subject, by a charter or bylaw provision or a resolution of its board of directors and notwithstanding any contrary charter or bylaw provision, to any or all of five provisions:

- staggering the board of directors into three classes;
- requiring a two-thirds vote of stockholders to remove directors;
- providing that only the board of directors can fix the size of the board;
- providing that all vacancies on the board, regardless of how the vacancy was created, may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office and for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred; and
- providing for a majority requirement for the calling by stockholders of a special meeting of stockholders.

These provisions may discourage an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, all of which might provide a premium price for stockholders' shares. In our charter, we have elected that vacancies on our board of directors be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred. Through other provisions in our charter and bylaws, we vest in our board of directors the exclusive power to fix the number of directorships, provided that the number is not less than three. We have not elected to be subject to any of the other provisions described above, but our charter does not prohibit our board of directors from opting into any of these provisions in the future.

Further, under the Maryland Business Combination Act, we may not engage in any merger or other business combination with an “interested stockholder” (which is defined as (1) any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding voting stock and (2) an affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding stock) or any affiliate of that interested stockholder for a period of five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder. A person is not an interested stockholder if our board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he would otherwise have become an interested stockholder. In approving a transaction, our board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms or conditions determined by our board of directors. After the five-year period ends, any merger or other business combination with the interested stockholder or any affiliate of the interested stockholder must be recommended by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of all votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of our voting stock; and
- two-thirds of all of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of our voting stock other than those shares owned or held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These supermajority voting provisions do not apply if, among other things, our stockholders receive a minimum price (as defined in the Maryland General Corporation Law (the “MGCL”)) for their common stock and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by our board of directors prior to the time the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting any business combination involving us and any person, including Blackstone, the Dealer Manager and the Adviser, from the provisions of this law, provided that such business combination is first approved by our board of directors.

Our charter permits our board of directors to authorize us to issue preferred stock on terms that may subordinate the rights of the holders of our current common stock or discourage a third party from acquiring us.

Our board of directors is permitted, subject to certain restrictions set forth in our charter, to authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock without stockholder approval. Further, our board of directors may classify or reclassify any unissued shares of common or preferred stock into other classes or series of stock and establish the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications, and terms or conditions of redemption of the stock and may amend our charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares or the number of shares of any class or series that we have authority to issue without stockholder approval. Thus, our board of directors could authorize us to issue shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could subordinate the rights of the holders of our common stock or have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, that might provide a premium price for holders of our common stock.

Maryland law limits, in some cases, the ability of a third party to vote shares acquired in a “control share acquisition.”

The Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act provides that “control shares” of a Maryland corporation acquired in a “control share acquisition” have no voting rights except to the extent approved by stockholders by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares of stock owned by the acquirer, by officers or by employees who are directors of the corporation, are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. “Control

shares” are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer can exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within specified ranges of voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval or shares acquired directly from the corporation. A “control share acquisition” means the acquisition of issued and outstanding control shares. The control share acquisition statute does not apply: (1) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or statutory share exchange if the Maryland corporation is a party to the transaction; or (2) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the Maryland corporation. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions of our stock by any person. There can be no assurance that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. For a more detailed discussion on the Maryland laws governing control share acquisitions, see “Certain Provisions of Maryland Corporate Law and Our Charter and Bylaws—Control Share Acquisition.”

Maryland law and our organizational documents limit our rights and the rights of our stockholders to recover claims against our directors and officers, which could reduce your and our recovery against them if they cause us to incur losses.

Maryland law provides that a director will not have any liability as a director so long as he or she performs his or her duties in accordance with the applicable standard of conduct. In addition, our charter generally limits the personal liability of our directors and officers for monetary damages subject to the limitations of the North American Securities Administrators Association’s Statement of Policy Regarding Real Estate Investment Trusts, as revised and adopted on May 7, 2007 (the “NASAA REIT Guidelines”) and Maryland law. Maryland law and our charter provide that no director or officer shall be liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages unless the director or officer (1) actually received an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (2) was actively and deliberately dishonest as established by a final judgment as material to the cause of action. Moreover, our charter generally requires us to indemnify and advance expenses to our directors and officers for losses they may incur by reason of their service in those capacities unless their act or omission was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, they actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or, in the case of any criminal proceeding, they had reasonable cause to believe the act or omission was unlawful. Further, we have entered into separate indemnification agreements with each of our officers and directors. As a result, you and we may have more limited rights against our directors or officers than might otherwise exist under common law, which could reduce your and our recovery from these persons if they act in a manner that causes us to incur losses. In addition, we are obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by these persons in some cases. However, our charter provides that we may not indemnify our directors or officers, or the Adviser and its affiliates, for any liability or loss suffered by them or hold our directors or officers, the Adviser and its affiliates harmless for any liability or loss suffered by us, unless they have determined, in good faith, that the course of conduct that caused the loss or liability was in our best interests, they were acting on our behalf or performing services for us, the liability or loss was not the result of negligence or misconduct by our non-independent directors, the Adviser and its affiliates, or gross negligence or willful misconduct by our independent directors, and the indemnification or agreement to hold harmless is recoverable only out of our net assets or the proceeds of insurance and not from the stockholders. See “Management—Limited Liability and Indemnification of Directors, Officers, the Adviser and Other Agents.”

Maryland law limits our stockholders’ ability to amend our charter or dissolve us without the approval of our board of directors.

Although the NASAA REIT Guidelines indicate that stockholders are permitted to amend our charter or terminate us without the necessity for concurrence by our board of directors, we are required to comply with the MGCL, which provides that any amendment to our charter or any dissolution of our company must first be declared advisable by our board of directors. Therefore, our stockholders may vote to authorize the amendment

of our charter or the dissolution of our company, but only after such action has been declared advisable by our board of directors. Accordingly, the only proposals to amend our charter or to dissolve our company that will be presented to our stockholders will be those that have been declared advisable by our board of directors and also require approval by our stockholders.

Your interest in us will be diluted if we issue additional shares. Your interest in our assets will also be diluted if the Operating Partnership issues additional units.

Holders of our common stock will not have preemptive rights to any shares we issue in the future. Our charter authorizes us to issue up to 10,100,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 10,000,000,000 shares are classified as common stock, of which 500,000,000 shares are classified as Class T shares, 3,000,000,000 shares are classified as Class S shares, 500,000,000 shares are classified as Class D shares and 6,000,000,000 are classified as Class I shares, and 100,000,000 shares are classified as preferred stock. We have also issued shares in private offerings and Operating Partnership units to holders other than the Company, and expect to make more such issuances in the future. In addition, our board of directors may amend our charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of capital stock or the number of authorized shares of capital stock of any class or series without stockholder approval. After you purchase shares of our common stock in this offering, our board of directors may elect, without stockholder approval, to: (1) sell additional shares in this or future public offerings; (2) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership in private offerings; (3) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership upon the exercise of the options we may grant to our independent directors or future employees; (4) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership to the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner, or their successors or assigns, in payment of an outstanding obligation to pay fees for services rendered to us or the performance participation allocation; (5) issue shares of our common stock or units in our Operating Partnership to sellers of properties we acquire, or (6) issue equity incentive compensation to certain employees of affiliated service providers or to third parties as satisfaction of obligations under incentive compensation arrangements. To the extent we issue additional shares of common stock after your purchase in this offering, your percentage ownership interest in us will be diluted. Because we hold all of our assets through the Operating Partnership, to the extent we issue additional units of our Operating Partnership after you purchase in this offering, your percentage ownership interest in our assets will be diluted. Because certain classes of the units of our Operating Partnership may, in the discretion of our board of directors, be exchanged for shares of our common stock, any merger, exchange or conversion between our Operating Partnership and another entity ultimately could result in the issuance of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, thereby diluting the percentage ownership interest of other stockholders. Because of these and other reasons, our stockholders may experience substantial dilution in their percentage ownership of our shares or their interests in the underlying assets held by our Operating Partnership. Operating Partnership units may have different and preferential rights to the claims of common units of our Operating Partnership which correspond to the common stock held by our stockholders. Certain units in our Operating Partnership may have different and preferential rights to the terms of the common Operating Partnership units which correspond to the common stock held by our stockholders.

We are not required to comply with certain reporting requirements, including those relating to auditor's attestation reports on the effectiveness of our system of internal control over financial reporting, accounting standards and disclosure about our executive compensation, that apply to other public companies.

So long as our shares of common stock are not traded on a securities exchange, we will be deemed to be a "non-accelerated filer" under the Exchange Act, and as a non-accelerated filer, we will be exempt from compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, so long as we are externally managed by the Adviser and we do not directly compensate our executive officers, or reimburse the Adviser or its affiliates for salaries, bonuses, benefits and severance payments for persons who also serve as one of our executive officers or as an executive officer of the Adviser, we do not have any executive compensation.

Our UPREIT structure may result in potential conflicts of interest with limited partners in our Operating Partnership whose interests may not be aligned with those of our stockholders.

Our directors and officers have duties to our corporation and our stockholders under Maryland law and our charter in connection with their management of the corporation. At the same time, we, as general partner, have fiduciary duties under Delaware law to our Operating Partnership and to the limited partners in connection with the management of our Operating Partnership. Our duties as general partner of our Operating Partnership and its partners may come into conflict with the duties of our directors and officers to the corporation and our stockholders. Under Delaware law, a general partner of a Delaware limited partnership owes its limited partners the duties of good faith and fair dealing. Other duties, including fiduciary duties, may be modified or eliminated in the partnership's partnership agreement. The partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership provides that, for so long as we own a controlling interest in our Operating Partnership, any conflict that cannot be resolved in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the limited partners may be resolved in favor of our stockholders.

Additionally, the partnership agreement expressly limits our liability by providing that we and our officers, directors, agents and employees will not be liable or accountable to our Operating Partnership for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived if we or our officers, directors, agents or employees acted in good faith. In addition, our Operating Partnership is required to indemnify us and our officers, directors, employees, agents and designees to the extent permitted by applicable law from and against any and all claims arising from operations of our Operating Partnership, unless it is established that: (1) the act or omission was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and either was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty; (2) the indemnified party received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or (3) in the case of a criminal proceeding, the indemnified person had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

The provisions of Delaware law that allow the fiduciary duties of a general partner to be modified by a partnership agreement have not been tested in a court of law, and we have not obtained an opinion of counsel covering the provisions set forth in the partnership agreement that purport to waive or restrict our fiduciary duties.

Your investment return may be reduced if we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

We intend to continue to conduct our operations so that neither we, nor our Operating Partnership nor the subsidiaries of our Operating Partnership are investment companies under the Investment Company Act. However, there can be no assurance that we and our subsidiaries will be able to successfully avoid operating as an investment company. See "Prospectus Summary—Are there any Investment Company Act of 1940 considerations?"

A change in the value of any of our assets could negatively affect our ability to maintain our exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act. To maintain compliance with the applicable exemption under the Investment Company Act, we may be unable to sell assets we would otherwise want to sell and may need to sell assets we would otherwise wish to retain. In addition, we may have to acquire additional assets that we might not otherwise have acquired or may have to forego opportunities to acquire assets that we would otherwise want to acquire and would be important to our investment strategy.

If we were required to register as an investment company but failed to do so, we would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to our capital structure (including our ability to use borrowings), management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons (as defined in the Investment Company Act), and portfolio composition, including disclosure requirements and restrictions with respect to diversification and industry concentration, and other matters. Compliance with the Investment Company Act would, accordingly, limit our ability to make certain investments and require us to significantly restructure our business plan, which could materially adversely affect our NAV and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

We depend on the Adviser to develop appropriate systems and procedures to control operational risk.

Operational risks arising from mistakes made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for or other similar disruption in our operations may cause us to suffer financial losses, the disruption of our business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or damage to our reputation. We depend on the Adviser and its affiliates to develop the appropriate systems and procedures to control operational risk. We rely heavily on our financial, accounting and other data processing systems. The ability of our systems to accommodate transactions could also constrain our ability to properly manage our portfolio. Generally, the Adviser will not be liable for losses incurred due to the occurrence of any such errors.

We are subject to the risk that our trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including, without limitation, systems failure or human error. As a result, we could be unable to achieve the market position selected by the Adviser or might incur a loss in liquidating our positions. Since some of the markets in which we may effect transactions are over-the-counter or interdealer markets, the participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation or regulatory oversight comparable to that which members of exchange-based markets are subject. We are also exposed to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions, thereby causing us to suffer a loss.

Cybersecurity risks could result in the loss of data, interruptions in our business, damage to our reputation, and subject us to regulatory actions, increased costs and financial losses, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our operations are highly dependent on our information systems and technology and we rely heavily on our and Blackstone's financial, accounting, treasury, communications and other data processing systems. Such systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of tampering or a breach of the network security systems or otherwise. In addition, such systems are from time to time subject to cyberattacks which may continue to increase in sophistication and frequency in the future. Attacks on Blackstone and its affiliates and their portfolio companies' and service providers' systems could involve, and in some instances have in the past involved, attempts that are intended to obtain unauthorized access to our proprietary information or personal identifying information of our stockholders, destroy data or disable, degrade or sabotage our systems, or divert or otherwise steal funds, including through the introduction of computer viruses and other malicious code.

Cyber security incidents and cyber-attacks have been occurring globally at a more frequent and severe level and will likely continue to increase in frequency in the future. Our information and technology systems as well as those of Blackstone, its portfolio entities and other related parties, such as service providers, may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from cyber security breaches, computer viruses or other malicious code, "phishing" attempts and other forms of social engineering, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and other security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals or service providers, power, communications or other service outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Cyberattacks and other security threats could originate from a wide variety of external sources, including cyber criminals, nation state hackers, hacktivists and other outside parties. Cyberattacks and other security threats could also originate from the malicious or accidental acts of insiders, such as employees, or third-party agents and consultants of the Company. There has been an increase in the frequency and sophistication of the cyber and security threats Blackstone faces, with attacks ranging from those common to businesses generally to those that are more advanced and persistent, which may target Blackstone because Blackstone holds a significant amount of confidential and sensitive information about its investors, its portfolio companies and potential investments. As a result, Blackstone may face a heightened risk of a security breach or disruption with respect to this information. There can be no assurance that measures Blackstone takes to ensure the integrity of its systems will provide protection, especially because cyberattack techniques used change frequently or are not recognized until successful.

If unauthorized parties gain access to such information and technology systems, they may be able to steal, publish, delete or modify private and sensitive information, including nonpublic personal information related to shareholders (and their beneficial owners) and material nonpublic information. Although Blackstone has implemented, and its portfolio entities and service providers may implement, various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, such systems could prove to be inadequate and, if compromised, could become inoperable for extended periods of time, cease to function properly or fail to adequately secure private information. Blackstone does not control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to Blackstone, its portfolio entities and us, each of which could be negatively impacted as a result. Breaches such as those involving covertly introduced malware, impersonation of authorized users and industrial or other espionage may not be identified even with sophisticated prevention and detection systems, potentially resulting in further harm and preventing them from being addressed appropriately. The failure of these systems or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in Blackstone's, its affiliates', their portfolio entities' or our operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to shareholders, material nonpublic information and the intellectual property and trade secrets and other sensitive information in the possession of Blackstone and portfolio entities. We, Blackstone or a portfolio entity could be required to make a significant investment to remedy the effects of any such failures, harm to their reputations, legal claims that they and their respective affiliates may be subjected to, regulatory action or enforcement arising out of applicable privacy and other laws, adverse publicity and other events that may affect their business and financial performance.

The costs related to cyber or other security threats or disruptions may not be fully insured or indemnified by other means. In addition, we could also suffer losses in connection with updates to, or the failure to timely update, our information systems and technology. In addition, we have become increasingly reliant on third-party service providers for certain aspects of our business, including for our administration, as well as for certain information systems and technology, including cloud-based services. These third-party service providers could also face ongoing cyber security threats and compromises of their systems and as a result, unauthorized individuals could gain access to certain confidential data.

Cybersecurity has become a top priority for regulators around the world. Many jurisdictions in which Blackstone operates have laws and regulations relating to data privacy, cybersecurity and protection of personal information, including, as examples the General Data Protection Regulation in the European Union that went into effect in May 2018 and the California Consumer Privacy Act that went into effect in January 2020. Some jurisdictions have also enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals and government agencies of data security breaches involving certain types of personal data. Breaches in security, whether malicious in nature or through inadvertent transmittal or other loss of data, could potentially jeopardize Blackstone, its employees' or our investors' or counterparties' confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through Blackstone's computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in its, its employees', our investors', our counterparties' or third parties' business and operations, which could result in significant financial losses, increased costs, liability to our investors and other counterparties, regulatory intervention and reputational damage. Furthermore, if Blackstone fails to comply with the relevant laws and regulations or fail to provide the appropriate regulatory or other notifications of breach in a timely manner, it could result in regulatory investigations and penalties, which could lead to negative publicity and reputational harm and may cause our investors or Blackstone fund investors and clients to lose confidence in the effectiveness of our or Blackstone's security measures.

Furthermore, Blackstone's portfolio companies also rely on data processing systems and the secure processing, storage and transmission of information, including payment and health information. A disruption or compromise of these systems could have a material adverse effect on the value of these businesses.

Finally, Blackstone's technology, data and intellectual property and the technology, data and intellectual property of its portfolio companies are also subject to a heightened risk of theft or compromise to the extent Blackstone

and its portfolio companies engage in operations outside the United States, in particular in those jurisdictions that do not have comparable levels of protection of proprietary information and assets such as intellectual property, trademarks, trade secrets, know-how and customer information and records. In addition, Blackstone and its portfolio companies may be required to compromise protections or forego rights to technology, data and intellectual property in order to operate in or access markets in a foreign jurisdiction. Any such direct or indirect compromise of these assets could have a material adverse impact on such businesses.

Compliance with the SEC's Regulation Best Interest by participating broker-dealers may negatively impact our ability to raise capital in this offering, which could harm our ability to achieve our investment objectives.

Commencing June 30, 2020, broker-dealers are required to comply with Regulation Best Interest, which, among other requirements, establishes a new standard of conduct for broker-dealers and their associated persons when making a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities to a retail customer. The full impact of Regulation Best Interest on participating broker-dealers cannot be determined at this time, and it may negatively impact whether participating broker-dealers and their associated persons recommend this offering to certain retail customers. In particular, under SEC guidance concerning Regulation Best Interest, a broker-dealer recommending an investment in our shares should consider a number of factors, including but not limited to cost and complexity of the investment and reasonably available alternatives in determining whether there is a reasonable basis for the recommendation. Broker-dealers may recommend a more costly or complex product as long as they have a reasonable basis to believe is in the best interest of a particular retail customer. However, if broker-dealers instead choose alternatives to our shares, many of which likely exist, our ability to raise capital will be adversely affected. If Regulation Best Interest reduces our ability to raise capital in this offering, it may harm our ability to achieve our objectives.

General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate

Our operating results will be affected by economic and regulatory changes that impact the real estate market in general.

We are subject to risks generally attributable to the ownership of real property, including:

- changes in global, national, regional or local economic, demographic or capital market conditions;
- future adverse national real estate trends, including increasing vacancy rates, declining rental rates and general deterioration of market conditions;
- changes in supply of or demand for similar properties in a given market or metropolitan area, which could result in rising vacancy rates or decreasing market rental rates;
- vacancies, fluctuations in the average occupancy and room rates for hotel properties or inability to lease space on favorable terms;
- increased competition for properties targeted by our investment strategy;
- bankruptcies, financial difficulties or lease defaults by our tenants, particularly for our tenants with net leases for large properties;
- increases in interest rates and lack of availability of financing; and
- changes in government rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including increases in property taxes, changes in zoning laws, limitations on rental rates, and increasing costs to comply with environmental laws.

All of these factors are beyond our control. Any negative changes in these factors could affect our performance and our ability to meet our obligations and make distributions to stockholders.

Our success is dependent on general market and economic conditions.

The real estate industry generally and the success of our investment activities in particular will both be affected by global and national economic and market conditions generally and by the local economic conditions where our properties are located. These factors may affect the level and volatility of real estate prices, which could impair our profitability or result in losses. In addition, general fluctuations in the market prices of securities and interest rates may affect our investment opportunities and the value of our investments. Blackstone's financial condition may be adversely affected by a significant economic downturn and it may be subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks that could have a material adverse effect on Blackstone's businesses and operations (including the Adviser).

A depression, recession or slowdown in the U.S. real estate market or one or more regional real estate markets, and to a lesser extent, the global economy (or any particular segment thereof) would have a pronounced impact on us, the value of our assets and our profitability, impede the ability of our assets to perform under or refinance their existing obligations, and impair our ability to effectively deploy our capital or realize upon investments on favorable terms. We would also be affected by any overall weakening of, or disruptions in, the financial markets. Any of the foregoing events could result in substantial losses to our business, which losses will likely be exacerbated by the presence of leverage in our capital structure or our investments' capital structures.

Market disruptions in a single country could cause a worsening of conditions on a regional and even global level, and economic problems in a single country are increasingly affecting other markets and economies. A continuation of this trend could result in problems in one country adversely affecting regional and even global economic conditions and markets. For example, concerns about the fiscal stability and growth prospects of certain European countries in the last economic downturn had a negative impact on most economies of the Eurozone and global markets. The occurrence of similar crises in the future could cause increased volatility in the economies and financial markets of countries throughout a region, or even globally.

Additionally, political leaders in certain European nations have recently been elected on protectionist platforms, fueling doubts about the future of global free trade. The U.S. government has imposed tariffs on certain foreign goods, including steel and aluminum and has indicated a willingness to impose tariffs on imports of other products. Some foreign governments, including China, have instituted retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods and have indicated a willingness to impose additional tariffs on U.S. products. Global trade disruption, significant introductions of trade barriers and bilateral trade frictions, together with any future downturns in the global economy resulting therefrom, could adversely affect our performance.

For example, as a result of the 2008 financial crisis, the availability of debt financing secured by commercial real estate had been significantly restricted as a result of tightened lending standards for a prolonged period. As a result of the uncertainties in the credit market, real estate investors were unable to obtain debt financing on attractive terms, which adversely affected investment returns on acquisitions or their ability to make acquisitions or property improvements. Any future financial market disruptions (including financial market distributions related COVID-19) may force us to use a greater proportion of our offering proceeds to finance our acquisitions and fund property improvements, reducing the cash available to pay distributions or satisfy repurchase requests and reducing the number of acquisitions we would otherwise make.

Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics and pandemics, most recently COVID-19, which has been designated as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of such epidemics or pandemics, together with the resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, have had a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally (including in the markets in which we invest), and thereby could adversely affect the performance of our investments. Furthermore, the rapid development of epidemics or pandemics could preclude prediction as to their ultimate adverse impact on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present material uncertainty and risk with respect to us and the performance of our investments. These epidemics or pandemics could have particularly adverse impacts on certain industries, such as the hospitality and leisure industries, and may also have particular negative effects on certain regions in which we own investments.

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.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, there was a global outbreak of a novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”), which has spread to over 100 countries, including the United States, and has spread to every state in the United States. The World Health Organization has designated COVID-19 as a pandemic, and numerous countries, including the United States, have declared national emergencies with respect to COVID-19. The global impact of the outbreak has been widespread and many countries have reacted by instituting quarantines and restrictions on travel, closing financial markets and/or restricting trading, and limiting operations of non-essential businesses. Such actions have created disruption in global supply chains, and are adversely impacting many industries. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are being made available to the general public in the U.S. and around the world, it will take time for the vaccine to materially affect the spread of the virus and the outbreak could have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has had and may in the future have an adverse impact on our NAV, results of operations (including FFO, AFFO and FAD), cash flows and fundraising, and may have an adverse impact on our ability to source new investments, obtain financing, fund distributions to stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests, among other factors. Although many or all facets of our business have been or could in the future be impacted by COVID-19, we currently believe the following impacts to be among the most important to us:

- We are subject to risks related to increases in rent defaults, rent deferral or rent forgiveness and decreases in rent collection. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, we have experienced a moderate decline in our average rent collection rates, which has negatively impacted our cash flow. We have also granted some of our tenants rent deferral and while it is expected that the deferred rent will generally be paid back over a period of three to twelve months from the date of each deferral, there is no guarantee we will be able to recover this rent. We continue to recognize rental revenue for such tenants, as permitted by applicable accounting guidance, while also considering any necessary bad debt reserves. We may continue to experience rent deferrals and decreased rent collection. We may not be able to promptly lease properties that are vacant or become vacant because a tenant defaults or decides not to renew its lease, resulting in reduced occupancy at our properties, and the rental rates or other terms under new leases may be less favorable than the terms of the current lease. The foregoing outcomes could affect any asset or asset class across our entire portfolio and such events would have a negative impact on our cash flows, operating results and NAV and on our ability to fund distributions to stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests.
- Our multifamily properties face an increased risk of tenant defaults as disruptions in the labor market, resulting in high rates of unemployment, have made it more difficult for some tenants to meet their rent obligations and for us to retain tenants at current rental rates. We may also, for economic or regulatory reasons, defer or forgive rent for certain tenants of our properties. In particular, certain state and local requirements have temporarily stayed any eviction proceedings. When these temporary stays expire, we may face increased rent defaults, deferrals or forgiveness. Furthermore, it may be difficult for us to find new tenants during the pandemic as potential residents are unwilling or unable to move. Our student housing properties, in particular, could be affected by the shift to online learning.
- Our net lease properties are gaming and leisure facilities in Las Vegas, Nevada that ceased operations during the pandemic, but have since reopened. While the rental payments on our net lease obligations are guaranteed by MGM Resorts International (“MGM”) and MGM has made its rent payments through the date of this prospectus and disclosed that it intends to continue making rent payments under the leases and funding other obligations for the foreseeable future, a prolonged period of limited and/or suspended operations at these properties may make it difficult for MGM to continue to operate such properties and fulfill their lease obligations, including the requirement to post additional rent if certain covenants are breached. Furthermore, sustained poor performance may also implicate covenants under the financing arrangements for these properties, which may restrict our ability to distribute cash flows from these properties to the Company and our stockholders.

- The fair value of our hotel properties has decreased and may continue to decrease. The impairment charge aligns the GAAP carrying value of the hotels with the fair value already recorded within the September 30, 2020 fair value. We have incurred an impairment to two properties under GAAP and may incur additional impairments in the future. Many of our hotel properties, including our two full service hotel properties (JW Marriott San Antonio Hill Country Resort and Hyatt Regency Atlanta) and certain of our select services hotels, have experienced closures and although all of these properties have since re-opened, our hotel properties may either continue to operate at significantly reduced occupancy as potential guests are unwilling or not permitted to stay at these properties during the pandemic or may subsequently close. These effects negatively impact our NAV and our total assets under GAAP. Furthermore, our hotel properties have operated at a property net operating loss since the outbreak of COVID-19, which has had an adverse impact on our results of operations (including FFO, AFFO and FAD) and cash flow from operations.
- The fair value of our real estate debt portfolio, which consists primarily of CMBS, has decreased since the outbreak of COVID-19. Although the value of these investments have recovered substantially since the trough shortly after the outbreak of COVID-19, as of September 30, 2020, they still remain moderately below pre-COVID-19 levels and may decrease further in the future. Additionally, a large portion of our CMBS investments are collateralized by hospitality assets, which as referenced above have been particularly negatively impacted by the pandemic. CMBS backed by hospitality and other asset classes that have been more acutely affected by COVID-19 experienced steeper declines in market value at the onset of COVID-19 and have been slower to recover in value than CMBS backed by other asset classes. While we believe the principal amount of our real estate debt investments are generally adequately protected, there is a risk that we do not realize the principal value of these investments. Furthermore, the interest payments generated by such CMBS investments are supported by the rental payments received by the borrower on underlying properties or cash flow from operations and while, subject to certain limitations, the master servicer is responsible for making certain monetary advances if the borrower fails to do so, it is expected that rental payments will be missed for some underlying properties, cash flow from operations will be lower and there is no guarantee that the master servicer will be willing or able to make such advances, which would result in lost cash flow from operations from such real estate debt investments. The special servicer of such CMBS may also exercise, or be required to exercise, its appraisal rights over the value of the property securing the loan.
- As of September 30, 2020, we had \$3.7 billion of immediate liquidity, made up of capacity on our undrawn lines of credit as well as cash on hand. At the onset of the pandemic, it became difficult for businesses generally, including us, to obtain new financing. To the extent we are able to find financing as the pandemic continues, such financing could become difficult to obtain as was the case during the onset of the pandemic. In addition, we were required to post additional margin for our reverse repurchase agreements at the onset of the pandemic due to the initial decrease in value of our real estate debt investments. Due to the recovery in value we have since recalled the majority of margin posted at the onset of the pandemic, but may be required to post additional margin in the future. Certain of the financing agreements we have in place at our subsidiaries for our properties have covenants that restrict cash being distributed up to us if certain performance targets are not met. These factors may adversely impact our future liquidity, which will make it more difficult for us to fund new investments, fund distributions to our stockholders and satisfy repurchase requests.

The immediately preceding outcomes are those we consider to be most important as a result of the pandemic. We have also experienced and may experience other negative impacts to our business as a result of the pandemic that could exacerbate other risks described in this prospectus, including:

- operational impacts on ourselves and our third-party advisors, service providers, vendors and counterparties, including operating partners, property managers, our independent valuation advisor, our administrator, our transfer agent, other independent third-party appraisal firms that provide appraisals of our properties, our lenders and other providers of financing, brokers and other counterparties that we purchase and sell assets to and from, derivative counterparties, and legal and diligence professionals that we rely on for acquiring our investments;

- limitations on our ability to ensure business continuity in the event our, or our third-party advisors' and service providers', continuity of operations plan is not effective or improperly implemented or deployed during a disruption;
- the availability of key personnel of the Adviser and our service providers as they face changed circumstances and potential illness during the pandemic;
- difficulty in valuing our assets. See also "—Valuations and appraisals of our real estate and real estate debt are estimates of fair value and may not necessarily correspond to realizable value";
- limitations on our ability to raise new capital in our ongoing offerings;
- limitations on our ability to make distributions to our stockholders due to material adverse impacts on our cash flows from operations or liquidity; and
- limitations on our ability to satisfy all repurchase requests, including if increased demand for repurchases exceeds the limits of our share repurchase plan, we lack readily available funds to meet repurchase requests or we need to maintain liquidity for our operations.

The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present uncertainty and risk with respect to us and the performance of our investments. While certain geographies have to date experienced relatively low infection levels and disruption to businesses, others have experienced consistently high or accelerating levels. The full extent of the impact and effects of COVID-19 will depend on future developments, including, among other factors, the duration and spread of the outbreak, along with related travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, the recovery time of the disrupted supply chains and industries, the impact of labor market interruptions, the impact of government interventions, and uncertainty with respect to the duration of the global economic slowdown. COVID-19 and the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to our performance, results of operations and ability to pay distributions and satisfy repurchase requests.

We are subject to additional risks from our non-U.S. investments.

We have in the past and may in the future invest in real estate located outside of the United States and real estate debt issued in, and/or backed by real estate in, countries outside the United States, including Canada, Europe and potentially elsewhere. Non-U.S. real estate and real estate-related investments involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in real estate and real estate-related investments in the U.S., including risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various non-U.S. currencies in which such investments are denominated, and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) differences in conventions relating to documentation, settlement, corporate actions, stakeholder rights and other matters; (iii) differences between U.S. and non-U.S. real estate markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some non-U.S. markets; (iv) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and differences in government supervision and regulation; (v) certain economic, social and political risks, including potential exchange-control regulations, potential restrictions on non-U.S. investment and repatriation of capital, the risks associated with political, economic or social instability, including the risk of sovereign defaults, regulatory change, and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation or the imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains, other income or gross sale or disposition proceeds, and adverse economic and political developments; (vi) the possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on income and gains and gross sales or other proceeds recognized with respect to such investments; (vii) differing and potentially less well-developed or well-tested corporate laws regarding stakeholder rights, creditors' rights (including the rights of secured parties), fiduciary duties and the protection of investors; (viii) different laws and regulations including differences in the legal and regulatory environment or enhanced legal and regulatory compliance; (ix) political hostility to investments by foreign investors; and (x) less publicly available information. Furthermore, while we may have the capacity, but not the obligation, to mitigate

such additional risks, including through the utilization of certain foreign exchange hedging instruments, there is no guarantee that we will be successful in mitigating such risks and in turn may introduce additional risks and expenses linked to such efforts.

Our portfolio is currently concentrated in certain industries and geographies and may in the future be concentrated in a limited number of industries, geographies or investments.

Our portfolio may be heavily concentrated at any time in only a limited number of industries, geographies or investments, and, as a consequence, our aggregate return may be substantially affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single investment. Currently, our portfolio is heavily concentrated in multifamily and industrial assets and geographically concentrated in the southern and western regions of the U.S., and in particular Las Vegas, Nevada. Concentration of our investments in a particular type of asset or geography, our portfolio makes us more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions affecting that particular type of asset or geography. Our concentration in Las Vegas exposes us to risks related to the economic health and other factors unique to that city, which is in turn largely reliant on the gaming and tourist industries. See “—Our investments in real estate associated with gaming facilities will be impacted by the risks associated with the gaming industry.” For investments that the Adviser intends to finance (directly or by selling assets), there is a risk that such financing may not be completed, which could result in us holding a larger percentage of our assets in a single investment and asset type than desired. Investors have no assurance as to the degree of diversification in our investments, either by geographic region or asset type.

We may change our investment and operational policies without stockholder consent.

Except for changes to the investment restrictions contained in our charter, which require stockholder consent to amend, we may change our investment and operational policies, including our policies with respect to investments, operations, indebtedness, capitalization and distributions, at any time without the consent of our stockholders, which could result in our making investments that are different from, and possibly riskier or more highly leveraged than, the types of investments described in this prospectus. Our board of directors also approved very broad investment guidelines with which we must comply, but these guidelines provide the Adviser with broad discretion and can be changed by our board of directors. A change in our investment strategy may, among other things, increase our exposure to real estate market fluctuations, default risk and interest rate risk, all of which could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may have difficulty selling our properties, which may limit our flexibility and ability to pay distributions.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, it could be difficult for us to promptly sell one or more of our properties on favorable terms. Additionally, we have in the past and may in the future agree to lock-out or other provisions when we acquire a property that materially restrict us from selling such property or our interest in such property for a period of time. This may limit our ability to change our portfolio quickly in response to adverse changes in the performance of any such property or economic or market trends. In addition, U.S. federal tax laws that impose a 100% excise tax on gains from sales of dealer property by a REIT (generally, property held for sale, rather than investment) could limit our ability to sell properties and may affect our ability to sell properties without adversely affecting returns to our stockholders. These restrictions could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We acquire properties and portfolios of properties, including large portfolios that could result in changes to our capital structure. Our acquisition activities and their success are subject to the following risks:

- we may be unable to complete an acquisition after making a non-refundable deposit or guarantee and incurring certain other acquisition-related costs;

- we may be unable to obtain financing for acquisitions on commercially reasonable terms or at all;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;
- acquired properties may be located in new markets in which we may face risks associated with a lack of market knowledge or understanding of the local economy, lack of business relationships in the area and unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations.

In addition, while we will invest primarily in stabilized, income-generating real estate, we may also acquire assets that require some amount of capital investment in order to be renovated or repositioned. These investments are generally subject to higher risk of loss than investments in stabilized real estate and there is no guarantee that any renovation or repositioning will be successful, or that the actual costs will not be greater than our estimates.

The sale and disposition of real properties carry certain litigation risks at the property level that may reduce our profitability and the return on your investment.

The acquisition, ownership and disposition of real properties carry certain specific litigation risks. Litigation may be commenced with respect to a property acquired by us in relation to activities that took place prior to our acquisition of such property. In addition, at the time of disposition of an individual property, a potential buyer may claim that it should have been afforded the opportunity to purchase the asset or alternatively that such potential buyer should be awarded due diligence expenses incurred or statutory damages for misrepresentation relating to disclosure made, if such buyer is passed over in favor of another as part of our efforts to maximize sale proceeds. Similarly, successful buyers may later sue us under various damage theories, including those sounding in tort, for losses associated with latent defects or other problems not uncovered in due diligence.

Competition for investment opportunities may reduce our profitability and the return on your investment.

We face competition from various entities for investment opportunities in properties, including other REITs, real estate operating companies, pension funds, insurance companies, investment funds and companies, partnerships and developers, some of which are likely a source of reasonable alternatives under Regulation Best Interest. In addition to third-party competitors, other programs sponsored by the Adviser and its affiliates, particularly those with investment strategies that overlap with ours may seek investment opportunities in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures. Some of these entities may have greater access to capital to acquire properties than we have. Competition from these entities may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities offered to us or increase the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell. Additionally, disruptions and dislocations in the credit markets could have a material impact on the cost and availability of debt to finance real estate acquisitions, which is a key component of our acquisition strategy. The lack of available debt on reasonable terms or at all could result in a further reduction of suitable investment opportunities and create a competitive advantage for other entities that have greater financial resources than we do. In addition, over the past several years, a number of real estate funds and publicly traded and non-traded REITs have been formed and others have been consolidated (and many such existing funds have grown in size) for the purpose of investing in real estate and/or real estate-related assets. Additional real estate funds, vehicles and REITs with similar investment objectives are expected to be formed in the future by other unrelated parties and further consolidations may occur (resulting in larger funds and vehicles). Consequently, it is expected that competition for appropriate investment opportunities would reduce the number of investment opportunities available to us and adversely affect the terms, including price, upon which investments can be made. This competition may cause us to acquire properties and other investments at higher prices or by using less-than-ideal capital structures, and in such case our returns will be lower and the value of our assets may not appreciate or may decrease significantly below the amount we paid for such assets. If such events occur, you may experience a lower return on your investment.

We may make a substantial amount of joint venture investments, including with Blackstone affiliates. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on the financial condition of our joint venture partners and disputes between us and our joint venture partners.

We have made joint venture investments with third parties and we may, subject to the requirements in our charter, continue to co-invest in the future with Blackstone affiliates or third parties in partnerships or other entities that own real properties. We have entered into, and expect to continue to enter into, joint ventures as part of an acquisition with the seller of the properties. We may acquire non-controlling interests or shared control interests in joint ventures. Even if we have some control in a joint venture, we would not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the joint venture. Investments in joint ventures may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were another party not involved, including the possibility that joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their required capital contributions. Joint venture partners may have economic or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor the joint venture partner would have full control over the joint venture. Disputes between us and joint venture partners may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with joint venture partners might result in subjecting properties owned by the joint venture to additional risk. In some cases, our joint venture partner may be entitled to property management fees, promote or other incentive fee payments as part of the arrangement of the joint venture. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our joint venture partners.

In addition, in connection with any investments in which we participate alongside any Other Blackstone Accounts, the Adviser may decline to exercise, or delegate to a third party, certain control, foreclosure and similar governance rights relating to such shared investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other reasons. There is no guarantee that we will be able to co-invest with any Other Blackstone Account. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts.

If we have a right of first refusal to buy out a joint venture partner, we may be unable to finance such a buy-out if it becomes exercisable or we are required to purchase such interest at a time when it would not otherwise be in our best interest to do so. If our interest is subject to a buy/sell right, we may not have sufficient cash, available borrowing capacity or other capital resources to allow us to elect to purchase an interest of a joint venture partner subject to the buy/sell right, in which case we may be forced to sell our interest as the result of the exercise of such right when we would otherwise prefer to keep our interest. In some joint ventures we may be obligated to buy all or a portion of our joint venture partner's interest in connection with a crystallization event, and we may be unable to finance such a buy-out when such crystallization event occurs, which may result in interest or other penalties accruing on the purchase price. If we buy our joint venture partner's interest we will have increased exposure in the underlying investment. The price we use to buy our joint venture partner's interest or sell our interest is typically determined by negotiations between us and our joint venture partner and there is no assurance that such price will be representative of the value of the underlying property or equal to our then-current valuation of our interest in the joint venture that is used to calculate our NAV. Finally, we may not be able to sell our interest in a joint venture if we desire to exit the venture for any reason or if our interest is likewise subject to a right of first refusal of our joint venture partner, our ability to sell such interest may be adversely impacted by such right. Joint ownership arrangements with Blackstone affiliates may also entail further conflicts of interest. Joint venture partners may receive ongoing fees in connection with providing service to the joint venture or its properties, including promote fees, beyond their equity investment, which would reduce the amount of our economic interest.

Some additional risks and conflicts related to our joint venture investments (including joint venture investments with Blackstone affiliates) include:

- the joint venture partner could have economic or other interests that are inconsistent with or different from our interests, including interests relating to the financing, management, operation, leasing or sale of the assets purchased by such joint venture;
- our joint venture partners may receive ongoing fees from our joint ventures, including promote payments and potential buyouts of their equity investments, all of which may reduce amounts otherwise payable to us;
- tax, Investment Company Act and other regulatory requirements applicable to the joint venture partner could cause it to want to take actions contrary to our interests;
- the joint venture partner could have joint control or joint governance of the joint venture even in cases where its economic stake in the joint venture is significantly less than ours;
- under the joint venture arrangement, it is possible that neither we nor the joint venture partner will be in a position to unilaterally control the joint venture, and deadlocks may occur. Such deadlocks could adversely impact the operations and profitability of the joint venture, including as a result of the inability of the joint venture to act quickly in connection with a potential acquisition or disposition. In addition, depending on the governance structure of such joint venture partner, decisions of such vehicle may be subject to approval by individuals who are independent of Blackstone;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner may have a buy/sell right and, as a result of an impasse that triggers the exercise of such right, we could be forced to sell our investment in the joint venture, or buy the joint venture partner's share of the joint venture at a time when it would not otherwise be in our best interest to do so;
- our participation in investments in which a joint venture partner participates will be less than what our participation would have been had such joint venture partner not participated, and because there may be no limit on the amount of capital that such joint venture partner can raise, the degree of our participation in such investments may decrease over time;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner could each have preemptive rights in respect of future issuances by the joint venture, which could limit a joint venture's ability to attract new third-party capital;
- under the joint venture arrangement, we and the joint venture partner could be subject to lock-ups, which could prevent us from disposing of our interests in the joint venture at a time it determines it would be advantageous to exit; and
- the joint venture partner could have a right of first offer, tag-along rights, drag-along rights, consent rights or other similar rights in respect of any transfers of the ownership interests in the joint venture to third parties, which could have the effect of making such transfers more complicated or limiting or delaying us from selling our interest in the applicable investment.

Furthermore, we may have conflicting fiduciary obligations if we acquire properties with our affiliates or other related entities; as a result, in any such transaction we may not have the benefit of arm's-length negotiations of the type normally conducted between unrelated parties.

Acquiring or attempting to acquire multiple properties in a single transaction may adversely affect our operations.

We have in the past and may in the future acquire multiple properties in a single transaction. Portfolio acquisitions typically are more complex and expensive than single-property acquisitions, and the risk that a multiple-property acquisition does not close may be greater than in a single-property acquisition. Portfolio

acquisitions may also result in us owning investments in geographically dispersed markets, placing additional demands on the Adviser in managing the properties in the portfolio. In addition, a seller may require that a group of properties be purchased as a package and/or also include certain additional investments or transactions even though, were it not part of the overall transaction, we may not want to purchase one or more properties included in such portfolio or participate in additional investments or transactions. In these situations, if we are unable to identify another person or entity to acquire the unwanted properties or investments, or if the seller imposes a lock-out period or other restriction on a subsequent sale, we may be required to operate such properties or attempt to dispose of such properties or investments (if not subject to a lock-out period). We may also share the acquisition of large portfolios of properties with our affiliates, which can result in conflicts of interest, including as to the allocation of properties within the portfolio and the prices attributable to such properties. See “Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest—We may invest in joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts or divide a pool of investments among us and Other Blackstone Accounts.” It may also be difficult for the Adviser to fully analyze each property in a large portfolio, increasing the risk that properties do not perform as anticipated. We also may be required to accumulate a large amount of cash to fund such acquisitions. We would expect the returns that we earn on such cash to be less than the returns on investments in real property. Therefore, acquiring multiple properties in a single transaction may reduce the overall yield on our portfolio.

In the event we obtain options to acquire properties, we may lose the amount paid for such options whether or not the underlying property is purchased.

We may obtain options to acquire certain properties. The amount paid for an option, if any, is normally surrendered if the property is not purchased and may or may not be credited against the purchase price if the property is purchased. Any unreturned option payments will reduce the amount of cash available for further investments or distributions to our stockholders.

In our due diligence review of potential investments, we may rely on third-party consultants and advisors and representations made by sellers of potential portfolio properties, and we may not identify all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating potential investments.

Before making investments, due diligence will typically be conducted in a manner that we deem reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. Due diligence may entail evaluation of important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental, social governance, real property and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, appraisers, accountants, investment banks and other third parties, including affiliates of the Adviser or Blackstone, may be involved in the due diligence process to varying degrees depending on the type of investment, the costs of which will be borne by us. Such involvement of third-party advisors or consultants may present a number of risks primarily relating to the Adviser’s reduced control of the functions that are outsourced. Where affiliates of Blackstone are utilized, the Adviser’s management fee will not be offset for the fees paid or expenses reimbursed to such affiliates. In addition, if the Adviser is unable to timely engage third-party providers, the ability to evaluate and acquire more complex targets could be adversely affected. In the due diligence process and making an assessment regarding a potential investment, the Adviser will rely on the resources available to it, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence investigation carried out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, particularly for large portfolio investments. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful. There can be no assurance that attempts to provide downside protection with respect to investments, including pursuant to risk management procedures described in this prospectus, will achieve their desired effect and potential investors should regard an investment in us as being speculative and having a high degree of risk.

There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to detect or prevent irregular accounting, employee misconduct or other fraudulent practices or material misstatements or omissions during the due diligence phase or during our efforts to monitor and disclose information about the investment on an ongoing basis or that any risk management procedures implemented by us will be adequate.

When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, the Adviser will rely on the resources available to it, including information provided or reported by the seller of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence investigation that the Adviser carries out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful. Conduct occurring at the portfolio property, even activities that occurred prior to our investment therein, could have an adverse impact us.

In the event of fraud by the seller of any portfolio property, we may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that property. An additional concern is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the seller. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the value of our investments in such portfolio property. We will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by sellers of portfolio properties in the due diligence process to the extent reasonable when we make our investments, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness.

In addition, we rely on information, including financial information and non-GAAP metrics, provided by sellers of our investments for disclosure to our investors about potential acquisitions or current assets owned by us. Accordingly, although we believe such information to be accurate, such information cannot be independently verified by the Adviser, and in some cases such information has not been independently reviewed or audited while under our ownership or control or at all. We cannot assure you that the financial statements or metrics of properties we have acquired or will acquire would not be materially different if such statements or metrics had been independently audited or reviewed.

Consultants, legal advisors, appraisers, accountants, investment banks and other third parties may be involved in the due diligence process and/or the ongoing operation of our portfolio properties to varying degrees depending on the type of investment. For example, certain asset management and finance functions, such as data entry relating to a portfolio property, may be outsourced to a third-party service provider whose fees and expenses will be borne by such portfolio property or us. Such involvement of third-party advisors or consultants may present a number of risks primarily relating to our reduced control of the functions that are outsourced.

We may be subject to expenses and liabilities related to employees of certain portfolio entities owned by us.

We may be subject to expenses and liabilities related to employees of certain portfolio entities owned by us. As part of our acquisition of Simply Self Storage in December 2020 (the “Simply Storage Acquisition”), we acquired Simply Storage Management. Simply Storage Management is our first portfolio entity with employees and we may have others in the future. Such expenses and liabilities include compensation, overhead and other administrative costs, as well as potential liabilities that are commonly faced by employers, such as workers’ disability and compensation claims, potential labor disputes, and other employee-related liabilities and grievances. We may also be subject to other operational risks from such employees, including cybersecurity risks or as a result of employee error or malfeasance. In addition, we may encounter unforeseen costs and expenses associated with acquiring such portfolio entities and such expenses may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

The exit by the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) from the E.U. could adversely affect us.

The U.K. formally left the E.U. on January 31, 2020. There followed an implementation period, during which EU law continued to apply in the U.K. and the U.K. maintained its E.U. single market access rights and E.U. customs union membership. The implementation period expired in December 31, 2020. Consequently, the U.K. has become a third country vis-à-vis the EU, without access to the single market or membership of the E.U. customs union.

On December 30, 2020, the U.K. and the E.U. signed a trade and cooperation agreement (the “TCA”) to govern their on-going relationship. The TCA was officially ratified by the U.K. Parliament on December 30, 2020, and is currently awaiting ratification by the E.U. Parliament and Council. The TCA has applied provisionally since January 1, 2021, pending the E.U.’s formal ratification. It is anticipated that further details of the relationship between the U.K. and the E.U. will continue to be negotiated even after formal ratification of the TCA.

Over time, U.K. regulated firms and other U.K. businesses may be adversely affected by the terms of the TCA (assuming it is formally ratified by the E.U.), as compared with the position prior to the expiry of the implementation period on December 31, 2020. For example, the TCA introduces new customs checks, as well as new restrictions on the provision of cross-border services and on the free movement of employees. These changes have the potential to materially impair the profitability of a business, and to require it to adapt or even relocate.

Although it is probable that any adverse effects flowing from the U.K.’s withdrawal from the E.U. will principally affect the U.K. (and those having an economic interest in, or connected to, the U.K.), given the size and global significance of the U.K.’s economy, unpredictability about the implications of its withdrawal from the E.U., the E.U. (and countries outside the E.U.) is likely to be an ongoing source of instability, produce significant currency fluctuations, and/or have other adverse effects on international markets, international trade agreements and/or other existing cross-border cooperation arrangements (whether economic, tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory or otherwise). The withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. could therefore adversely affect us. In addition, although it seems less likely now than at the time of Britain’s referendum, the withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. could have a further destabilizing effect if any other member states were to consider withdrawing from the E.U., presenting similar and/or additional potential risks and consequences to our business and financial results.

We rely on property managers to operate our properties and leasing agents to lease vacancies in our properties.

The Adviser hires property managers to manage our properties and leasing agents to lease vacancies in our properties. These property managers may be our affiliates or partners in joint ventures that we enter into. We may also use portfolio entities owned by us to provide these property management, leasing and similar services. The property managers have significant decision-making authority with respect to the management of our properties. We are particularly dependent on property managers of any hospitality and leisure properties we invest in. In cases where we use third party property managers, our ability to direct and control how our properties are managed on a day-to-day basis may be limited. Thus, the success of our business may depend in large part on the ability of our property managers to manage the day-to-day operations and the ability of our leasing agents to lease vacancies in our properties. In cases where we use one of our portfolio entities to provide property management services, we will directly incur the expenses of property management and the other costs and obligations associated with operating the portfolio entity, including the compensation of our portfolio entity employees. Any adversity experienced by, or problems in our relationship with, our property managers or leasing agents could adversely impact the operation and profitability of our properties.

We depend on tenants for our revenue, and therefore our revenue is dependent on the success and economic viability of our tenants. Our reliance on single or significant tenants in certain buildings may decrease our ability to lease vacated space and could adversely affect our income, performance, operations and ability to pay distributions.

Rental income from real property, directly or indirectly, constitutes a significant portion of our income. Delays in collecting accounts receivable from tenants could adversely affect our cash flows and financial condition. In addition, the inability of a single major tenant or a number of smaller tenants to meet their rental obligations would adversely affect our income. Therefore, our financial success is indirectly dependent on the success of the businesses operated by the tenants in our properties or in the properties securing debts we may own. The weakening of the financial condition of or the bankruptcy or insolvency of a significant tenant or a number of

smaller tenants and vacancies caused by defaults of tenants or the expiration of leases may adversely affect our operations, performance and our ability to pay distributions.

Generally, under U.S. bankruptcy law, a debtor tenant has 120 days to exercise the option of assuming or rejecting the obligations under any unexpired lease for nonresidential real property, which period may be extended once by the bankruptcy court for an additional 90 days. If the tenant assumes its lease, the tenant must cure all defaults under the lease and may be required to provide adequate assurance of its future performance under the lease. If the tenant rejects the lease, we will have a claim against the tenant's bankruptcy estate. Although rent owing for the period between filing for bankruptcy and rejection of the lease may be afforded administrative expense priority and paid in full, pre-bankruptcy arrears and amounts owing under the remaining term of the lease will be afforded general unsecured claim status (absent collateral securing the claim). Moreover, amounts owing under the remaining term of the lease will be capped. Other than equity and subordinated claims, general unsecured claims are the last claims paid in a bankruptcy and therefore funds may not be available to pay such claims in full.

Some of our properties may be leased to a single or significant tenant and, accordingly, may be suited to the particular or unique needs of such tenant. We may have difficulty replacing such a tenant if the floor plan of the vacant space limits the types of businesses that can use the space without major renovation. In addition, the resale value of the property could be diminished because the market value of a particular property will depend principally upon the value of the leases of such property.

For example, we are dependent on a subsidiary of MGM as the sole tenant of The Bellagio Las Vegas (the "Bellagio") as well as the MGM Grand Las Vegas and Mandalay Bay. The rental revenue we are entitled to receive from MGM comprises a sizeable portion of our overall revenue and therefore risks related to MGM's financial condition will expose us to risk, including adverse impacts to MGM's business as a result of changes in market or economic conditions, natural disasters, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, negative developments in the economy or political climate that depress travel activity, or other factors that may impact MGM's operations or the operation of these properties. As a result, MGM has been, and may in the future be, required to suspend operations at these properties for what could be an extended period of time. Additionally, while these properties are currently suited to MGM's needs, should MGM default under any of these leases, we may have difficulty finding a replacement tenant, any replacement tenant may not be of the same quality as MGM, the terms of any new lease may be less favorable than the terms of the current lease, or we may be required to incur significant expense to modify the properties to suit a new tenant.

Similarly, certain of our other properties, including certain industrial warehouses and student housing properties, are leased out to single tenants or tenants that are otherwise reliant on a single enterprise to remain in business and our hotel properties are generally operated by a single operator. Adverse impacts to such tenants, businesses or operators, including as a result of changes in market or economic conditions, natural disasters, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, political events or other factors that may impact the operation of these properties, may have negative effects on our business and financial results. As a result, such tenants or operators have been, and may in the future be, required to suspend operations at our properties for what could be an extended period of time. Further, if such tenants default under their leases or such operators are unable to operate our properties, we may not be able to promptly enter into a new lease or operating arrangement for such properties, rental rates or other terms under any new leases or operating arrangement may be less favorable than the terms of the current lease or operating arrangement or we may be required to make capital improvements to such properties for a new tenant or operator, any of which could adversely impact our operating results.

We may be unable to renew leases as leases expire.

We may not be able to lease properties that are vacant or become vacant because a tenant decides not to renew its lease or by the continued default of a tenant under its lease. In addition, certain of the properties we acquire may

have some level of vacancy at the time of acquisition. Certain other properties may be specifically suited to the particular needs of a tenant and may become vacant after we acquire them. Even if a tenant renews its lease or we enter into a lease with a new tenant, the terms of the new lease may be less favorable than the terms of the old lease. In addition, the resale value of the property could be diminished because the market value may depend principally upon the value of the property's leases. If we are unable to promptly renew or enter into new leases, or if the rental rates are lower than expected, our results of operations and financial condition will be adversely affected. For example, following the termination or expiration of a tenant's lease there may be a period of time before we will begin receiving rental payments under a replacement lease. During that period, we will continue to bear fixed expenses such as interest, real estate taxes, maintenance, security, repairs and other operating expenses. In addition, declining economic conditions may impair our ability to attract replacement tenants and achieve rental rates equal to or greater than the rents paid under previous leases. Increased competition for tenants may require us to make capital improvements to properties which would not have otherwise been planned. Any unbudgeted capital improvements that we undertake may divert cash that would otherwise be available for distributions or for satisfying repurchase requests. Ultimately, to the extent that we are unable to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, decreased cash flow from tenants will result, which could adversely impact our operating results.

We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a tenant can be found for a property at an attractive lease rate or an investment in a property can be sold. No assurance can be given that we will have funds available to correct those defects or to make those improvements. In acquiring a property, we may agree to lock-out provisions that materially restrict us from selling that property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as a limitation on the amount of debt that can be placed on that property. These factors and others that could impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties could significantly affect our financial condition and operating results.

Leases with retail properties' tenants may restrict us from re-leasing space.

Most leases with retail tenants contain provisions giving the particular tenant the exclusive right to sell particular types of merchandise or provide specific types of services within the particular retail center. These provisions may limit the number and types of prospective tenants interested in leasing space in a particular retail property.

Our properties face significant competition.

We face significant competition from owners, operators and developers of properties. Substantially all of our properties will face competition from similar properties in the same market. This competition may affect our ability to attract and retain tenants and may reduce the rents we are able to charge. These competing properties may have vacancy rates higher than our properties, which may result in their owners being willing to lease available space at lower prices than the space in our properties. If one of our properties were to lose an anchor tenant, this could impact the leases of other tenants, who may be able to modify or terminate their leases as a result.

Our properties may be leased at below-market rates under long-term leases.

We may seek to negotiate longer-term leases to reduce the cash flow volatility associated with lease rollovers, provided that contractual rent increases are generally included. In addition, where appropriate, we will seek leases that provide for operating expenses, or expense increases, to be paid by the tenants. These leases may allow tenants to renew the lease with pre-defined rate increases. If we do not accurately judge the potential for increases in market rental rates, or if our negotiated increases provide for a discount to then-current market rental rates (in exchange for lower volatility), we may set the rental rates of these long-term leases at levels such that even after contractual rental increases, the resulting rental rates are less than then-current market rental rates. Further, we may be unable to terminate those leases or adjust the rent to then-prevailing market rates. As a result, our income and distributions to our stockholders could be lower than if we did not enter into long-term leases.

We may experience material losses or damage related to our properties and such losses may not be covered by insurance.

We may experience material losses related to our properties arising from natural disasters, such as extreme weather events, climate change, earthquakes or floods, and acts of God, vandalism or other crime, faulty construction or accidents, fire, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, acts of terrorism or other catastrophes. We plan to carry insurance covering our properties under policies the Adviser deems appropriate. The Adviser will select policy specifications and insured limits that it believes to be appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice. Insurance policies on our properties may include some coverage for losses that are generally catastrophic in nature, such as losses due to terrorism, earthquakes and floods, but we cannot assure you that it will be adequate to cover all losses and some of our policies will be insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses. In general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against. In some cases, the insurers exclude terrorism, in others the coverage against terrorist acts is limited, or available only for a significant price. A similar dynamic has been unfolding with respect to certain weather and fire events, with insurers excluding certain investments that have high risk of weather, earthquake or fire events. As the effects of climate change increase, we expect the frequency and impact of weather and climate related events and conditions could increase as well. As a result, not all investments may be insured against terrorism, weather or fire. If we or one or more of our tenants experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged. Certain of these events, such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease, could have a broader negative impact on the global or local economy, thereby affecting us or the Adviser.

We could become subject to liability for environmental violations, regardless of whether we caused such violations.

We could become subject to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations generally govern wastewater discharges, air emissions, the operation and removal of underground and above-ground storage tanks, the use, storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of solid hazardous materials, the remediation of contaminated property associated with the disposal of solid and hazardous materials and other health and safety-related concerns. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on tenants, owners or managers for the costs of investigation or remediation of contaminated properties, regardless of fault or the legality of the original disposal. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances, and regulations, a current or former owner or manager of real property may be liable for the cost to remove or remediate hazardous or toxic substances, wastes, or petroleum products on, under, from, or in such property. These costs could be substantial and liability under these laws may attach whether or not the owner or manager knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination. Even if more than one person may have been responsible for the contamination, each liable party may be held entirely responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred.

In addition, third parties may sue the owner or manager of a property for damages based on personal injury, natural resources, or property damage and/or for other costs, including investigation and clean-up costs, resulting from the environmental contamination. The presence of contamination on one of our properties, or the failure to properly remediate a contaminated property, could give rise to a lien in favor of the government for costs it may incur to address the contamination, or otherwise adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the property or borrow using the property as collateral. In addition, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which the property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures or prevent us from entering into leases with prospective tenants. There can be no assurance that future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose

any material environmental liability, or that the environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by the operations of the tenants, by the existing condition of the land, by operations in the vicinity of the properties. There can be no assurance that these laws, or changes in these laws, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. We could also suffer losses if reserves or insurance proceeds prove inadequate to cover any such matters. The cost to perform any remediation, and the cost to defend against any related claims, could exceed the value of the relevant investment, and in such cases we could be forced to satisfy the claims from other assets and investments. We may have an indemnity from a third party purporting to cover these liabilities, but there can be no assurance as to the financial viability of any indemnifying party at the time a claim arises. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on a contaminated asset in favor of governments or government agencies for costs they may incur in connection with the contamination.

Our costs associated with complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the “ADA”) may affect cash available for distributions.

Any domestic properties we acquire will generally be subject to the ADA. Under the ADA, all places of public accommodation are required to comply with federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. The ADA has separate compliance requirements for “public accommodations” and “commercial facilities” that generally require that buildings and services be made accessible and available to people with disabilities. The ADA’s requirements could require removal of access barriers and could result in the imposition of injunctive relief, monetary penalties or, in some cases, an award of damages. We may not acquire properties that comply with the ADA or we may not be able to allocate the burden on the seller or other third party, such as a tenant, to ensure compliance with the ADA in all cases.

Our properties are, and any properties we acquire in the future will be, subject to property taxes that may increase in the future, which could adversely affect our cash flow.

Our properties are, and any properties we acquire in the future will be, subject to real and personal property taxes that may increase as property tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. Some of our leases may provide that the property taxes, or increases therein, are charged to the lessees as an expense related to the properties that they occupy. As the owner of the properties, however, we are ultimately responsible for payment of the taxes to the government. If property taxes increase, our tenants may be unable (or not obligated) to make the required tax payments, ultimately requiring us to pay the taxes. In addition, we are generally responsible for property taxes related to any vacant space. If we purchase residential properties, the leases for such properties typically will not allow us to pass through real estate taxes and other taxes to residents of such properties. Consequently, any tax increases may adversely affect our results of operations at such properties.

Certain of our investments are in the form of ground leases, which provide limited rights to the underlying property.

We hold and may in the future invest from time to time in real properties that are subject to ground leases. As a lessee under a ground lease, we may be exposed to the possibility of losing the property upon termination, or an earlier breach by us, of the ground lease, which may adversely impact our investment performance. Furthermore, ground leases generally provide for certain provisions that limit the ability to sell certain properties subject to the lease. In order to assign or transfer rights and obligations under certain ground leases, we will generally need to obtain consent of the landlord of such property, which, in turn, could adversely impact the price realized from any such sale.

Certain of our industrial properties may be special use and/or build-to-suit and may be difficult to sell or relet upon tenant defaults or lease terminations.

Certain of our industrial properties may include special use and/or build-to-suit properties. These types of properties are relatively illiquid compared to other types of real estate and financial assets and this illiquidity will

limit our ability to quickly change our portfolio in response to changes in economic or other conditions. With such properties, if the current lease is terminated or not renewed, we may be required to renovate the property or to make rent concessions in order to lease the property to another tenant, finance the property or sell the property. In addition, in the event we are forced to sell the property, we may have difficulty selling it to a party other than the tenant or borrower due to the special purpose for which the property may have been designed. These and other limitations may affect our ability to sell or relet our industrial properties and adversely affect our results of operations at such properties.

Certain properties may require an expedited transaction, which may result in limited information being available about the property prior to its acquisition.

Investment analyses and decisions by the Adviser may be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Adviser at the time of making an investment decision may be limited, and the Adviser may not have access to detailed information regarding the investment property or portfolio of properties, such as physical characteristics, environmental matters, zoning regulations or other local conditions affecting such investment. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Adviser will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment, and we may make investments which we would not have made if more extensive due diligence had been undertaken. Because large portfolios of properties still generally require diligence to analyze individual properties, these risks are exacerbated in expedited transactions of large portfolios. In addition, the Adviser may use consultants, legal advisors, appraisers, accountants, investment banks and other third parties in connection with its evaluation and/or diligence of certain investments. No assurance can be given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by such third parties, and we may incur liability as a result of such third parties' actions.

We face risks in effecting operating improvements.

In some cases, the success of an investment will depend, in part, on our ability to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of a property. The activity of identifying and implementing restructuring programs and operating improvements at property entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements.

Our industrial tenants may be adversely affected by a decline in manufacturing activity in the United States.

Fluctuations in manufacturing activity in the United States may adversely affect our industrial tenants and therefore the demand for and profitability of our industrial properties. Trade agreements with foreign countries have given employers the option to utilize less expensive foreign manufacturing workers. Outsourcing manufacturing activities could reduce the demand for U.S. workers, thereby reducing the profitability of our industrial tenants and the demand for and profitability of our industrial properties.

We could be negatively impacted by the condition of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac and by changes in government support for multifamily housing.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are a major source of financing for multifamily real estate in the United States. We expect to utilize loan programs sponsored by these entities as a key source of capital to finance our growth and our operations. In September 2008, the U.S. government increased its control of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and placed both companies into a government conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency. In December 2009, the U.S. Treasury increased its financial support for these conservatorships. In February 2011, the Obama administration released its blueprint for winding down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and for reforming the system of housing finance. Since that time, members of Congress have introduced and Congressional committees have considered a substantial number of bills that include comprehensive or incremental approaches to winding down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or changing their purposes, businesses or operations. A decision by the U.S. government to eliminate or downscale Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or to

reduce government support for multifamily housing more generally may adversely affect interest rates, capital availability, development of multifamily communities and the value of multifamily assets and, as a result, may adversely affect our future growth and operations. Any potential reduction in loans, guarantees and credit-enhancement arrangements from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could jeopardize the effectiveness of the multifamily sector's derivative securities market, potentially causing breaches in loan covenants, and through reduced loan availability, impact the value of multifamily assets, which could impair the value of a significant portion of multifamily communities. Specifically, the potential for a decrease in liquidity made available to the multifamily sector by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could:

- make it more difficult for us to secure new takeout financing for any multifamily development projects we acquire;
- hinder our ability to refinance any completed multifamily assets;
- decrease the amount of available liquidity and credit that could be used to broaden our portfolio through the acquisition of multifamily assets; and
- require us to obtain other sources of debt capital with potentially different terms.

Short-term leases expose us to the effects of declining market rent and could adversely impact our ability to make cash distributions to you.

Substantially all of our multifamily leases are on a short-term basis. Because these leases generally permit the residents to leave at the end of the lease term without penalty, our rental revenues would be impacted by declines in market rents more quickly than if our leases were for longer terms.

Increased levels of unemployment could adversely affect the occupancy and rental rates of any multifamily residential properties we acquire.

Increased levels of unemployment in multifamily markets could significantly decrease occupancy and rental rates. In times of increasing unemployment, multifamily occupancy and rental rates have historically been adversely affected by:

- oversupply or reduced demand for apartment homes;
- rental residents deciding to share rental units and therefore rent fewer units;
- potential residents moving back into family homes or delaying leaving family homes;
- a reduced demand for higher-rent units;
- a decline in household formation;
- persons enrolled in college delaying leaving college or choosing to proceed to or return to graduate school in the absence of available employment;
- rent control or rent stabilization laws, or other laws regulating housing, that could prevent us from raising rents sufficiently to offset increases in operating costs;
- the inability or unwillingness of residents to pay rent increases; and
- increased collection losses.

These factors generally have contributed to lower rental rates. To the extent that we invest in any multifamily residential properties, our results of operations, financial condition and ability to make distributions to you may be adversely affected if these factors do not improve or worsen.

If any credit market disruptions or economic slowdowns occur, any investments in multifamily residential properties may face increased competition from single-family homes and condominiums for rent, which could limit our ability to retain residents, lease apartment units or increase or maintain rents.

Any multifamily communities in which we invest may compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including single-family homes and condominiums available for rent. Such competitive housing alternatives may become more prevalent in a particular area in the event of any tightening of mortgage lending underwriting criteria, homeowner foreclosures, declines in single-family home and condominium sales or lack of available credit. The number of single-family homes and condominiums for rent in a particular area could limit our ability to retain residents, lease apartment units or increase or maintain rents.

The multifamily residential properties in which we invest must comply with the Fair Housing Amendment of 1988.

The multifamily residential properties in which we invest domestically, if any, must comply with the Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988 (“FHAA”) which requires that multifamily communities first occupied after March 13, 1991 be accessible to handicapped residents and visitors. Compliance with the FHAA could require removal of structural barriers to handicapped access in a community, including the interiors of apartment units covered under the FHAA. Recently there has been heightened scrutiny of multifamily housing communities for compliance with the requirements of the FHAA and the ADA and an increasing number of substantial enforcement actions and private lawsuits have been brought against multifamily communities to ensure compliance with these requirements. Noncompliance with the FHAA and the ADA could result in the imposition of fines, awards of damages to private litigants, payment of attorneys’ fees and other costs to plaintiffs, substantial litigation costs and substantial costs of remediation.

The impacts of climate-related initiatives at the U.S. federal and state levels remain uncertain at this time but could result in increased operating costs.

Government authorities and various interest groups are promoting laws and regulations that could limit greenhouse gas, or GHG, emissions due to concerns over contributions to climate change. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, has moved to regulate GHG emissions from large stationary sources, including electricity producers, and mobile sources, through fuel efficiency and other requirements, using its existing authority under the Clean Air Act. Moreover, certain state and regional programs are being implemented to require reductions in GHG emissions. Any additional taxation or regulation of energy use, including as a result of (i) the regulations that EPA has proposed or may propose in the future, (ii) state programs and regulations, or (iii) renewed GHG legislative efforts by future Congresses, could result in increased operating costs that we may not be able to effectively pass on to our tenants. In addition, any increased regulation of GHG emissions could impose substantial costs on our industrial tenants. These costs include, for example, an increase in the cost of the fuel and other energy purchased by our industrial tenants and capital costs associated with updating or replacing their trucks earlier than planned. Any such increased costs could impact the financial condition of our industrial tenants and their ability to meet their lease obligations and to lease or re-lease our properties.

Rent control and other changes in applicable laws, or noncompliance with applicable laws, could adversely affect our multifamily residential properties.

Lower revenue growth or significant unanticipated expenditures may result from changes in rent control or rent stabilization laws or other residential landlord/tenant laws. Municipalities may implement, consider or be urged by advocacy groups to consider rent control or rent stabilization laws and regulations or take other actions that could limit our ability to raise rents based on market conditions. For example, in 2016 in Mountain View, California, voters passed a referendum that limits rent increases on existing tenants (but not on new move-ins) in communities built before 1995. These initiatives and any other future enactments of rent control or rent stabilization laws or other laws regulating multifamily housing, as well as any lawsuits against us arising from

such rent control or other laws, may reduce rental revenues or increase operating costs. Such laws and regulations may limit our ability to charge market rents, increase rents, evict tenants or recover increases in our operating costs and could make it more difficult for us to dispose of properties in certain circumstances. Expenses associated with investments in residential properties, such as debt service, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in rental income from such properties.

The hospitality or leisure market is seasonal, highly competitive and generally subject to greater volatility than our other market segments.

The hospitality or leisure business is seasonal, highly competitive and influenced by factors such as general and local economic conditions, location, room rates, quality, service levels, reputation and reservation systems, among many other factors. The hospitality or leisure industry generally experiences seasonal slowdown in the third quarter and, to a lesser extent, in the fourth quarter of each year. As a result of such seasonality, there will likely be quarterly fluctuations in results of operations of any hospitality or leisure properties that we own. There are many competitors in this market, and these competitors may have substantially greater marketing and financial resources than those available to us. Competition also comes from non-traditional hospitality sources, such as home-sharing platforms. This competition, along with other factors, such as over-building in the hospitality or leisure industry and certain deterrents to traveling, may increase the number of rooms available and may decrease the average occupancy and room rates of our hospitality or leisure properties. The demand for rooms at any hospitality or leisure properties that we may acquire will change much more rapidly than the demand for space at other properties that we acquire. In addition, any such properties that we may own may be adversely affected by factors outside our control, such as extreme weather conditions or natural disasters, terrorist attacks or alerts, outbreaks of contagious diseases, airline strikes, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to stockholders.

Our student housing properties are subject to seasonality.

Student housing properties are typically leased during leasing seasons, and our properties are therefore highly dependent on the effectiveness of our marketing and leasing efforts and personnel during such seasons. Additionally, our student housing properties are generally on short-term leases, exposing us to increased leasing risk. We may not be able to re-lease our properties on similar terms, if we are able to re-lease our properties at all. The terms of renewal or re-lease (including the cost of required renovations) may be less favorable to us than the prior lease. If we are unable to re-lease all or a substantial portion of our properties, or if the rental rates upon such re-leasing are significantly lower than expected rates, our cash flows from operations could be adversely affected.

Prior to the commencement of each new lease period, we prepare the units for new incoming residents. Other than revenue generated by in-place leases for returning residents, we do not generally recognize lease revenue during this period referred to as “turn” as we have no leases in place. In addition, during turn, we incur expenses preparing our units for occupancy, which we recognize immediately. This lease turn period results in seasonality in our operating results, and as a result, we may experience significantly reduced cash flows during such periods.

In addition, we may be adversely affected by a change in university admission policies. For example, if a university reduces the number of student admissions, the demand for our student housing properties may be reduced and our occupancy rates may decline. Our student housing properties also compete with university-owned student housing and other national and regional owner-operators of off-campus student housing in a number of markets as well as with smaller local owner-operators.

Our retail tenants face competition from numerous retail channels.

Retailers leasing our properties will face continued competition from shopping via the internet, discount or value retailers, factory outlet centers, wholesale clubs, mail order catalogues and operators and television shopping

networks. Such competition could adversely affect our tenants and, consequently, our revenues and funds available for distribution.

Retail properties depend on anchor tenants to attract shoppers and could be adversely affected by the loss of a key anchor tenant.

Retail properties, like other properties, are subject to the risk that tenants may be unable to make their lease payments or may decline to extend a lease upon its expiration. A lease termination by a tenant that occupies a large area of a retail center (commonly referred to as an anchor tenant) could impact leases of other tenants. Other tenants may be entitled to modify the terms of their existing leases in the event of a lease termination by an anchor tenant, or the closure of the business of an anchor tenant that leaves its space vacant even if the anchor tenant continues to pay rent. Any such modifications or conditions could be unfavorable to us as the property owner and could decrease rents or expense recoveries. Additionally, major tenant closures may result in decreased customer traffic, which could lead to decreased sales at other stores. In the event of default by a tenant or anchor store, we may experience delays and costs in enforcing our rights as landlord to recover amounts due to us under the terms of our agreements with those parties.

We may be adversely affected by trends in the office real estate industry.

Some businesses are rapidly evolving to make employee telecommuting, flexible work schedules, open workplaces and teleconferencing increasingly common. These practices enable businesses to reduce their space requirements. A continuation of the movement towards these practices could over time erode the overall demand for office space and, in turn, place downward pressure on occupancy, rental rates and property valuations, each of which could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our stockholders. We may also be negatively impacted by competition from other short-term office or shared space leasing companies.

We could be negatively impacted by increased competition, decreased demand and restrictive zoning ordinances in the manufactured housing markets in which we invest.

The manufactured housing industry is generally subject to many of the same national and regional economic and demographic factors that affect the housing industry generally. These factors, including shortage of consumer financing, public's perception, consumer confidence, inflation, regional population and employment trends, availability of and cost of alternative housing, weather conditions and general economic conditions, tend to impact manufactured homes to a greater degree than traditional residential homes. Our operating results from our manufactured housing investments may be adversely affected by: (i) competition from other available manufactured housing sites or available land for the placement of manufactured homes outside of established communities and alternative forms of housing (such as apartment buildings and site built single-family homes) and (ii) local real estate market conditions such as the oversupply of manufactured housing sites or a reduction in demand for manufactured housing sites in an area. In addition, the inability to secure zoning permits from local authorities may pose the most significant barrier to entry for developing new manufactured housing sites.

Manufactured home loans may be subject to greater credit risk.

We may hold loans secured by manufactured homes, which generally have higher delinquency and default rates than standard residential mortgage loans due to various factors, including, among other things, the manner in which borrowers have handled previous credit, the absence or limited extent of borrowers' prior credit history, limited financial resources, frequent changes in or loss of employment and changes in borrowers' personal or domestic situations that affect their ability to repay loans. Any substantial economic slowdown could increase delinquencies, defaults, repossessions and foreclosures with respect to manufactured homes. Also, the value of manufactured homes may depreciate over time, which can negatively impact the manufactured home industry and lead to increased defaults and delinquencies and lower recovery rates upon default.

Our investments in real estate associated with gaming facilities will be impacted by the risks associated with the gaming industry.

We invest in real estate associated with gaming facilities, which are subject to risks associated with the gaming industry, including changes in consumer trends, the impact of gaming regulations on us and/or our tenants, reductions in discretionary consumer spending and corporate spending on conventions and business development and preferences, changes in laws or foreign monetary policies that impact consumer behavior, and other factors over which we have no control. Economic contraction, economic uncertainty or the perception by potential customers of weak or weakening economic conditions may cause a decline in demand for hotels, casino resorts, trade shows and conventions. Such investments may also be affected by risks relating to the tourism industry for the geographic areas in which our properties are located, including cost and availability of air services or other travel methods.

The gaming industry is characterized by a high degree of competition among a large number of participants, including riverboat casinos, dockside casinos, land-based casinos, video lottery, sweepstakes and poker machines not located in casinos, Native American gaming, internet lotteries and other internet wagering gaming services and, in a broader sense, gaming operators face competition from all manner of leisure and entertainment activities. Gaming competition is intense in the markets where our facilities are located. Recently, there has been additional significant competition in the gaming industry as a result of the upgrading or expansion of facilities by existing market participants, the entrance of new gaming participants into a market, the growth of general internet and electronic sports-related gaming and legislative changes, including relating to sports betting. As competing properties and new markets are opened, we and our tenants may be negatively impacted.

Our self-storage investments are subject to risks from fluctuating demand and competition in the self-storage industry.

Our self-storage investments are subject to operating risks common to the self-storage industry, which include business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, relocation of businesses and changing demographics, changes in supply of, or demand for, similar or competing self-storage properties in an area and the excess amount of self-storage space in a particular market, changes in market rental rates and inability to collect rents from customers. The self-storage industry has at times experienced overbuilding in response to perceived increases in demand. A recurrence of overbuilding might cause our self-storage investments to experience a decrease in occupancy levels, as well as limit the ability to increase rents and offer discounted rents.

We invest in commercial properties subject to net leases, which could subject us to losses.

We invest in commercial properties subject to net leases. Typically, net leases require the tenants to pay substantially all of the operating costs associated with the properties. As a result, the value of, and income from, investments in commercial properties subject to net leases will depend, in part, upon the ability of the applicable tenant to meet its obligations to maintain the property under the terms of the net lease. If a tenant fails or becomes unable to so maintain a property, we will be subject to all risks associated with owning the underlying real estate. In addition, we may have limited oversight into the operations or the managers of these properties, subject to the terms of the net leases.

Certain commercial properties subject to net leases in which we invest are occupied by a single tenant and, therefore, the success of such investments are largely dependent on the financial stability of each such tenant. A default of any such tenant on its lease payments to us would cause us to lose the revenue from the property and cause us to have to find an alternative source of revenue to meet any mortgage payment and prevent a foreclosure if the property is subject to a mortgage. In the event of a default, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment and re-letting our property. If a lease is terminated, we may also incur significant losses to make the leased premises ready for another tenant and experience difficulty or a significant delay in re-leasing such property.

In addition, net leases typically have longer lease terms and, thus, there is an increased risk that contractual rental increases in future years will fail to result in fair market rental rates during those years.

We may acquire these investments through sale-leaseback transactions, which involve the purchase of a property and the leasing of such property back to the seller thereof. If we enter into a sale-leaseback transaction, we will seek to structure any such sale-leaseback transaction such that the lease will be characterized as a “true lease” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, thereby allowing us to be treated as the owner of the property for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, we cannot assure you that the IRS will not challenge such characterization. In the event that any such sale-leaseback transaction is challenged and recharacterized as a financing transaction or loan for U.S. federal income tax purposes, deductions for depreciation and cost recovery relating to such property would be disallowed, and the timing of our income inclusion could differ from that of the lease payments. If a sale-leaseback transaction were so recharacterized (or otherwise not respected as a lease), we might fail to satisfy the REIT qualification “asset tests” or “income tests” and, consequently, lose our REIT status effective with the year of recharacterization. Alternatively, the amount of our REIT taxable income could be recalculated, which might also cause us to fail to meet the REIT distribution requirement for a taxable year.

If a tenant of a net lease defaults and we are unable to find a replacement tenant, we may attempt to hold and operate the relevant property ourselves through a taxable REIT subsidiary, which would subject income on the property to corporate-level taxation, thereby reducing our funds available for distribution. In certain circumstances, depending on how much capacity we have available of the total value we are permitted to hold in taxable REIT subsidiaries under applicable rules, we may not be able to hold and operate the property in a taxable REIT subsidiary, which could result in the property and the related income not satisfying the REIT qualification asset and income tests and could jeopardize our REIT status.

Technological or other innovations may disrupt the markets and sectors in which we operate and subject us to increased competition or negatively impact the tenants of our properties and the value of our properties.

Current trends in the real estate market and the sectors in which we invest generally have been toward disrupting the industry with technological or other innovations, and multiple young companies have been successful in capitalizing on this trend toward disruption. In this period of rapid technological and commercial innovation, new businesses and approaches may be created that could affect us, tenants of our properties or our investments or alter the market practices that help frame our strategy. For example, the value of our hospitality properties is affected by competition from the non-traditional hospitality sector (such as short-term rental services), our office properties are affected by competition from shared office spaces (including co-working environments), our retail properties may be affected by changes in consumer behavior, including increased shopping via the internet, and our warehouse industrial properties may be affected if supply chains evolve in a way that decreases the need for traditional warehousing. Any of these new approaches could damage our investments, significantly disrupt the market in which we operate and subject us to increased competition, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of investments. Moreover, given the pace of innovation in recent years, the impact on a particular investment may not have been foreseeable at the time we made the investment. Furthermore, we could base investment decisions on views about the direction or degree of innovation that prove inaccurate and lead to losses.

General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate Debt

Investments in real estate debt are subject to risks including various creditor risks and early redemption features which may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The debt and other interests in which we may invest may include secured or unsecured debt at various levels of an issuer’s capital structure. The real estate debt in which we may invest may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness, may be illiquid or have limited liquidity, and may not be rated by a credit rating agency. Real estate debt is also subject to other creditor risks, including (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a “fraudulent conveyance” under relevant creditors’ rights laws,

(ii) so-called lender liability claims by the issuer of the obligation and (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations. Our investments may be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, pre-payment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation held by us earlier than expected, resulting in a lower return to us than anticipated or reinvesting in a new obligation at a lower return to us.

Our debt investments face prepayment risk and interest rate fluctuations that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

During periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of a security or borrower under a loan may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing us to reinvest the proceeds from such prepayment in lower yielding securities or loans, which may result in a decline in our return. Debt investments frequently have call features that allow the issuer to redeem the security at dates prior to its stated maturity at a specified price (typically greater than par) only if certain prescribed conditions are met. An issuer may choose to redeem debt if, for example, the issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer. In addition, the market price of our investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. During periods of declining interest rates, the market price of fixed-rate debt investments generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market price of such investments generally declines. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of debt investments is generally greater for securities with longer maturities. If the U.S. Federal Reserve or other relevant central banks increase benchmark interest rates, this could also negatively impact the price of debt instruments and could adversely affect the value of our investments and the NAV and price per share of our shares.

Reinvestment risk could affect the price for our shares or their overall returns.

Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from our portfolio will decline if we invest the proceeds from matured, traded or called securities at market interest rates that are below our real estate debt portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the NAV of our shares or their overall returns.

Debt-oriented real estate investments face a number of general market-related risks that can affect the creditworthiness of issuers, and modifications to certain loan structures and market terms make it more difficult to monitor and evaluate investments.

Any deterioration of real estate fundamentals generally, and in the United States in particular, could negatively impact our performance by making it more difficult for issuers to satisfy their debt payment obligations, increasing the default risk applicable to issuers, and/or making it relatively more difficult for us to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns. Changes in general economic conditions will affect the creditworthiness of issuers and/or real estate collateral relating to our investments and may include economic and/or market fluctuations, changes in environmental and zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, regulatory limitations on rents, decreases in property values, changes in the appeal of properties to tenants, changes in supply and demand for competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of overbuilding), fluctuations in real estate fundamentals (including average occupancy, operating income and room rates for hotel properties), the financial resources of tenants, changes in availability of debt financing which may render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or impracticable, changes in building, environmental and other laws, energy and supply shortages, various uninsured or uninsurable risks, natural disasters, political events, trade barriers, currency exchange controls, changes in government regulations (such as rent control), changes in real property tax rates and operating expenses, changes in interest rates, changes in the availability of debt financing and/or mortgage funds which may render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or impracticable, increased mortgage defaults, increases in borrowing rates, outbreaks of an infectious disease, epidemics/pandemics or other serious public health concerns, negative developments in the economy or political climate that depress travel activity (including restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed), environmental liabilities, contingent liabilities on disposition of assets, acts of God, terrorist attacks, war, demand and/or real estate values generally and other

factors that are beyond the control of the Adviser. Such changes may develop rapidly and it may be difficult to determine the comprehensive impact of such changes on our investments, particularly for investments that may have inherently limited liquidity. These changes may also create significant volatility in the markets for our investments which could cause rapid and large fluctuations in the values of such investments. There can be no assurance that there will be a ready market for the resale of our debt investments because such investments may not be liquid. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal or contractual restrictions on their resale by us. The value of securities of companies which service the real estate business sector may also be affected by such risks.

The Adviser cannot predict whether economic conditions generally, and the conditions for real estate debt investing in particular, will deteriorate in the future. Declines in the performance of the U.S. and global economies or in the real estate debt markets could have a material adverse effect on our investment activities. In addition, market conditions relating to real estate debt investments have evolved since the financial crisis, which has resulted in a modification to certain loan structures and market terms. For example, it has become increasingly difficult for real estate debt investors in certain circumstances to receive full transparency with respect to underlying investments because transactions are often effectuated on an indirect basis through pools or conduit vehicles rather than directly with the borrower. These and other similar changes in loan structures or market terms may make it more difficult for us to monitor and evaluate investments.

The operating and financial risks of issuers and the underlying default risk across capital structures may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our securities investments involve credit or default risk, which is the risk that an issuer or borrower will be unable to make principal and interest payments on its outstanding debt when due. The risk of default and losses on real estate debt instruments will be affected by a number of factors, including global, regional and local economic conditions, interest rates, the commercial real estate market in general, an issuer's equity and the financial circumstances of the issuer, as well as general economic conditions. Such default risk will be heightened to the extent we make relatively junior investments in an issuer's capital structure since such investments are structurally subordinate to more senior tranches in such issuer's capital structure, and our overall returns would be adversely affected to the extent one or more issuers is unable to meet its debt payment obligations when due. To the extent we hold an equity or "mezzanine" interest in any issuer that is unable to meet its debt payment obligations, such equity or mezzanine interest could become subordinated to the rights of such issuer's creditors in a bankruptcy. See "—We invest in subordinated debt, which is subject to greater credit risk than senior debt" below. Furthermore, the financial performance of one or more issuers could deteriorate as a result of, among other things, adverse developments in their businesses, changes in the competitive environment or an economic downturn. As a result, underlying properties or issuers that we expected to be stable may operate, or expect to operate, at a loss or have significant fluctuations in ongoing operating results, may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress and subject our investments to additional risk of loss and default.

We generally invest in high-yield debt which is generally subject to more risk than higher rated securities.

Debt that is, at the time of purchase, rated below investment grade (below Baa by Moody's and below BBB by S&P and Fitch), an equivalent rating assigned by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or unrated but judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality are commonly referred to as "high-yield" securities.

Investments in high-yield securities generally provide greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk, including the possibility of issuer default and bankruptcy. High-yield securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Debt instruments in the lowest investment grade category also may be considered to possess

some speculative characteristics by certain rating agencies. In addition, analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high-yield securities may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality securities.

High-yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in high yield security prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of an issuer to make principal and interest payments on its debt obligations. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking non-payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, we may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The market prices of high-yield securities structured as zero-coupon, step-up or payment-in-kind securities will normally be affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and therefore tend to be more volatile than the prices of securities that pay interest currently and in cash.

The secondary market on which high-yield securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for investment grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the price at which we could sell a high yield security, and could adversely affect the NAV of our shares. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield securities, especially in a thinly-traded market. When secondary markets for high yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment grade securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. During periods of thin trading in these markets, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase significantly and we may have greater difficulty selling our portfolio securities. We will be more dependent on the Adviser's research and analysis when investing in high-yield securities.

Some of our securities investments may become distressed, which securities would have a high risk of default and may be illiquid.

While it is generally anticipated that our real estate-related investments will focus primarily on investments in non-distressed real estate-related interests (based on our belief that there is not a low likelihood of repayment), our investments may become distressed following our acquisition thereof. Additionally, we may invest in real estate debt investments that we believe are available to purchase at "discounted" rates or "undervalued" prices. Purchasing real estate debt at what may appear to be "undervalued" or "discounted" levels is no guarantee that these investments will generate attractive returns to us or will not be subject to further reductions in value. There is no assurance that such investments can be acquired at favorable prices, that such investments will not default, or that the market for such interests will improve. In addition, the market conditions for real estate debt investments may deteriorate further, which could have an adverse effect on the performance of our investments.

During an economic downturn or recession, securities of financially troubled or operationally troubled issuers are more likely to go into default than securities of other issuers. Securities of financially troubled issuers and operationally troubled issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of companies not experiencing financial difficulties. The market prices of such securities are subject to erratic and abrupt market movements and the spread between bid and asked prices may be greater than normally expected. Investment in the securities of financially troubled issuers and operationally troubled issuers involves a high degree of credit and market risk. There is no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing such investments or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action.

These financial difficulties may never be overcome and may cause issuers to become subject to bankruptcy or other similar administrative proceedings, or may require a substantial amount of workout negotiations or restructuring, which may entail, among other things, an extension of the term, a substantial reduction in the interest rate, a substantial writedown of the principal of such investment and other concessions which could adversely affect our returns on the investment. There is a possibility that we may incur substantial or total losses on our investments and in certain circumstances, subject us to certain additional potential liabilities that may exceed the value of our original investment therein.

For example, under certain circumstances, a lender who has inappropriately exercised control over the management and policies of a debtor may have its claims subordinated or disallowed or may be found liable for damages suffered by parties as a result of such actions. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to our investments, we may lose our entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than our original investment and/or may be required to accept different terms, including payment over an extended period of time. In addition, under certain circumstances payments to us may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance, preferential payment, or similar transactions under applicable bankruptcy and insolvency laws. Furthermore, bankruptcy laws and similar laws applicable to administrative proceedings may delay our ability to realize on collateral for loan positions we held, or may adversely affect the economic terms and priority of such loans through doctrines such as equitable subordination or may result in a restructure of the debt through principles such as the “cramdown” provisions of the bankruptcy laws.

However, even if a restructuring were successfully accomplished, a risk exists that, upon maturity of such investment, replacement “takeout” financing will not be available, resulting in an inability by the issuer to repay the investment. Although unlikely, it is possible that the Adviser may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on collateral securing one or more real estate debt we acquire. The foreclosure process varies jurisdiction by jurisdiction and can be lengthy and expensive. Issuers often resist foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against the holder of a real estate loan, including, without limitation, lender liability claims and defenses, even when such assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action, which often prolongs and complicates an already difficult and time consuming process. In some states or other jurisdictions, foreclosure actions can take up to several years or more to conclude. During the foreclosure proceedings, an issuer may have the ability to file for bankruptcy, potentially staying the foreclosure action and further delaying the foreclosure process. Foreclosure litigation tends to create a negative public image of the collateral property and may result in disrupting ongoing leasing, management, development and other operations of the property. In the event we foreclose on an investment, we will be subject to the risks associated with owning and operating real estate.

Certain risks associated with CMBS may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We invest a portion of our assets in pools or tranches of CMBS, including horizontal and other risk retention investments. The collateral underlying CMBS generally consists of commercial mortgages on real property that has a multifamily or commercial use, such as retail space, office buildings, warehouse property and hotels, and which from time to time include assets or properties owned directly or indirectly by one or more Other Blackstone Accounts. CMBS have been issued in a variety of issuances, with varying structures including senior and subordinated classes. The commercial mortgages underlying CMBS generally face the risks described above in “—We may invest in commercial mortgage loans which are non-recourse in nature and include limited options for financial recovery in the event of default; an event of default may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.”

Mortgage-backed securities may also have structural characteristics that distinguish them from other securities. The interest rate payable on these types of securities may be set or effectively capped at the weighted average net coupon of the underlying assets themselves. As a result of this cap, the return to investors in such a security would be dependent on the relevant timing and rate of delinquencies and prepayments of mortgage loans bearing a higher rate of interest. In general, early prepayments will have a greater impact on the yield to investors. Federal and state law may also affect the return to investors by capping the interest rates payable by certain mortgagors. Certain mortgage-backed securities may provide for the payment of only interest for a stated period of time. In addition, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding involving the originator or the servicer of the CMBS (often the same entity or an affiliate), the assets of the issuer of such securities could be treated as never having been truly sold to the originator to the issuer and could be substantively consolidated with those of the originator, or the transfer of such assets to the issuer could be voided as a fraudulent transfer.

The credit markets, including the CMBS market, have periodically experienced decreased liquidity on the primary and secondary markets during periods of market volatility. Such market conditions could re-occur and would impact the valuations of our investments and impair our ability to sell such investments if we were required to liquidate all or a portion of our CMBS investments quickly. Additionally, certain of our securities investments, such as horizontal or other risk retention investments in CMBS, may have certain holding period and other restrictions that limit our ability to sell such investments.

Concentrated CMBS investments may pose specific risks beyond the control of the Adviser that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Default risks with respect to CMBS investments may be further pronounced in the case of single-issuer CMBSs or CMBSs secured by a small or less diverse collateral pool, which is the majority of our real estate debt portfolio. At any one time, a portfolio of CMBS may be backed by commercial mortgage loans disproportionately secured by properties in only a few states, regions or foreign countries. As a result, such investments may be more susceptible to geographic risks relating to such areas, including adverse economic conditions, declining home values, adverse events affecting industries located in such areas and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser relative to investments in multi-issuer CMBS or a pool of mortgage loans having more diverse property locations.

The quality of the CMBS is dependent on the credit quality and selection of the mortgages for each issuance.

CMBS are also affected by the quality of the credit extended. As a result, the quality of the CMBS is dependent upon the selection of the commercial mortgages for each issuance and the cash flow generated by the commercial real estate assets, as well as the relative diversification of the collateral pool underlying such CMBS and other factors such as adverse selection within a particular tranche or issuance.

There are certain risks associated with the insolvency of obligations backing mortgage-backed securities and other investments.

The real estate loans backing the mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and other investments may be subject to various laws enacted in the jurisdiction or state of the borrower for the protection of creditors. If an unpaid creditor files a lawsuit seeking payment, the court may invalidate all or part of the borrower’s debt as a fraudulent conveyance, subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the borrower or recover amounts previously paid by the borrower in satisfaction of such indebtedness, based on certain tests for borrower insolvency and other facts and circumstances, which may vary by jurisdiction. There can be no assurance as to what standard a court would apply in order to determine whether the borrower was “insolvent” after giving effect to the incurrence of the indebtedness constituting the mortgage backing the MBS and other investments, or that regardless of the method of valuation, a court would not determine that the borrower was “insolvent” after giving effect to such incurrence. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a borrower, payments made on such mortgage loans could be subject to avoidance as a “preference” if made within a certain period of time (which may be as long as one year and one day) before insolvency.

There are certain risks associated with MBS interest shortfalls.

Our MBS investments may be subject to interest shortfalls due to interest collected from the underlying loans not being sufficient to pay accrued interest to all of the MBS interest holders. Interest shortfalls to the MBS trust will occur when the servicer does not advance full interest payments on defaulted loans. The servicer in a MBS trust is required to advance monthly principal and interest payments due on a delinquent loan. Once a loan is delinquent for a period of time (generally 60 days), the servicer is required to obtain a new appraisal to determine the value of the property securing the loan. The servicer is only required to advance interest based on the lesser of the loan amount or 90%, generally, of the appraised value. Interest shortfalls occur when 90%, generally, of the appraised value is less than the loan amount and the servicer does not advance interest on the full loan

amount. The resulting interest shortfalls impact interest payments on the most junior class in the trust first. As interest shortfalls increase, more senior classes may be impacted. Over time, senior classes may be reimbursed for accumulated shortfalls if the delinquent loans are resolved, but there is no guarantee that shortfalls will be collected. Interest shortfalls to the MBS trust may also occur as a result of accumulated advances and expenses on defaulted loans. When a defaulted loan or foreclosed property is liquidated, the servicer will be reimbursed for accumulated advances and expenses prior to payments to MBS bond holders. If proceeds are insufficient to reimburse the servicer or if a defaulted loan is modified and not foreclosed, the servicer is able to make a claim on interest payments that is senior to the bond holders to cover accumulated advances and expenses. If the claim is greater than interest collected on the loans, interest shortfalls could impact one or more bond classes in a MBS trust until the servicer's claim is satisfied.

We have acquired and expect in the future to acquire MBS affiliated with Blackstone.

We have acquired and expect in the future to acquire MBS whereby mortgages underlying the MBS were issued or acquired by, properties underlying the mortgages in the MBS are owned by, and/or the MBS is serviced or structured by, a Blackstone affiliate. While we may acquire such MBS from third parties on terms already negotiated by and agreed with third parties and will forgo certain non-economic rights (including voting rights) in such MBS as long as the affiliation persists, which we believe should mostly mitigate any conflicts of interest, there is no assurance that such procedures will adequately address all of the conflicts of interest that may arise or will address such conflicts in a manner that results in the allocation of a particular investment opportunity to us or is otherwise favorable to us. Since certain of our executives are also executives of Blackstone, the same personnel may determine the price and terms for the investments for both us and these entities and there can be no assurance that any procedural protections, such as obtaining market prices or other reliable indicators of fair value, will prevent the consideration we pay for these investments from exceeding their fair value or ensure that we receive terms for a particular investment opportunity that are as favorable as those available from an independent third party.

Our CMBS investments face risks associated with extensions that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our CMBS and other investments may be subject to extension, resulting in the term of the securities being longer than expected. Extensions are affected by a number of factors, including the general availability of financing in the market, the value of the related mortgaged property, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property, the financial circumstances of the borrower, fluctuations in the business operated by the borrower on the mortgaged property, competition, general economic conditions and other factors. Such extensions may also be made without the Adviser's consent.

There are certain risks associated with the servicers of commercial real estate loans underlying CMBS and other investments.

The exercise of remedies and successful realization of liquidation proceeds relating to commercial real estate loans underlying CMBS and other investments may be highly dependent on the performance of the servicer or special servicer. The servicer may not be appropriately staffed or compensated to immediately address issues or concerns with the underlying loans. Such servicers may exit the business and need to be replaced, which could have a negative impact on the portfolio due to lack of focus during a transition. Special servicers frequently are affiliated with investors who have purchased the most subordinate bond classes, and certain servicing actions, such as a loan extension instead of forcing a borrower pay off, may benefit the subordinate bond classes more so than the senior bonds. While servicers are obligated to service the portfolio subject to a servicing standard and maximize the present value of the loans for all bond classes, servicers with an affiliate investment in the CMBS or other investments may have a conflict of interest. There may be a limited number of special servicers available, particularly those which do not have conflicts of interest. In addition, to the extent any such servicers fail to effectively perform their obligations pursuant to the applicable servicing agreements, such failure may adversely affect our investments.

We may invest in commercial mortgage loans which are non-recourse in nature and include limited options for financial recovery in the event of default; an event of default may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may invest from time to time in commercial mortgage loans, including mezzanine loans and B-notes, which are secured by multifamily, commercial or other properties and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure and risks of loss. Commercial real estate loans are generally not fully amortizing, which means that they may have a significant principal balance or balloon payment due on maturity. Full satisfaction of the balloon payment by a commercial borrower is heavily dependent on the availability of subsequent financing or a functioning sales market, as well as other factors such as the value of the property, the level of prevailing mortgage rates, the borrower's equity in the property and the financial condition and operating history of the property and the borrower. In certain situations, and during periods of credit distress, the unavailability of real estate financing may lead to default by a commercial borrower. In addition, in the absence of any such takeout financing, the ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property will depend upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. Furthermore, we may not have the same access to information in connection with investments in commercial mortgage loans, either when investigating a potential investment or after making an investment, as compared to publicly traded securities.

Commercial mortgage loans are usually non-recourse in nature. Therefore, if a commercial borrower defaults on the commercial mortgage loan, then the options for financial recovery are limited in nature. To the extent the underlying default rates with respect to the pool or tranche of commercial real estate loans in which we directly or indirectly invest increase, the performance of our investments related thereto may be adversely affected. Default rates and losses on commercial mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including global, regional and local economic conditions in the area where the mortgage properties are located, the borrower's equity in the mortgage property, the financial circumstances of the borrower, tenant mix and tenant bankruptcies, property management decisions, including with respect to capital improvements, property location and condition, competition from other properties offering the same or similar services, environmental conditions, real estate tax rates, tax credits and other operating expenses, governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, acts of God, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances. A continued decline in specific commercial real estate markets and property valuations may result in higher delinquencies and defaults and potentially foreclosures. In the event of default, the lender will have no right to assets beyond collateral attached to the commercial mortgage loan. The overall level of commercial mortgage loan defaults remains significant and market values of the underlying commercial real estate remain distressed in many cases. It has also become increasingly difficult for lenders to dispose of foreclosed commercial real estate without incurring substantial investment losses, ultimately leading to a decline in the value of such investments.

In the event of any default under a mortgage or real estate loan held directly by us, we will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal and accrued interest of the mortgage or real estate loan, which could have a material adverse effect on our profitability. In the event of the bankruptcy of a mortgage or real estate loan borrower, the mortgage or real estate loan to such borrower will be deemed to be secured only to the extent of the value of the underlying collateral at the time of bankruptcy (as determined by the bankruptcy court), and the lien securing the mortgage or real estate loan will be subject to the avoidance powers of the bankruptcy trustee or debtor-in-possession to the extent the lien is unenforceable under state law. Additionally, in the event of a default under any senior debt, the junior or subordinate lender generally forecloses on the equity, purchases the senior debt or negotiates a forbearance or restructuring arrangement with the senior lender in order to preserve its collateral.

We may invest in structured products or similar products that may include structural and legal risks.

We have and in the future may invest from time to time in structured products, including pools of mortgages, loans and other real estate-related interests. These investments may include debt securities issued by a private

investment fund that invests, on a leveraged basis, in bank loans, high-yield debt or other asset groups, certificates issued by a structured investment vehicle that holds pools of commercial mortgage loans. We have and in the future may also invest in credit risk transfer notes that, while not structured products, face similar risks as structured products because they are debt securities issued by governmental agencies but their value depends in part on a pool of mortgage loans. Our investments in structured products are subject to a number of risks, including risks related to the fact that the structured products will be leveraged, and other structural and legal risks related thereto. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss borne by an investor investing in the subordinated debt securities. Many structured products contain covenants designed to protect the providers of debt financing to such structured products. A failure to satisfy those covenants could result in the untimely liquidation of the structured product and a complete loss of our investment therein. In addition, if the particular structured product is invested in a security in which we are also invested, this would tend to increase our overall exposure to the credit of the issuer of such securities, at least on an absolute, if not on a relative basis. The value of an investment in a structured product will depend on the investment performance of the assets in which the structured product invests and will, therefore, be subject to all of the risks associated with an investment in those assets. These risks include the possibility of a default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of such assets or a claim that the pledging of collateral to secure any such asset constituted a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that can be subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuer of such asset or nullified under applicable law.

We have and may in the future acquire and sell residential credit investments, which may subject us to legal, regulatory and other risks that could adversely impact our business and financial results.

We have and may in the future invest directly and indirectly in residential credit investments, which may include performing loans, nonperforming loans, residential mortgage loans and RMBS, which represent interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured by one to four family residential mortgage loans. Investments in residential credit (including RMBS) are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including credit, market, interest rate, structural and legal risk. These risks may be magnified by volatility in the economy and in real estate markets generally. Any downturn in the U.S. or global economies may adversely affect the financial condition of residential owners and tenants, making it more difficult for them to meet their periodic repayment obligations relating to residential real estate. Residential credits are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. In addition, interest and principal payments for RMBS are made more frequently than traditional debt securities and the principal of any RMBS may often be prepaid at any time because the underlying residential mortgage loans may be prepaid at any time.

Residential mortgage loans are obligations of the borrowers thereunder only and are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity, although such loans may be securitized by government agencies and the securities issued may be guaranteed. The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the geographic area where the mortgaged property is located, the terms of the mortgage loan, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property, and the financial circumstances of the borrower. Certain mortgage loans may be of sub-prime credit quality (i.e., do not meet the customary credit standards of Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac")). Delinquencies and liquidation proceedings are more likely with sub-prime mortgage loans than with mortgage loans that satisfy customary credit standards. If a residential mortgage loan is in default, foreclosure of such residential mortgage loan may be a lengthy and difficult process, and may involve significant expenses. Furthermore, the market for defaulted residential mortgage loans or foreclosed properties may be very limited.

Residential mortgage loans in an issue of RMBS may also be subject to various U.S. federal and state laws, foreign laws, public policies and principles of equity that protect consumers which, among other things, may regulate interest rates and other fees, require certain disclosures, require licensing of originators, prohibit discriminatory lending practices, regulate the use of consumer credit information, and regulate debt collection

practices. In addition, a number of legislative proposals have been introduced in the United States at the federal, state, and municipal level that are designed to discourage predatory lending practices. Violation of such laws, public policies, and principles may limit the servicer's ability to collect all or part of the principal or interest on a residential mortgage loan, entitle the borrower to a refund of amounts previously paid by it, or subject the servicer to damages and administrative enforcement. Any such violation could also result in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of RMBS.

Our investments in RMBS, which may include government mortgage pass-through securities and non-agency RMBS, are subject to certain other risks which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our investments in RMBS are subject to the risks of defaults, foreclosure timeline extension, fraud, home price depreciation and unfavorable modification of loan principal amount, interest rate and amortization of principal accompanying the underlying residential mortgage loans. To the extent that assets underlying our investments are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, we may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent. In the event of defaults on the residential mortgage loans that underlie our investments in RMBS and the exhaustion of any underlying or any additional credit support, we may not realize our anticipated return on our investments and we may incur a loss on these investments. At any one time, a portfolio of RMBS may be backed by residential mortgage loans with disproportionately large aggregate principal amounts secured by properties in only a few states or regions in the United States or in only a few foreign countries. As a result, the residential mortgage loans may be more susceptible to geographic risks relating to such areas, such as adverse economic conditions, adverse political changes, adverse events affecting industries located in such areas and natural hazards affecting such areas, than would be the case for a pool of mortgage loans having more diverse property locations. We may also acquire non-agency RMBS, which are backed by residential property but, in contrast to agency RMBS, their principal and interest are not guaranteed by federally chartered entities such as the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and, in the case of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the U.S. government. In addition, we may invest in government mortgage pass-through securities, which represent participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans purchased from individual lenders by a federal agency or originated by private lenders and guaranteed by a federal agency, including those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Ginnie Mae certificates are direct obligations of the U.S. Government and, as such, are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States. Fannie Mae is a federally chartered, privately owned corporation and Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac certificates are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States but the issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from an existing line of credit with the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. Treasury has no legal obligation to provide such line of credit and may choose not to do so.

We will face risks related to our investments in collateralized debt obligations.

We may also invest from time to time in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). CDOs include, among other things, collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CDOs may charge a management fee and administrative expenses. For CLOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CLO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than the underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CLO securities as a class. The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral and the class of the CDO in which we invest.

Normally, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, certain investments in CDOs may be characterized as illiquid securities and volatility in CLO and CDO trading markets may cause the value of these investments to decline. Moreover, if the underlying mortgage portfolio has been overvalued by the originator, or if the values subsequently decline and, as a result, less collateral value is available to satisfy interest and principal payments and any other fees in connection with the trust or other conduit arrangement for such securities, we may incur significant losses. Also, with respect to the CLOs and CDOs in which we may invest, control over the related underlying loans will be exercised through a special servicer or collateral manager designated by a “directing certificate holder” or a “controlling class representative,” or otherwise pursuant to the related securitization documents. We may acquire classes of CLOs or CDOs for which we may not have the right to appoint the directing certificate holder or otherwise direct the special servicing or collateral management. With respect to the management and servicing of those loans, the related special servicer or collateral manager may take actions that could adversely affect our interests. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that we may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

We invest in subordinated debt, which is subject to greater credit risk than senior debt.

We have in the past and may in the future from time to time invest in debt instruments, including junior tranches of CMBS and “mezzanine” or junior mortgage loans (e.g., B-Notes), that are subordinated in an issuer’s capital structure. To the extent we invest in subordinated debt of an issuer’s capital structure, including subordinated CMBS bonds or other “mezzanine” debt, such investments and our remedies with respect thereto, including the ability to foreclose on any collateral securing such investments, will be subject to the rights of holders of more senior tranches in an issuer’s capital structure and, to the extent applicable, contractual inter-creditor, co-lender and participation agreement provisions.

Investments in subordinated debt involve greater credit risk of default and loss than the more senior classes or tranches of debt in an issuer’s capital structure. Subordinated tranches of debt instruments (including mortgage-backed securities) absorb losses from default before other more senior tranches of such instruments, which creates a risk particularly if such instruments (or securities) have been issued with little or no credit enhancement or equity. As a result, to the extent we invest in subordinate debt instruments (including mortgage-backed securities), we would likely receive payments or interest distributions after, and must bear the effects of losses or defaults on, the senior debt (including underlying mortgage loans, senior mezzanine debt or senior CMBS bonds) before, the holders of other more senior tranches of debt instruments with respect to such issuer.

We will face risks related to our investments in mezzanine loans.

Although not directly secured by the underlying real estate, mezzanine loans are also subject to risk of subordination and share certain characteristics of subordinate loan interests described above. As with commercial mortgage loans, repayment of a mezzanine loan is dependent on the successful operation of the underlying commercial properties and, therefore, is subject to similar considerations and risks. Mezzanine loans may also be affected by the successful operation of other properties, but mezzanine loans are not secured by interests in the underlying commercial properties.

With most mezzanine loans, the bulk of the loan balance is payable at maturity with a one-time “balloon payment.” Full satisfaction of the balloon payment by a borrower is heavily dependent on the availability of subsequent financing or a functioning sales market, and full satisfaction of a loan will be affected by a borrower’s access to credit or a functioning sales market. In certain situations, and during periods of credit distress, the unavailability of real estate financing may lead to default by a borrower. In addition, in the absence

of any such takeout financing, the ability of a borrower to repay a loan may be impaired. Moreover, mezzanine loans are usually non-recourse in nature. Therefore, if a borrower defaults on the loan, then the options for financial recovery are limited in nature. To the extent the underlying default rates with respect to the pool or tranche of commercial real estate loans in which we directly or indirectly invests increase, the performance of our investments related thereto may be adversely affected.

B-Notes and A/B Structures may pose additional risks that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may invest in B-notes, which are mortgage loans typically (i) secured by a first mortgage on a commercial property or group of related properties and (ii) subordinated to an A-note portion of the same first mortgage secured by the same collateral (which we would not expect to hold). As a result, if a borrower defaults, there may not be sufficient funds remaining to repay B-note holders after payment to the A-note holders. Since each transaction is privately negotiated, B-notes can vary in their structural characteristics and risks. In addition to the risks described above, certain additional risks apply to B-note investments, including those described herein. The B-note portion of a loan is typically small relative to the overall loan, and is in the first loss position. As a means to protect against the holder of the A-note from taking certain actions or, receiving certain benefits to the detriment of the holder of the B-note, the holder of the B-note often (but not always) has the right to purchase the A-note from its holder. If available, this right may not be meaningful to us. For example, we may not have the capital available to protect our B-note interest or purchasing the A-note may alter our overall portfolio and risk/return profile to the detriment of our stockholders. In addition, a B-note may be in the form of a “rake bond.” A “rake bond” is a CMBS backed solely by a single promissory note secured by a mortgaged property, which promissory note is subordinate in right of payment to one or more separate promissory notes secured by the same mortgaged property.

We may invest in a wide range of real estate debt pursuant to our broad investment guidelines.

Pursuant to our broad investment guidelines, our real estate debt investments may include, but are not limited to, CMBS, real estate-related corporate credit, mortgages, loans, mezzanine and other forms of debt (including residential mortgage-backed securities and other residential credit and debt of real estate-related companies), preferred equity and derivatives, and such investments may not be secured by real estate assets. The Adviser may also employ new investment techniques or invest in new instruments that it believes will help achieve our investment objectives, whether or not such investment techniques or instruments are specifically defined herein, so long as such investments are consistent with the investment guidelines and our charter. New investment techniques or instruments may not be thoroughly tested in the market before being employed and may have operational or theoretical shortcomings which could result in unsuccessful investments and, ultimately, losses to us. In addition, any new investment technique or instrument developed by us may be more speculative than earlier investment techniques or instruments and may involve material and unanticipated risks. Our board of directors may also change our investment guidelines without the consent of our stockholders.

We invest in real estate-related equity, which is subordinate to any indebtedness, but involves different rights.

We have in the past and may in the future invest from time to time in non-controlling preferred equity positions, common equity and other real estate-related interests. Preferred equity investments generally rank junior to all existing and future indebtedness, including commercial mezzanine and mortgage loans, but rank senior to the owners' common equity. Preferred equity investments typically pay a dividend rather than interest payments and often have the right for such dividends to accrue if there is insufficient cash flow to pay currently. These interests are not secured by the underlying real estate, but upon the occurrence of a default, the preferred equity provider typically has the right to effectuate a change of control with respect to the ownership of the property. In addition, equity investments may be illiquid or have limited liquidity due to lock-out periods, limited trading volume or other limitations or prohibitions against their transfer, sale, pledge or disposition, including any necessary registration with the SEC requiring coordination with the issuer for the sale of such securities. Our investments in

real estate-related equity securities will involve risks relating to the particular issuer of the equity securities, including the financial condition and business outlook of the issuer. Issuers of real estate-related equity securities are subject to their own operating and other expenses and may be subject to a management fee and/or performance-based compensation (e.g., promote), which we as equity holders will indirectly bear. Issuers of real estate-related common equity securities generally invest in real estate or real estate-related assets and are subject to the inherent risks associated with real estate discussed in “—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate.”

We invest in real estate corporate debt, which consists of secured and unsecured obligations issued by companies in the business of owning and/or operating real estate-related businesses.

We have in the past and may in the future invest in corporate debt obligations of varying maturities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and other business entities, which may include loans, corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar corporate debt instruments, including convertible securities. Bonds are fixed or variable rate debt obligations, including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Corporate debt is generally used by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. The rate of interest on corporate debt may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies. Debt instruments may be acquired with warrants attached. Certain bonds are “perpetual” in that they have no maturity date.

Our investments in real estate-related corporate credit are subject to a number of risks, including interest rate risk, credit risk, high yield risk, issuer risk, foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk, inflation/deflation risk, liquidity risk, smaller company risk and management risk. We generally will not have direct recourse to real estate assets owned or operated by the issuers of the corporate debt obligations that we invest in and the value of such corporate debt obligations may be impacted by numerous factors and may not be closely tied to the value of the real estate held by the corporate issuer.

We invest in equity of other REITs that invest in real estate or real estate debt as one of their core businesses and other real estate-related companies, which subjects us to certain risks including those risks associated with an investment in our own common stock.

REITs that invest primarily in real estate or real estate debt are subject to the risks of the real estate market, the real estate debt market and the securities market.

REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of projects. REITs may be subject to a management fees and other expenses, and so when we invest in REITs we will bear our proportionate share of the costs of the REITs’ operations. Investing in REITs and real estate-related companies involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. The market value of REIT shares and the ability of the REIT to distribute income may be adversely affected by several factors, including the risks described herein that relate to an investment in our common stock. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders, and certain REITs have self-liquidation provisions by which mortgages held may be paid in full and distributions of capital returns may be made at any time. In addition, distributions received by us from REITs may consist of dividends, capital gains and/or return of capital. Generally, dividends received by us from REIT shares and distributed to our stockholders will not constitute “qualified dividend income” eligible for the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by changes in the tax laws or by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risk. Rising interest rates may cause REIT investors to demand a higher annual yield, which may, in turn, cause a decline in the market price of the equity securities issued by a REIT.

Investing in certain REITs and real estate-related companies, which often have small market capitalizations, may also involve the same risks as investing in other small capitalization companies. REITs and real estate-related companies may have limited financial resources and their securities may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities.

Certain of our investments may have additional capital requirements.

Certain of our investments, including those that may be in a development phase, if any, are expected to require additional financing to satisfy their working capital requirements or development strategies. The amount of such additional financing needed will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the particular asset, which may be an unfavorable price at such time. Each round of financing (whether from us or other investors) is typically intended to provide enough capital to reach the next major milestone in an asset's life-cycle. If the funds provided are not sufficient, additional capital may be required to be raised at a price unfavorable to the existing investors, including us. In addition, we may make additional debt and equity investments or exercise warrants, options, convertible securities or other rights that were acquired in the initial investment in such portfolio company in order to preserve our proportionate ownership when a subsequent financing is planned, or to protect our investment when such portfolio company's performance does not meet expectations. The availability of capital is generally a function of capital market conditions that are beyond the control of us or any portfolio company. There can be no assurance that we or any portfolio company will be able to predict accurately the future capital requirements necessary for success or that additional funds will be available from any source. Failure to provide sufficient additional capital with respect to an investment could adversely affect our performance.

We will face "spread widening" risk related to our investment in securities.

For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks set forth herein (for example, supply/demand imbalances or other market forces), the market spreads of the securities in which we invest may increase substantially causing the securities prices to fall. It may not be possible to predict, or to hedge against, such "spread widening" risk. The perceived discount in pricing described under "—Some of our securities investments may become distressed, which securities would have a high risk of default and may be illiquid." may still not reflect the true value of the real estate assets underlying such real estate debt in which we may invest, and therefore further deterioration in value with respect thereto may occur following our investment therein. In addition, mark-to-market accounting of our investments will have an interim effect on the reported value prior to realization of an investment.

We invest in derivatives, which involve numerous risks.

We have in the past and may in the future enter into derivatives transactions including, but not limited to, options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps and other swap agreements for investment, hedging or leverage purposes. Derivative instruments, especially when purchased in large amounts, may not be liquid in all circumstances, so that in volatile markets we may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. Our use of derivative instruments may be particularly speculative and involves investment risks and transaction costs to which we would not be subject absent the use of these instruments, and use of derivatives generally involves leverage in the sense that the investment exposure created by the derivatives may be significantly greater than our initial investment in the derivative. Leverage magnifies investment, market and certain other risks. Thus, the use of derivatives may result in losses in excess of principal and greater than if they had not been used. The value of such derivatives also depends upon the price of the underlying instrument or commodity. Such derivatives and

other customized instruments also are subject to the risk of non-performance by the relevant counterparty. In addition, actual or implied daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on the exchanges or over-the-counter markets in which we may conduct our transactions in derivative instruments may prevent prompt liquidation of positions, subjecting us to the potential of greater losses. Derivative instruments that may be purchased or sold by us may include instruments not traded over-the-counter or on an exchange. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on such an instrument may be greater and the ease with which we can dispose of or enter into closing transactions with respect to such an instrument may be less than in the case of an exchange-traded instrument. In addition, significant disparities may exist between “bid” and “asked” prices for derivative instruments that are traded over-the-counter and not on an exchange. Such over-the-counter derivatives are also subject to types and levels of investor protections or governmental regulation that may differ from exchange traded instruments.

The ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser. The skills needed to employ derivatives strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio investments and, in connection with such strategies, the Adviser must make predictions with respect to market conditions, liquidity, market values, interest rates or other applicable factors, which may be inaccurate. The use of derivative investments may require us to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation we can realize on an investment or may cause us to hold a security that we might otherwise want to sell. We will also be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to our derivatives contracts (whether a clearing corporation in the case of exchange-traded instruments or another third party in the case of over-the-counter instruments). In addition, the use of derivatives will be subject to additional unique risks associated with such instruments including a lack of sufficient asset correlation, heightened volatility in reference to interest rates or prices of reference instruments and duration/term mismatch, each of which may create additional risk of loss.

Failure to obtain and maintain an exemption from being regulated as a commodity pool operator could subject us to additional regulation and compliance requirements that could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Registration with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) as a “commodity pool operator” or any change in our operations (including, without limitation, any change that causes us to be subject to certain specified covered statutory disqualifications) necessary to maintain our ability to rely upon the exemption from being regulated as a commodity pool operator could adversely affect our ability to implement our investment program, conduct our operations and/or achieve our objectives and subject us to certain additional costs, expenses and administrative burdens. Furthermore, any determination by us to cease or to limit investing in interests that may be treated as “commodity interests” in order to comply with the regulations of the CFTC may have a material adverse effect on our ability to implement our investment objectives and to hedge risks associated with our operations.

We may make open market purchases or invest in traded securities.

Although not anticipated to be a large component of our investment strategy, we have the ability to invest in securities that are traded (publicly or through other active markets (including through private transactions)) and are, therefore, subject to the risks inherent in investing in traded securities. When investing in traded securities, we may be unable to obtain financial covenants or other contractual governance rights, including management rights that it might otherwise be able to obtain in making privately negotiated investments. Moreover, we may not have the same access to information in connection with investments in traded securities, either when investigating a potential investment or after making the investment, as compared to privately negotiated investments. Furthermore, we may be limited in our ability to make investments, and to sell existing investments, in traded securities because Blackstone may be deemed to have material, non-public information regarding the issuers of those securities or as a result of other internal policies or requirements. The inability to sell traded securities in these circumstances could materially adversely affect the investment results. In addition, securities

acquired of a public company may, depending on the circumstances and securities laws of the relevant jurisdiction, be subject to lock-up periods.

Political changes may affect the real estate debt markets.

The current regulatory environment in the United States may be impacted by future legislative developments, such as amendments to key provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The current U.S. President has a legislative agenda that includes certain deregulatory measures for the U.S. financial services industry, including changes to the Volcker Rule, capital and risk retention requirements, the Financial Stability Oversight Council’s authority and other aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has issued a series of recommendations in several reports for streamlining banking regulation and changing key features of the Dodd-Frank Act and other measures taken by regulators following the 2008 financial crisis.

The outcome of the upcoming congressional and other elections creates uncertainty with respect to legal, tax and regulatory regimes in which we and our investments, as well as the Adviser and its affiliates, will operate. Any significant changes in, among other things, economic policy (including with respect to interest rates and foreign trade), the regulation of the investment management industry, tax law, immigration policy and/or government entitlement programs could have a material adverse impact on us and our investments.

We may utilize non-recourse securitizations of certain of our CMBS investments, which may expose us to risks that could result in losses.

We may seek to utilize non-recourse securitizations of certain of our CMBS investments to the extent consistent with REIT and 1940 Act requirements. This would likely involve us creating a special-purpose vehicle, contributing a pool of our assets to the entity, and selling interests in the entity on a non-recourse basis to purchasers (whom we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate to invest in investment-grade loan pools). We would expect to retain all or a portion of the equity in the securitized pool of loans or investments. Prior to any such financing, we may use short-term facilities to finance the acquisition of securities until a sufficient quantity of securities had been accumulated, at which time we would refinance these facilities through a securitization, such as a CMBS, or issuance of CLOs, or the private placement of loan participations or other long-term financing. If we were to employ this strategy, we would be subject to the risk that we would not be able to acquire, during the period that our short-term facilities are available, a sufficient amount of eligible securities to maximize the efficiency of a CMBS, CLO or private placement issuance. We also would be subject to the risk that we would not be able to obtain short-term credit facilities or would not be able to renew any short-term credit facilities after they expire should we find it necessary to extend our short-term credit facilities to allow more time to seek and acquire the necessary eligible securities for a long-term financing. The inability to consummate securitizations of our portfolio to finance our loans and investments on a long-term basis could require us to seek other forms of potentially less attractive financing or to liquidate assets at an inopportune time or price, which could adversely affect our performance and our ability to grow our business. Moreover, conditions in the capital markets, including volatility and disruption in the capital and credit markets, may not permit a non-recourse securitization at any particular time or may make the issuance of any such securitization less attractive to us even when we do have sufficient eligible assets. We may also suffer losses if the value of the mortgage loans we acquire declines prior to securitization. Declines in the value of a mortgage loan can be due to, among other things, changes in interest rates and changes in the credit quality of the loan. In addition, transaction costs incurred in executing transactions impact any liability that we may incur, or may be required to reserve for, in connection with executing a transaction can cause a loss to us. To the extent that we incur a loss executing or participating in future securitizations for the reasons described above or for other reasons, it could materially and adversely impact our business and financial condition.

In addition, the securitization of investments in our portfolio might magnify our exposure to losses because any equity interest we retain in the issuing entity would be subordinate to the notes issued to investors and we would,

therefore, absorb all of the losses sustained with respect to a securitized pool of assets before the owners of the notes experience any losses. The inability to securitize our portfolio may hurt our performance and our ability to grow our business. At the same time, the securitization of our loans or investments might expose us to losses, as the residual loans or investments in which we do not sell interests will tend to be riskier and more likely to generate losses. Moreover, the Dodd Frank Act contains a risk retention requirement for all asset-backed securities, which requires both public and private securitizers to retain not less than 5% of the credit risk of the assets collateralizing any asset-backed security issuance. Significant restrictions exist, and additional restrictions may be added in the future, regarding who may hold risk retention interests, the structure of the entities that hold risk retention interests and when and how such risk retention interests may be transferred. Therefore such risk retention interests will generally be illiquid. As a result of the risk retention requirements, we may be required to purchase and retain certain interests in a securitization into which we sell mortgage loans and/or when we act as issuer, may be required to sell certain interests in a securitization at prices below levels that such interests have historically yielded and/or may be required to enter into certain arrangements related to risk retention that we have not historically been required to enter into and, accordingly, the risk retention rules may increase our potential liabilities and/or reduce our potential profits in connection with securitization of mortgage loans. It is likely, therefore, that these risk retention rules will increase the administrative and operational costs of asset securitizations.

We may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on certain of the loans or CMBS we acquire, and the foreclosure process may be lengthy and expensive.

We may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on certain of the loans or CMBS we acquire, and the foreclosure process may be lengthy and expensive. The protection of the terms of the applicable loan, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests may not be adequate. Furthermore, claims may be asserted by lenders or borrowers that might interfere with enforcement of our rights. Borrowers may resist foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against us, including, without limitation, lender liability claims and defenses, even when the assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action and seek to force the lender into a modification of the loan or a favorable buy-out of the borrower's position in the loan. In some states, foreclosure actions can take several years or more to litigate. At any time prior to or during the foreclosure proceedings, the borrower may file for bankruptcy or its equivalent, which would have the effect of staying the foreclosure actions and further delaying the foreclosure process and potentially result in a reduction or discharge of a borrower's debt. Foreclosure may create a negative public perception of the related property, resulting in a diminution of its value, and in the event of any such foreclosure or other similar real estate owned-proceeding, we would also become the subject to the various risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, including environmental liabilities. Even if we are successful in foreclosing on a loan, the liquidation proceeds upon sale of the underlying real estate may not be sufficient to recover our cost basis in the loan, resulting in a loss to us. Furthermore, any costs or delays involved in the foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the net proceeds and, thus, increase the loss.

Risks Related to Debt Financing

We may encounter adverse changes in the credit markets.

Any adverse changes in the global credit markets could make it more difficult for us to obtain favorable financing. Our ability to generate attractive investment returns for its shareholders will be adversely affected to the extent we are unable to obtain favorable financing terms. If we are unable to obtain favorable financing terms, it may not be able to adequately leverage our portfolio, may face increased financing expenses or may face increased restrictions on its investment activities, any of which would negatively impact our performance.

We will incur mortgage indebtedness and other borrowings, which may increase our business risks, could hinder our ability to make distributions and could decrease the value of your investment.

The acquisition of investment properties may be financed in substantial part by borrowing, which increases our exposure to loss. Under our charter, we have a limitation that precludes us from borrowing in excess of 300% of our net assets, which approximates borrowing 75% of the cost of our investments (unless a majority of our independent directors approves any borrowing in excess of the limit and we disclose the justification for doing so to our stockholders), but such restriction does not restrict the amount of indebtedness we may incur with respect to any single investment. Our target leverage ratio is in the range of 60%. Our leverage ratio is measured by dividing (i) consolidated property-level and entity-level debt net of cash and loan-related restricted cash, by (ii) the asset value of real estate investments (measured using the greater of fair market value and cost) plus the equity in our settled real estate debt investments. See “Investment Objectives and Strategies—Borrowing Policies.” We may exceed our target leverage ratio, particularly during a market downturn or in connection with a large acquisition. The use of leverage involves a high degree of financial risk and will increase the exposure of the investments to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of the investments. Principal and interest payments on indebtedness (including mortgages having “balloon” payments) will have to be made regardless of the sufficiency of cash flow from the properties. Our investments will be impaired by a smaller decline in the value of the properties than is the case where properties are owned with a proportionately smaller amount of debt.

We may incur or increase our mortgage debt by obtaining loans secured by a portfolio of some or all of the real estate acquired and may borrow under mortgages on properties after they are acquired. Depending on the level of leverage and decline in value, if mortgage payments are not made when due, one or more of the properties may be lost (and our investment therein rendered valueless) as a result of foreclosure by the mortgagee(s). A foreclosure may also have substantial adverse tax consequences for us.

Many of these same issues also apply to credit facilities which are expected to be in place at various times as well. For example, the loan documents for such facilities may include various coverage ratios, the continued compliance with which may not be completely within our control. If such coverage ratios are not met, the lenders under such credit facilities may declare any unfunded commitments to be terminated and declare any amounts outstanding to be due and payable. We may also rely on short-term financing that would be especially exposed to changes in availability.

Although borrowings by us have the potential to enhance overall returns that exceed our cost of funds, they will further diminish returns (or increase losses on capital) to the extent overall returns are less than our cost of funds. As a result, the possibilities of profit and loss are increased. Borrowing money to purchase properties provides us with the advantages of leverage, but exposes us to greater market risks and higher current expenses.

In certain cases, financings for our properties may be recourse to us.

Generally, commercial real estate financings are structured as non-recourse to the borrower, which limits a lender’s recourse to the property pledged as collateral for the loan, and not the other assets of the borrower or to any parent of borrower, in the event of a loan default. However, lenders customarily will require that a creditworthy parent entity enter into so-called “recourse carveout” guarantees to protect the lender against certain bad-faith or other intentional acts of the borrower in violation of the loan documents. A “bad boy” guarantee typically provides that the lender can recover losses from the guarantors for certain bad acts, such as fraud or intentional misrepresentation, intentional waste, willful misconduct, criminal acts, misappropriation of funds, voluntary incurrence of prohibited debt and environmental losses sustained by lender. In addition, “bad boy” guarantees typically provide that the loan will be a full personal recourse obligation of the guarantor, for certain actions, such as prohibited transfers of the collateral or changes of control and voluntary bankruptcy of the borrower. These financing arrangements with respect to our investments generally require “bad boy” guarantees from us and/or the Operating Partnership and in the event that such a guarantee is called, our assets could be

adversely affected. Moreover, our “bad boy” guarantees could apply to actions of the joint venture partners associated with our investments. While the Adviser expects to negotiate indemnities from such joint venture partners to protect against such risks, there remains the possibility that the acts of such joint venture partner could result in liability to us under such guarantees. We may provide “bad boy” guarantees on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts investing alongside us and as such guarantees are not for borrowed money, they will typically not be included under our leverage limitations.

If we draw on a line of credit to fund repurchases or for any other reason, our financial leverage ratio could increase beyond our target.

We have lines of credits with financial institutions that are either unsecured or secured by certain of our assets as well as an uncommitted line of credit from an affiliate of Blackstone and we may seek to obtain additional lines of credit in an effort to provide for a ready source of liquidity for any business purpose, including to fund repurchases of shares of our common stock in the event that repurchase requests exceed our operating cash flow and/or net proceeds from our continuous offering. There can be no assurances that we will be able to borrow under or maintain our existing lines of credit or obtain additional lines of credit on financially reasonable terms. In addition, we may not be able to obtain lines of credit of an appropriate size for our business. If we borrow under a line of credit to fund repurchases of shares of our common stock, our financial leverage will increase and may exceed our target leverage ratio. Our leverage may remain at the higher level until we receive additional net proceeds from our continuous offering or generate sufficient operating cash flow or proceeds from asset sales to repay outstanding indebtedness. In connection with a line of credit, distributions may be subordinated to payments required in connection with any indebtedness contemplated thereby. We may utilize a line of credit for the benefit of Other Blackstone Accounts which may invest alongside us in one or more investments. In such circumstances, we generally intend to disclose such arrangements as part of our reporting and enter into arrangements to cause any Other Blackstone Accounts to bear (or reimburse us for) their pro rata share of any costs and expenses (including interest payments) allocable to such extensions of credit.

Increases in interest rates could increase the amount of our loan payments and adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Interest we pay on our loan obligations will reduce cash available for distributions. We have and will likely in the future obtain variable rate loans, and as a result, increases in interest rates could increase our interest costs, which could reduce our cash flows and our ability to make distributions to you. In addition, if we need to repay existing loans during periods of rising interest rates, we could be required to liquidate one or more of our investments at times that may not permit realization of the maximum return on such investments. While we cannot predict factors which may or may not affect interest rates, during the nine months ended September 30, 2020, a 10% increase or decrease in the one-month U.S. denominated LIBOR rate would have resulted in an increase or decrease to our interest expense of \$2.5 million.

Volatility in the financial markets and challenging economic conditions could adversely affect our ability to secure debt financing on attractive terms and our ability to service or refinance any future indebtedness that we may incur.

The volatility of the global credit markets could make it more difficult to obtain favorable financing for investments. During periods of volatility, which often occur during economic downturns, generally credit spreads widen, interest rates rise, and investor demand for high yield debt declines. These trends result in reduced willingness by investment banks and other lenders to finance new investments and deterioration of available terms. If the overall cost of borrowing increases, either by increases in the index rates or by increases in lender spreads, the increased costs may result in future acquisitions generating lower overall economic returns and potentially reducing future cash flow available for distribution. Disruptions in the debt markets negatively impact our ability to borrow monies to finance the purchase of, or other activities related to, real estate assets. If we are unable to borrow monies on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, we likely will have to reduce the

number of properties we can purchase, and the return on the properties we do purchase may be lower. In addition, we may find it difficult, costly or impossible to refinance indebtedness that is maturing. Moreover, to the extent that such marketplace events are not temporary, they could have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. economy.

Lenders may require us to enter into restrictive covenants relating to our operations, which could limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

When providing financing, a lender may impose restrictions on us that affect our distribution and operating policies and our ability to obtain additional loans. Loan documents we enter into may contain covenants that limit our ability to further mortgage or dispose of the property or discontinue insurance coverage. In addition, loan documents may limit our ability to enter into or terminate certain operating or lease agreements related to the property. Loan documents may also require lender approval of certain actions and as a result of the lender's failure to grant such approval, we may not be able to take a course of action we deem most profitable. These or other limitations may adversely affect our flexibility and our ability to make distributions to you and the value of your investment.

If we enter into financing arrangements involving balloon payment obligations, it may adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Some of our financing arrangements may require us to make a lump-sum or "balloon" payment at maturity. Our ability to make a balloon payment is uncertain and may depend upon our ability to obtain replacement financing or our ability to sell particular properties. At the time the balloon payment is due, we may or may not be able to refinance the balloon payment on terms as favorable as the original loan or sell the particular property at a price sufficient to make the balloon payment. Such a refinancing would be dependent upon interest rates and lenders' policies at the time of refinancing, economic conditions in general and the value of the underlying properties in particular. The effect of a refinancing or sale could affect the rate of return to stockholders and the projected time of disposition of our assets.

We use reverse repurchase agreements to finance our securities investments, which may expose us to risks that could result in losses.

We use reverse repurchase agreements as a form of leverage to finance our securities investments, and the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements are generally invested in additional securities. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired from the proceeds received in connection with a reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities underlying the reverse repurchase agreement that we have sold but remain obligated to repurchase. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the counterparty liquidates the securities we delivered to it under the reverse repurchase agreements following the occurrence of an event of default under the applicable repurchase agreement by us. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities we retain may decline. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or experiences insolvency, we may be adversely affected. Furthermore, our counterparty may require us to provide additional margin in the form of cash, securities or other forms of collateral under the terms of the derivative contract. Also, in entering into reverse repurchase agreements, we bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement are less than the value of the underlying securities. In addition, the interest costs associated with reverse repurchase agreements transactions may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and, in some cases, we may be worse off than if we had not used such instruments.

Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Subject to any limitations required to maintain qualification as a REIT, we may seek to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility by using interest rate hedging arrangements, such as interest rate cap or collar agreements

and interest rate swap agreements. These agreements involve risks, such as the risk that counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements and that these arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes. These interest rate hedging arrangements may create additional assets or liabilities from time to time that may be held or liquidated separately from the underlying property or loan for which they were originally established. Hedging may reduce the overall returns on our investments. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes to, or the elimination of, LIBOR may adversely affect interest expense related to borrowings under our credit facilities and real estate-related investments.

We pay interest under our credit facilities, and receive interest payments on certain of our real estate debt investments, based on LIBOR, which is the subject of recent national, international and regulatory guidance and proposals for reform.

In a speech on July 27, 2017, Andrew Bailey, the Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority of the U.K., or the FCA, announced the FCA's intention to cease sustaining LIBOR after 2021. The FCA has statutory powers to require panel banks to contribute to LIBOR where necessary. The FCA has decided not to ask, or to require, that panel banks continue to submit contributions to LIBOR beyond the end of 2021. The administrator of LIBOR has announced it will consult on its intention to cease the publication of the one week and two month LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on December 31, 2021, and the remaining USD LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on June 30, 2023. The U.S. Federal Reserve System, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have issued guidance encouraging market participants to adopt alternatives to LIBOR in new contracts as soon as practicable and no later than December 31, 2021, and the FCA has indicated that market participants should not rely on LIBOR being available after 2021. The U.S. Federal Reserve, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a steering committee comprised of large U.S. financial institutions, has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), a new index calculated by short-term repurchase agreements, backed by Treasury securities, as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. At this time, it is not possible to predict how markets will respond to SOFR or other alternative reference rates as the transition away from LIBOR is anticipated in coming years.

Our debt includes floating-rate loans and reverse repurchase agreements for which the interest rates are tied to LIBOR and real estate debt investments with interest payments based on LIBOR. There is currently no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. In addition, any benchmark may perform differently during any phase-out period than in the past. As such, the potential effect of any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined, and any changes to benchmark interest rates could increase our financing costs or decrease the income we earn on our real estate debt investments, which could impact our results of operations, cash flows and the market value of our investments. In addition, we may need to renegotiate certain of our loan agreements that extend past December 31, 2021, or June 30, 2023, depending on the applicable LIBOR tenor and pending the outcome of the LIBOR administrator's consultation. Such amendments and restructurings could require us to incur significant expense and may subject us to disputes or litigation over the appropriateness or comparability to the relevant benchmark of the replacement reference rates. Moreover, the elimination of LIBOR and/or changes to another index could result in mismatches with the interest rate of investments that we are financing. In addition, the overall financial markets may be disrupted as a result of the phase-out or replacement of LIBOR. We are assessing the impact of a potential transition from LIBOR; however, we cannot reasonably estimate the impact of the transition at this time.

Risks Related to our Relationship with the Adviser and the Dealer Manager

We depend on the Adviser to select our investments and otherwise conduct our business, and any material adverse change in its financial condition or our relationship with the Adviser could have a material adverse effect on our business and ability to achieve our investment objectives.

Our success is dependent upon our relationship with, and the performance of, the Adviser in the acquisition and management of our real estate portfolio, and our corporate operations. The Adviser may suffer or become distracted by adverse financial or operational problems in connection with Blackstone's business and activities unrelated to us and over which we have no control. Should the Adviser fail to allocate sufficient resources to perform its responsibilities to us for any reason, we may be unable to achieve our investment objectives or to pay distributions to our stockholders.

The termination or replacement of the Adviser could trigger a repayment event under our mortgage loans for some of our properties, the credit agreement governing any of our lines of credit and our repurchase agreements.

Lenders for certain of our properties may request provisions in the mortgage loan documentation that would make the termination or replacement of the Adviser an event requiring the immediate repayment of the full outstanding balance of the loan. The termination or replacement of the Adviser could trigger repayment of outstanding amounts under the credit agreements governing our lines of credit that we may obtain or under the repurchase agreements that we may enter into. If a repayment event occurs with respect to any of our properties, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

The Adviser's inability to retain the services of key real estate professionals could hurt our performance.

The Adviser's power to approve the acquisition of a particular investment, finance or refinance any new or existing investment or dispose of an existing investment rests with the Investment Committee, sub-committees of the Investment Committee or particular professionals employed by the Adviser, depending on the size and type of the investment. Accordingly, our success depends to a significant degree upon the contributions of certain key real estate professionals employed by the Adviser, each of whom would be difficult to replace. There is ever increasing competition among alternative asset firms, financial institutions, private equity firms, investment advisors, investment managers, real estate investment companies, real estate investment trusts and other industry participants for hiring and retaining qualified investment professionals and there can be no assurance that such professionals will continue to be associated with the us or the Adviser, particularly in light of our perpetual-life nature, or that replacements will perform well. Neither we nor the Adviser have employment agreements with these individuals and they may not remain associated with us. If any of these persons were to cease their association with us, our operating results could suffer. Our future success depends, in large part, upon the Adviser's ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, operational and marketing professionals. If the Adviser loses or is unable to obtain the services of highly skilled professionals, our ability to implement our investment strategies could be delayed or hindered.

Any material adverse change to the Dealer Manager's ability to successfully build and maintain a network of licensed broker-dealers could have a material adverse effect on our business and this offering.

The dealer manager for this offering is Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. Any material adverse change to the ability of our Dealer Manager to build and maintain a network of licensed securities broker-dealers and other agents could have a material adverse effect on our business and this offering. If the Dealer Manager is unable to build and maintain a sufficient network of participating broker-dealers to distribute shares in this offering, our ability to raise proceeds through this offering and implement our investment strategy may be adversely affected. In addition, the Dealer Manager currently serves and may serve as dealer manager for other issuers. As a result, the Dealer Manager may experience conflicts of interest in allocating its time between this offering and such other issuers, which could adversely affect our ability to raise proceeds through this offering and implement our

investment strategy. Further, the participating broker-dealers retained by the Dealer Manager may have numerous competing investment products, some with similar or identical investment strategies and areas of focus as us, which they may elect to emphasize to their retail clients.

You will not have the benefit of an independent due diligence review in connection with this offering and, if a conflict of interest arises between us and Blackstone, we may incur additional fees and expenses.

Because the Adviser and the Dealer Manager are affiliates of Blackstone Real Estate, our sponsor, you will not have the benefit of an independent due diligence review and investigation of the type normally performed by an unaffiliated, independent underwriter and its counsel in connection with a securities offering. If any situation arises in which our interests are in conflict with those of the Adviser, the Dealer Manager or its affiliates, and we are required to retain independent counsel, we will incur additional fees and expenses.

The fees we pay in connection with this offering and the agreements entered into with Blackstone and its affiliates were not determined on an arm's-length basis and therefore may not be on the same terms we could achieve from a third party.

The compensation paid to the Adviser, Dealer Manager and other Blackstone affiliates for services they provide us was not determined on an arm's-length basis. All service agreements, contracts or arrangements between or among Blackstone and its affiliates, including the Adviser and us, were not negotiated at arm's-length. Such agreements include our Advisory Agreement, the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement, our dealer manager agreement (the "Dealer Manager Agreement"), and any property related corporate services and other agreements we may enter into with affiliates of the Adviser from time to time.

We do not own the Blackstone name, but we may use it as part of our corporate name pursuant to a trademark license agreement with an affiliate of Blackstone. Use of the name by other parties or the termination of our trademark license agreement may harm our business.

We have entered into a trademark license agreement ("Trademark License Agreement"), with Blackstone TM L.L.C. (the "Licensor"), an affiliate of Blackstone, pursuant to which it has granted us a fully paid-up, royalty-free, non-exclusive, non-transferable license to use the name "Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.". Under this agreement, we have a right to use this name for so long as the Adviser (or another affiliate of the Licensor) serves as our advisor (or another advisory entity) and the Adviser remains an affiliate of the Licensor under the Trademark License Agreement. The Trademark License Agreement may also be earlier terminated by either party as a result of certain breaches or for convenience upon 90 days' prior written notice, provided that upon notification of such termination by us, the Licensor may elect to effect termination of the Trademark License Agreement immediately at any time after 30 days from the date of such notification. The Licensor and its affiliates, such as Blackstone, will retain the right to continue using the "Blackstone" name. We will further be unable to preclude the Licensor from licensing or transferring the ownership of the "Blackstone" name to third parties, some of whom may compete with us. Consequently, we will be unable to prevent any damage to goodwill that may occur as a result of the activities of the Licensor, Blackstone or others. Furthermore, in the event that the Trademark License Agreement is terminated, we will be required to, among other things, change our name. Any of these events could disrupt our recognition in the market place, damage any goodwill we may have generated and otherwise harm our business.

Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

Various potential and actual conflicts of interest will arise, and these conflicts may not be identified or resolved in a manner favorable to us.

Blackstone has conflicts of interest, or conflicting loyalties, as a result of the numerous activities and relationships of Blackstone, the Dealer Manager, the Adviser and the affiliates, partners, members, shareholders,

officers, directors and employees of the foregoing, some of which are described herein. However, not all potential, apparent and actual conflicts of interest are included herein, and additional conflicts of interest could arise as a result of new activities, transactions or relationships commenced in the future. If any matter arises that we and our affiliates (including the Adviser) determine in our good faith judgment constitutes an actual and material conflict of interest, we and our affiliates (including the Adviser) will take such actions as we determine appropriate to mitigate the conflict. Transactions between us and Blackstone or its affiliates will require approval by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors. There can be no assurance that our board of directors or Blackstone will identify or resolve all conflicts of interest in a manner that is favorable to us.

The Adviser faces a conflict of interest because the fees it receives for services performed are based in part on our NAV, which the Adviser is ultimately responsible for determining.

The Adviser is paid a management fee for its services based on our NAV, which is calculated by State Street, based on valuations provided by the Adviser. In addition, the distributions to be received by the Special Limited Partner with respect to its performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership are based in part upon the Operating Partnership's net assets (which is a component of our NAV). The calculation of our NAV includes certain subjective judgments with respect to estimating, for example, the value of our portfolio and our accrued expenses, net portfolio income and liabilities, and therefore, our NAV may not correspond to realizable value upon a sale of those assets. The Adviser may benefit by us retaining ownership of our assets at times when our stockholders may be better served by the sale or disposition of our assets in order to avoid a reduction in our NAV. If our NAV is calculated in a way that is not reflective of our actual NAV, then the purchase price of shares of our common stock or the price paid for the repurchase of your shares of common stock on a given date may not accurately reflect the value of our portfolio, and your shares may be worth less than the purchase price or more than the repurchase price. The valuation of our investments will affect the amount and timing of the management fee paid to the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest. As a result, there may be circumstances where the Adviser is incentivized to determine valuations that are higher than the actual fair value of our investments.

The Adviser's management fee and the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest may not create proper incentives or may induce the Adviser and its affiliates to make certain investments, including speculative investments, that increase the risk of our real estate portfolio.

We pay the Adviser a management fee regardless of the performance of our portfolio. The Adviser's entitlement to a management fee, which is not based upon performance metrics or goals, might reduce its incentive to devote its time and effort to seeking investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted returns for our portfolio. We would be required to pay the Adviser a management fee in a particular period even if we experienced a net loss or a decline in the value of our portfolio during that period.

The existence of the Special Limited Partner's 12.5% performance participation interest in our Operating Partnership, which is based on our total distributions plus the change in NAV per share, may create an incentive for the Adviser to make riskier or more speculative investments on our behalf or cause us to use more leverage than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based compensation. In addition, the change in NAV per share will be based on the value of our investments on the applicable measurement dates and not on realized gains or losses. As a result, the performance participation interest may receive distributions based on unrealized gains in certain assets at the time of such distributions and such gains may not be realized when those assets are eventually disposed of.

Because the management fee and performance participation are based on our NAV, the Adviser may also be motivated to accelerate acquisitions in order to increase NAV or, similarly, delay or curtail repurchases to maintain a higher NAV, and the Dealer Manager may also be incentivized to sell more shares of our common stock to increase aggregate NAV, which would, in each case, increase amounts payable to the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner, but may make it more difficult for us to efficiently deploy new capital.

Blackstone personnel work on other projects and conflicts may arise in the allocation of personnel between us and other projects.

The Adviser and its affiliates will devote such time as they determine to be necessary to conduct our business affairs in an appropriate manner. However, Blackstone personnel, including members of the Investment Committee, will work on other projects, serve on other committees (including boards of directors) and source potential investments for and otherwise assist the investment programs of Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities, including other investment programs to be developed in the future. Time spent on these other initiatives diverts attention from our activities, which could negatively impact us. Furthermore, Blackstone and Blackstone personnel derive financial benefit from these other activities, including fees and performance-based compensation. Our sponsor's personnel share in the fees and performance-based compensation generated by Other Blackstone Accounts. These and other factors create conflicts of interest in the allocation of time by such personnel.

Blackstone is subject to a number of conflicts of interest, regulatory oversight and legal and contractual restrictions due to its multiple business lines, which may reduce the synergies that we expect to draw on or otherwise reduce the opportunities available to us.

Blackstone has multiple business lines, including the Blackstone Capital Markets Group, which Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities and third parties, will in certain circumstances, engage for debt and equity financings and to provide other investment banking, brokerage, investment advisory or other services. As a result of these activities, Blackstone is subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest, greater regulatory oversight and more legal and contractual restrictions than if it had one line of business. For example, Blackstone may come into possession of information that limits our ability to engage in potential transactions. Similarly, other Blackstone businesses and their personnel may be prohibited by law or contract from sharing information with the Adviser or its affiliates that would be relevant to monitoring our investments and other activities. Additionally, Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts can be expected to enter into covenants that restrict or otherwise limit our ability to make investments in, or otherwise engage in, certain businesses or activities. For example, Other Blackstone Accounts could have granted exclusivity to a joint venture partner that limits us and Other Blackstone Accounts from owning assets within a certain distance of any of the joint venture's assets, or Blackstone or an Other Blackstone Account could have entered into a non-compete in connection with a sale or other transaction. These types of restrictions may negatively impact our ability to implement our investment program. Finally, certain personnel who are members of the investment team or investment committee may be excluded from participating in certain investment decisions due to conflicts involving other businesses or for other reasons, including other business activities, in which case we will not benefit from their experience. Our stockholders will not receive a benefit from any fees earned by Blackstone or its personnel from these other businesses.

Blackstone has implemented policies and procedures to address conflicts that arise as a result of its various activities, as well as regulatory and other legal considerations. Some of these policies and procedures, such as Blackstone's information wall policy, also have the effect of reducing firm-wide synergies and collaboration that the Adviser could otherwise expect to utilize for purposes of identifying and managing attractive investments. Blackstone personnel may be unable, for example, to assist with our activities of as a result of these walls. There can be no assurance that additional restrictions won't be imposed that would further limit the ability of Blackstone to share information internally.

Blackstone is under no obligation to decline any engagements or investments in order to make an investment opportunity available to us. Blackstone has long-term relationships with a significant number of corporations and their senior management. The Adviser and its affiliates will consider those relationships when evaluating an investment opportunity, which may result in the Adviser or its affiliates choosing not to make such an investment due to such relationships (e.g., investments in a competitor of a client or any other person with whom Blackstone has a relationship). We may be forced to sell or hold existing investments as a result of investment banking

relationships or other relationships that Blackstone and its affiliates may have or transactions or investments Blackstone and its affiliates may make or have made. Therefore, there can be no assurance that all potentially suitable investment opportunities that come to the attention of Blackstone will be made available to us. See “—Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns” below. We may also co-invest with clients of Blackstone or other persons with whom Blackstone has a relationship in particular investment opportunities, and other aspects of these Blackstone relationships could influence the decisions made by the Adviser and its affiliates with respect to our investments and otherwise result in a conflict.

Blackstone, its affiliates and their related parties and personnel participate in underwriting and lending syndicates and otherwise act as arrangers of financing, including with respect to the public offering and private placement of debt or equity securities issued by, and loan proceeds borrowed by us or our subsidiaries or advising on such transactions. Underwritings and financings can be on a firm commitment basis or on an uncommitted, or “best efforts”, basis, and the underwriting or financing parties are under no duty to provide any commitment unless specifically set forth in the relevant contract. Blackstone can be expected to also provide placement or other similar services to purchasers or sellers of securities, including loans or instruments issued by its portfolio entities. A Blackstone broker-dealer will from time to time act as the managing underwriter, a member of the underwriting syndicate or broker for us or our subsidiaries, or as dealer, broker or advisor to a counterparty to us or our subsidiaries, and purchase securities from or sell securities to us, our subsidiaries, Other Blackstone Accounts or their portfolio entities, or advise on such transactions. Blackstone will also from time to time, on our behalf or on behalf of other parties to a transaction involving us, effect transactions, including transactions in the secondary markets, subject to applicable law that result in commissions or other compensation paid to Blackstone by us or the counterparty to the transaction, thereby creating a potential conflict of interest. Subject to applicable law, Blackstone will from time to time receive underwriting fees, discounts, placement commissions, loan modification or restructuring fees, servicing fees, capital markets, advisory fees, lending arrangement fees, asset/property management fees, insurance (including title insurance fees), incentive fees, consulting fees, monitoring fees, commitment fees, syndication fees, origination fees, organizational fees, operational fees, loan servicing fees, and financing and divestment fees (or, in each case, rebates in lieu of any such fees, whether in the form of purchase price discounts or otherwise, even in cases where Blackstone, an Other Blackstone Account or their portfolio entities are purchasing debt) or other compensation with respect to the foregoing activities, which are not required to be shared with us or our stockholders. Our independent directors will approve any transactions in which a Blackstone broker-dealer acts as underwriter, as broker for us, or as dealer, broker or advisor, on the other side of a transaction with us only where such directors believe in good faith that such transactions are appropriate for us, and our stockholders, by executing a subscription agreement for our shares, consent to all such transactions, along with other transactions involving conflicts described herein, to the fullest extent permitted by law. Sales of securities for our account will from time to time be bunched or aggregated with orders for other accounts of Blackstone including Other Blackstone Accounts. It could be impossible, as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their sole discretion, to receive the same price or execution on the entire volume of securities sold, and the various prices will, in certain circumstances, therefore be averaged which may be disadvantageous to us. When Blackstone serves as underwriter with respect to securities held by us or any of our subsidiaries, we could be subject to a “lock-up” period following the offering under applicable regulations during which time we would be unable to sell any securities subject to the “lock-up”. This may prejudice our ability to dispose of such securities at an opportune time. Blackstone employees are generally permitted to invest in alternative investment funds, real estate funds, hedge funds or other investment vehicles, including our potential competitors. Our stockholders will not receive any benefit from any such investments.

On October 1, 2015, Blackstone spun off its financial and strategic advisory services, restructuring and reorganization advisory services, and its Park Hill fund placement businesses and combined these businesses with PJT Partners Inc. (“PJT”), an independent financial advisory firm founded by Paul J. Taubman. While the combined business operates independently from Blackstone and is not an affiliate thereof, it is expected that there will be substantial overlapping ownership between Blackstone and PJT for a considerable period of time going forward. Therefore, conflicts of interest will arise in connection with transactions between or involving us,

on the one hand, and PJT, on the other. The pre-existing relationship between Blackstone and its former personnel involved in financial and strategic advisory services at PJT, the overlapping ownership and co-investment and other continuing arrangements between PJT and Blackstone can be expected to influence the Adviser to select or recommend PJT to perform services for us (the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by us). Given that PJT is no longer an affiliate of Blackstone, the Adviser and its affiliates will be free to cause us to transact with PJT generally without restriction under our charter notwithstanding the relationship between Blackstone and PJT. See also “— The Adviser may face conflicts of interests in choosing our service providers and certain service providers may provide services to the Dealer Manager, the Adviser or Blackstone on more favorable terms than those payable by us” below.

Blackstone receives or obtains various kinds of data and information from us, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, including data and information relating to business operations, trends, budgets, customers and other metrics, some of which is sometimes referred to as “big data”. Blackstone can be expected to be better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, and otherwise develop investment themes, as a result of its access to (and rights regarding) this data and information from us, Other Blackstone Account and portfolio entities. Blackstone has entered and will continue to enter into information sharing and use arrangements, which will give Blackstone access to (and rights regarding) data that it would not otherwise obtain in the ordinary course, with us, Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio entities, related parties and service providers. Although Blackstone believes that these activities improve Blackstone’s investment management activities on our behalf and on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts, information obtained from us and portfolio entities also provides material benefits to Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts without compensation or other benefit accruing to us or our stockholders. For example, information from a portfolio entity can be expected to enable Blackstone to better understand a particular industry and execute trading and investment strategies in reliance on that understanding for Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts that do not own an interest in the portfolio entity, without compensation or benefit to us or the portfolio entities.

Furthermore, except for contractual obligations to third parties to maintain confidentiality of certain information, and regulatory limitations on the use of material nonpublic information, Blackstone is generally free to use data and information from our activities to assist in the pursuit of Blackstone’s various other activities, including to trade for the benefit of Blackstone or an Other Blackstone Account. For example, Blackstone’s ability to trade in securities of an issuer relating to a specific industry may, subject to applicable law, be enhanced by information of a portfolio entity in the same or related industry. Such trading is expected to provide a material benefit to Blackstone without compensation or other benefit to us or our stockholders.

The sharing and use of “big data” and other information presents potential conflicts of interest and investors acknowledge and agree that any benefits received by Blackstone or its personnel (including fees (in cash or in kind), costs and expenses) will not offset the Adviser’s management fee or otherwise be shared with investors. As a result, the Adviser has an incentive to pursue investments that have data and information that can be utilized in a manner that benefits Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts.

Other present and future activities of Blackstone and its affiliates (including the Adviser and the Dealer Manager) will from time to time give rise to additional conflicts of interest relating to us and our investment activities. In the event that any such conflict of interest arises, we will attempt to resolve such conflicts in a fair and equitable manner. Investors should be aware that conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of our interests.

Blackstone engages various advisors and operating partners who may co-invest alongside us, and there can be no assurance that such advisors and operating partners will continue to serve in such roles.

Blackstone, its affiliates and their personnel and related parties engage and retain strategic advisors, consultants, senior advisors, industry experts, joint venture and other partners and professionals, any of whom might be current or former executives or other personnel of the Adviser, its affiliates, portfolio entities or Other Blackstone Accounts (collectively, “Consultants”), to provide a variety of services. Similarly, we, Other Blackstone

Accounts and portfolio entities retain and pay compensation to Consultants to provide services, or to undertake a build-up strategy to acquire and develop assets and businesses in a particular sector or involving a particular strategy. Any amounts paid by us or a portfolio entity to Consultants in connection with the above services, including cash fees, profits, or equity interests in a portfolio entity, discretionary bonus awards, performance-based compensation (e.g., promote), retainers and expense reimbursements, will be treated as our expenses or expenses of the portfolio entity, as the case may be, and will not, even if they have the effect of reducing any retainers or minimum amounts otherwise payable by the Adviser, be chargeable to the Adviser or deemed paid to or received by the Adviser, or offset or reduce any management fees to the Adviser. Also, Consultants may co-invest alongside us in investments, participate in long-term incentive plans of a portfolio entity, which generally will result in us being allocated a smaller share of an investment. Consultants' benefits described in this paragraph may continue after termination of status as a Consultant.

The time, dedication and scope of work of a Consultant varies considerably. In some cases, a Consultant advises our sponsor on transactions, provides the Adviser with industry-specific insights and feedback on investment themes, assists in transaction due diligence, and makes introductions to, and provides reference checks on, management teams. In other cases, Consultants take on more extensive roles, including serving as executives or directors on the boards of portfolio entities and contributing to the identification and origination of new investment opportunities. We may rely on these Consultants to recommend the Adviser and us as a preferred investment partner and carry out our investment program, but there is no assurance that any Consultant will continue to be involved with us for any length of time. We, Blackstone, and/or portfolio companies can be expected to have formal or informal arrangements with Consultants that may or may not have termination options and may include compensation, no compensation, or deferred compensation until occurrence of a future event, such as commencement of a formal engagement. In certain cases, Consultants have attributes of Blackstone "employees" (e.g., they can be expected to have dedicated offices at Blackstone, receive administrative support from Blackstone personnel, participate in general meetings and events for Blackstone personnel or work on Blackstone matters as their primary or sole business activity, have Blackstone-related e-mail addresses or business cards and participate in certain benefit arrangements typically reserved for Blackstone employees), even though they are not Blackstone employees, affiliates or personnel for purposes of the Dealer Manager Agreement and the Advisory Agreement, and their salary and related expenses are paid by us or by portfolio entities without any reduction or offset to the Adviser's management fees. Some Consultants work only for us and/or portfolio entities, while other Consultants may have other clients. In particular, in some cases, Consultants, including those with a "Senior Advisor" title, have been and will be engaged with the responsibility to source and recommend transactions to the Adviser potentially on a full-time and/or exclusive basis and, notwithstanding any overlap with the responsibilities of the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, the compensation to such Consultants could be borne fully by us (with no reduction or offset to the management fee paid to the Adviser). If such Senior Advisors generate investment opportunities on our behalf, such members may receive special additional fees or allocations comparable to those received by a third party in an arm's length transaction. Consultants could have conflicts of interest between their work for us and portfolio entities, on the one hand, and themselves or other clients, on the other hand, and the Adviser is limited in its ability to monitor and mitigate these conflicts. Additionally, Consultants could provide services on behalf of both us and Other Blackstone Accounts, and any work performed by Consultants retained on our behalf could benefit such Other Blackstone Accounts (and alternatively, work performed by Consultants on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts could benefit us), and the sponsor shall have no obligation to allocate any portion of the costs to be borne by us in respect of such Consultant to such Other Blackstone Accounts.

We may source, sell and/or purchase assets either to or from the Adviser and its affiliates or issued by affiliates of the Adviser, and such transactions may cause conflicts of interest.

We may directly or indirectly source, sell and/or purchase all or any portion of an asset (or portfolio of assets/ investments) to or from the Adviser and its affiliates or their respective related parties, including parties which such affiliates or related parties, or Other Blackstone Accounts, own or have invested in. Such transactions will be subject to the approval of a majority of directors (including a majority of our independent directors) not

otherwise interested in the transaction. We may also source, sell to and/or purchase from third parties interests in or assets issued by affiliates of the Adviser or their respective related parties and such transactions would not require approval by our independent directors or an offset of any fees we otherwise owe to the Adviser or its affiliates. The transactions referred to in this paragraph involve conflicts of interest, as our sponsor and its affiliates may receive fees and other benefits, directly or indirectly, from or otherwise have interests in both parties to the transaction.

Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns.

Blackstone invests its own capital and third-party capital on behalf of Other Blackstone Accounts in a wide variety of investment opportunities on a global basis. Not every opportunity suitable for us will be allocated to us in whole or in part. First, certain exceptions exist that allow specified types of investment opportunities that fall within our investment objectives or strategy to be allocated in whole or in part to Blackstone itself or Other Blackstone Accounts, such as strategic investments made by Blackstone itself (whether in financial institutions or otherwise) and investments by Other Blackstone Accounts that have investment objectives or guidelines similar to or overlapping with ours. It is expected that some activities of Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities will compete with us for one or more investment opportunities that are consistent with our investment objectives, and as a result such investment opportunities may only be available on a limited basis, or not at all, to us. The Adviser may have conflicting loyalties in determining whether an investment opportunity should be allocated to us or an Other Blackstone Account. Our sponsor has adopted guidelines and policies, which it can be expected to update from time to time, regarding allocation of investment opportunities.

With respect to Other Blackstone Accounts with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but that do not have priority over us (including the Private Core+ Accounts), investment opportunities are allocated among us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts in accordance with our sponsor's prevailing policies and procedures on a basis that the Adviser and its affiliates believe to be fair and reasonable in their sole discretion, which is generally pro rata based on relative available capital, subject to the following considerations: (i) any applicable investment objectives or focus of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (which, for us, includes our primary objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions), (ii) any investment limitations, parameters or contractual provisions of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (e.g., joint venture investments between us and an Other Blackstone Account must be on the same terms and satisfy the restrictions of all participants, such as lowest leverage targeted by any participant), (iii) the sector, geography/location, expected return profile, expected distribution rates, anticipated cash flows, expected stability or volatility of cash flows, leverage profile, risk profile, and other features of the applicable investment opportunity and its impact on portfolio concentration and diversification, (including, but not limited to, (A) allocations necessary for us or Other Blackstone Accounts to maintain a particular concentration in a certain type of investment (e.g., if an Other Blackstone Account follows a liquid strategy pursuant to which it sells a type of investment more or less frequently than us and we or such Other Blackstone Account needs a non pro rata additional allocation to maintain a particular concentration in that type of investment) and (B) whether a particular fund already has its desired exposure to the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question), (iv) avoiding allocation that could result in de minimis or odd lot investments and (v) legal, tax, accounting, regulatory and other considerations deemed relevant by the Adviser and its affiliates (including, without limitation, maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act).

Currently, Private Core+ Accounts invest in "core+" real estate and real estate-related assets in the United States and Canada (which are generally substantially stabilized assets generating relatively stable cash flow), with a focus on office, multifamily, industrial, retail and life sciences assets in major U.S. markets. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and the Private Core+ Accounts on the same terms, including at the lower leverage targeted by the Private Core+ Accounts, such investment will be generally allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above (including maintaining our

status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act). Certain Other Blackstone Accounts also invest in real estate debt with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but do not have priority over us. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, such investment will be allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above. There may be instances where an overlapping investment opportunity would have satisfied our primary investment objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions assuming our targeted leverage ratio in the range of 60%, but which does not satisfy our investment objectives at the lower targeted leverage ratio of the Private Core+ Accounts. If the Adviser and its affiliates determine to use the lower leverage ratio, such overlapping investment opportunity would not be allocated to us in whole or part. A sharing of the investment opportunity at different leverage ratios would not be possible because such joint venture investments with the Private Core+ Accounts must be on the same terms (including leverage ratio).

Furthermore, the Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts invest in "opportunistic" real estate and real estate-related assets globally (which often are undermanaged assets and with higher potential for equity appreciation) and have priority over us with respect to such investment opportunities and had approximately \$14.5 billion of unused capital commitments as of September 30, 2020. Other Blackstone Accounts having priority over us will result in fewer investment opportunities being made available to us.

The Adviser and its affiliates calculate available capital, weigh the factors described above (which will not be weighted equally) and make other investment allocation decisions in accordance with their prevailing policies and procedures in their sole discretion, taking into account a variety of considerations, which may include, without limitation, net asset value, any actual or anticipated allocations, expected future fundraising and uses of capital, applicable investment guidelines, excuse rights and investor preferences, any or all reserves, vehicle sizes, targeted amounts of securities as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates, geographic limitations and actual or anticipated capital needs or other factors determined by the Adviser and its affiliates. The manner in which our available capital is determined may differ from, or subsequently change with respect to, Other Blackstone Accounts. The amounts and forms of leverage utilized for investments will also be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their sole discretion. Any differences or adjustments with respect to the manner in which available capital is determined with respect to us or Other Blackstone Accounts may adversely impact our allocation of particular investment opportunities. There is no assurance that any conflicts arising out of the foregoing will be resolved in our favor. Blackstone is entitled to amend its policies and procedures at any time without prior notice or our consent.

The amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by us may be less than or exceed the amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by Other Blackstone Accounts. Such variation may create an incentive for our sponsor to allocate a greater percentage of an investment opportunity to us or such Other Blackstone Accounts, as the case may be.

Under certain circumstances, our Adviser may determine not to pursue some or all of an investment opportunity within our investment objectives and guidelines, including without limitation, as a result of our prior investments, business or other reasons applicable to us, Other Blackstone Accounts, Blackstone or its affiliates.

Under certain circumstances, our Adviser may determine not to pursue some or all of an investment opportunity within our investment objectives and guidelines, including without limitation, as a result of business, reputational or other reasons applicable to us, Other Blackstone Accounts, Blackstone or its affiliates. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may determine that we should not pursue some or all of an investment opportunity, including, by way of example and without limitation, because we have already invested sufficient capital in the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question, as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, or the investment is not appropriate for us for other reasons as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith reasonable sole discretion. In any such case Blackstone could, thereafter, offer

such opportunity to other parties, including Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio entities, joint venture partners, related parties or third parties. Any such Other Blackstone Accounts may be advised by a different Blackstone business group with a different investment committee, which could determine an investment opportunity to be more attractive than the Adviser believes to be the case. In any event, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's assessment will prove correct or that the performance of any investments actually pursued by us will be comparable to any investment opportunities that are not pursued by us. Blackstone, including its personnel, will, in certain circumstances, receive compensation from any such party that makes the investment, including an allocation of carried interest or referral fees, and any such compensation could be greater than amounts paid by us to the Adviser. In some cases Blackstone earns greater fees when Other Blackstone Accounts participate alongside or instead of us in an investment.

When the Adviser and its affiliates determine not to pursue some or all of an investment opportunity for us that would otherwise be within our investment objectives and strategies, and Blackstone provides the opportunity or offers the opportunity to Other Blackstone Accounts, Blackstone, including its personnel (including real estate personnel), can be expected to receive compensation from the Other Blackstone Accounts, whether or not in respect of a particular investment, including an allocation of carried interest or referral fees, and any such compensation could be greater than amounts paid by us to the Adviser. As a result, the Adviser (including real estate personnel who receive such compensation) could be incentivized to allocate investment opportunities away from us to or source investment opportunities for Other Blackstone Accounts.

The Adviser and its affiliates make good faith determinations for allocation decisions based on expectations that will, in certain circumstances, prove inaccurate. Information unavailable to the Adviser, or circumstances not foreseen by the Adviser at the time of allocation, may cause an investment opportunity to yield a different return than expected. For example, an investment opportunity that the Adviser and its affiliates determine to be consistent with the return objective of Other Blackstone Accounts rather than us may not match the expectations and underwriting of the Adviser and its affiliates and generate an actual return that would have been appropriate for us. Conversely, an investment that the Adviser and its affiliates expect to be consistent with our return objectives will, in certain circumstances, fail to achieve them. There is no assurance that any conflicts arising out of the foregoing will be resolved in our favor. Blackstone is entitled to amend its policies and procedures at any time without prior notice or our consent.

Our board of directors has adopted a resolution that renounces our interest or expectancy with respect to business opportunities and competitive activities.

Our board of directors has adopted a resolution that renounces our interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, business opportunities, and provides that none of Blackstone or its affiliates, our directors or any person our directors control must refrain from competing with us or present to us such business opportunities. Under this resolution Blackstone and its affiliates and our directors or any person our directors control would not be obligated to present to us opportunities unless those opportunities are expressly offered to such person in his or her capacity as a director or officer and intended exclusively for us or any of our subsidiaries, and those persons will be able to engage in competing activities without any restriction imposed as a result of Blackstone's or its affiliates' status as a stockholder or Blackstone's affiliates' status as our officers or directors.

We co-invest with Blackstone affiliates and such investments are at times in different parts of the capital structure of an issuer and may otherwise involve conflicts of interest. When we hold investments in which Other Blackstone Accounts have a different principal investment, conflicts of interest arise between us and Other Blackstone Accounts, and the Adviser may take actions that are adverse to us.

We co-invest with Other Blackstone Accounts in investments that are suitable for both us and such Other Blackstone Accounts. We may hold an interest in an investment that is different (including with respect to relative seniority) than the interests held by Other Blackstone Accounts (and in certain circumstances, the

Adviser will be unaware of an Other Blackstone Account's participation, as a result of information walls or otherwise). In these situations, conflicts of interest will arise. In order to mitigate any such conflicts of interest, in certain circumstances we will likely recuse ourselves from participating in any decisions relating or with respect to such investment by us or the applicable investments by the Other Blackstone Accounts, or by establishing groups separated by information barriers (which can be expected to be temporary and limited purpose in nature) within Blackstone to act on behalf of each of the clients. Despite these, and any of the other actions described below that the Adviser may take to mitigate the conflict, Blackstone may be required to take action when it will have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, which may adversely impact us. In that regard, actions may be taken for the Other Blackstone Accounts that are adverse to us (and vice versa). If the Other Blackstone Account maintains voting rights with respect to the securities it holds, or if we do not recuse ourselves, Blackstone may be required to take action where it will have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and such Other Blackstone Account, which may adversely impact us. If we recuse ourselves from decision-making, we will generally rely upon a third party to make the decisions, and the third party could have conflicts or otherwise make decisions that Blackstone would not have made.

There can be no assurance that any conflict will be resolved in our favor. Conflicts can also be expected to arise in determining the amount of an investment, if any, to be allocated among potential investors and the respective terms thereof. There can be no assurance that the return on our investment will be equivalent to or better than the returns obtained by the other affiliates participating in the transaction. In addition, it is anticipated that in a bankruptcy proceeding our interest will likely be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected by virtue of such Other Blackstone Accounts' involvement and actions relating to such investment. For example, in circumstances where we hold a junior mezzanine interest in an issuer, holders of more senior classes of debt issued by such entity (which may include Other Blackstone Accounts) may take actions for their benefit (particularly in circumstances where such issuer faces financial difficulty or distress) that further subordinate or adversely impact the value of our investment in such issuer.

In connection with negotiating loans, bank or securitization financings in respect of our real estate-related transactions, Blackstone will generally obtain the right to participate on its own behalf (or on behalf of vehicles it manages) in a portion of the financings with respect to such Blackstone-sponsored transactions (including transactions where the underlying collateral includes property owned by Other Blackstone Accounts) upon an agreed upon set of terms. We do not believe that this arrangement has an effect on the overall terms and conditions negotiated with the arrangers of such senior loans other than as described in the preceding sentence. If we make or have an investment in a property in which an Other Blackstone Account has a mezzanine or other debt investment, or vice versa, Blackstone may have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and to other affiliates. Such investments may inherently give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest between or among the various classes of securities that may be held by such entities. Because of the affiliation with Blackstone, the Adviser may have a greater incentive to invest in Blackstone-sponsored financings (as compared to real estate-related financings sponsored by other real estate firms or financial sponsors). In certain circumstances, we may be required to commit funds necessary for an investment prior to the time that all anticipated debt (senior and/or mezzanine) financing has been secured. In such circumstance, Other Blackstone Accounts and/or Blackstone itself (using, in whole or in part, its own balance sheet capital), may provide bridge or other short-term financing and/or commitments, which at the time of establishment are intended to be replaced and/or syndicated with longer-term financing. In any such circumstance, the Other Blackstone Accounts and/or Blackstone itself may receive compensation for providing such financing and/or commitment (including origination, ticking or commitment fees), which fees will not be shared with and/or otherwise result in an offset of the management fee paid to the Adviser. The conflicts applicable to Other Blackstone Accounts who invest in different securities of issuers will apply equally to Blackstone itself in such situations.

To the extent that we make or have an investment in, or through the purchase of debt obligations become a lender to, a company in which an Other Blackstone Account has a debt or equity investment (including through investments in CMBS where the underlying properties are owned by Other Blackstone Accounts), or if an Other Blackstone Account participates in a separate tranche of a financing with respect to a portfolio entity, Blackstone

will generally have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and to Other Blackstone Accounts. In that regard, actions may be taken for the Other Blackstone Accounts that are adverse to us (and vice versa). Moreover, we will generally “follow the vote” of other similarly situated third-party creditors (if any) in voting and governance matters where conflicts of interest exist and will have a limited ability to separately protect our investment and will be dependent upon such third parties’ actions (which may not be as capable as the Adviser and may have other conflicts arising from their other relationships, both with Blackstone and other third parties that could impact their decisions). In addition, conflicts can also be expected to arise in determining the amount of an investment, if any, to be allocated among potential investors and the respective terms thereof.

We may seek to participate in investments relating to (i) the refinancing or modifications of loan investments or portfolios held or proposed to be acquired by certain Other Blackstone Accounts, and Other Blackstone Accounts may refinance a loan currently held by us and/or (ii) portfolio entities of one or more Other Blackstone Accounts, including primary or secondary issuances of loans or other interests by such portfolio entities. While it is expected that our participation in connection with any such transactions will generally be negotiated by third parties, such transactions will give rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest.

We may invest in joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts or divide a pool of investments among us and Other Blackstone Accounts.

To the extent we acquire properties through joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts, such investments will be allocated as described above, and we may be allocated interests in such joint ventures that are smaller than the interests of the Other Blackstone Accounts. Generally, we expect the level of control we have with respect to any joint venture will correspond to our economic interest in such joint venture. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts. Such joint venture investments will involve risks and conflicts of interests. See “—Risks Related Investments in Real Estate—We may make a substantial amount of joint venture investments, including with Blackstone affiliates. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on the financial condition of our joint venture partners and disputes between us and our joint venture partners.”

Our sponsor may have an opportunity to acquire a portfolio or pool of assets, securities and instruments in a single or related transactions with a particular seller that it determines in its sole discretion should be divided and allocated among us and Other Blackstone Accounts, including where certain of such assets, securities or instruments are specifically allocated (in whole or in part) to us and such Other Blackstone Accounts. Such allocations generally would be based on its assessment of, among other things, the expected returns and risk profile of the portfolio and each of the assets therein and may provide greater benefits to Other Blackstone Accounts than to us (or vice versa). For example, some of the assets in a pool may have an opportunistic return profile not appropriate for us. Also, a pool may contain both debt and equity instruments that our sponsor determines should be allocated to different funds. In all of these situations, the combined purchase price paid to a seller would be allocated among the multiple assets, securities and instruments in the pool based on a determination by the seller, by a third-party valuation firm and/or by the Adviser and its affiliates, and therefore among us and the Other Blackstone Accounts acquiring any of the assets, securities and instruments, although our sponsor could, in certain circumstances, allocate value to us and such Other Blackstone Accounts on a different basis than the contractual purchase price. To the extent that any such allocations would cause us to participate in a transaction with Other Blackstone Accounts for a portfolio or pool of assets, securities and instruments that we otherwise may not have acquired individually, our sponsor will have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and to Other Blackstone Accounts.

Similarly, there will likely be circumstances in which we and Other Blackstone Accounts will sell assets in a single or related transactions to a buyer. In some cases a counterparty will require an allocation of value in the

purchase or sale contract, though our sponsor could determine such allocation of value is not accurate and should not be relied upon. Unless an appraisal is required by our charter, our sponsor will generally rely upon internal analysis to determine the ultimate allocation of value, though it could also obtain third-party valuation reports. Regardless of the methodology for allocating value, our sponsor will have conflicting duties to us and Other Blackstone Accounts when they buy or sell assets together in a portfolio, including as a result of different financial incentives our sponsor has with respect to different vehicles, most clearly when the fees and compensation, including performance-based compensation, earned from the different vehicles differ. There can be no assurance that our investment will not be valued or allocated a purchase price that is higher or lower than it might otherwise have been allocated if such investment were acquired or sold independently rather than as a component of a portfolio shared with Other Blackstone Accounts.

The amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by us may be less than or exceed the amount of performance-based compensation charged and/or management fees paid by Other Blackstone Accounts. Such variation may create an incentive for our sponsor to allocate a greater percentage of an investment opportunity to us or such Other Blackstone Accounts, as the case may be.

Blackstone may structure certain investments such that Blackstone will face conflicting fiduciary duties to us and certain debt funds.

It is expected that Blackstone will structure certain investments such that one or more mezzanine or other investment funds, structured vehicles or other collective investment vehicles primarily investing in senior secured loans, distressed debt, subordinated debt, high-yield securities, CMBS and other similar debt instruments managed by affiliates of Blackstone (collectively, “Debt Funds”) are offered the opportunity to participate in the debt tranche of an investment allocated to us. The Adviser and its affiliates owe fiduciary duties to the Debt Funds as well as to us. If the Debt Funds purchase high-yield securities or other debt instruments related to a property or real estate company that we hold an investment in (or if we make or have an investment in or, through the purchase of debt obligations become a lender to, a company or property in which a Debt Fund or an Other Blackstone Account or another Blackstone real estate fund or vehicle has a mezzanine or other debt investment), the Adviser and its affiliates will face a conflict of interest in respect of the advice given to, or the decisions made with regard to, the Debt Funds, such Other Blackstone Accounts and us (e.g., with respect to the terms of such high-yield securities or other debt instruments, the enforcement of covenants, the terms of recapitalizations and the resolution of workouts or bankruptcies). Similarly, certain Other Blackstone Accounts can be expected to invest in securities of publicly traded companies that are actual or potential investments of ours. The trading activities of Other Blackstone Accounts may differ from or be inconsistent with activities that are undertaken for our account in any such securities. In addition, we may not pursue an investment otherwise within our investment objectives and guidelines as a result of such trading activities by Other Blackstone Accounts.

Blackstone may raise and/or manage Other Blackstone Accounts, which could result in the reallocation of Blackstone personnel and the direction of potential investments to such Other Blackstone Accounts.

Blackstone reserves the right to raise and/or manage Other Blackstone Accounts, including opportunistic and stabilized and substantially stabilized real estate funds or separate accounts, dedicated managed accounts, investments suitable for lower risk, lower return funds or higher risk, higher return funds, real estate debt obligation and trading investment vehicles, real estate funds primarily making investments globally, in a particular region outside of the U.S. and Canada, or in a single sector of the real estate investment space (e.g., office, industrial, retail or multifamily) or making non-controlling investments in public and private debt and equity securities and/or investment funds that may have the same or similar investment objectives or guidelines as us or investments, including those raised by us and one or more managed accounts (or other similar arrangements structured through an entity) for the benefit of one or more specific investors (or related group of investors) which, in each case, may have investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours. See “—Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we

will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns.” In particular, we expect that there will be overlap of real estate and real estate debt investment opportunities with certain Other Blackstone Accounts that are actively investing and similar overlap with future Other Blackstone Accounts. The closing of an Other Blackstone Account could result in the reallocation of Blackstone personnel, including reallocation of existing real estate professionals, to such Other Blackstone Account. In addition, potential investments that may be suitable for us may be directed toward such Other Blackstone Account.

Blackstone’s potential involvement in financing a third party’s purchase of assets from us could lead to potential or actual conflicts of interest.

We may from time to time dispose of all or a portion of an investment by way of a third-party purchaser’s bid where Blackstone or one or more Other Blackstone Accounts is providing financing as part of such bid or acquisition of the investment or underlying assets thereof. This may include the circumstance where Blackstone or one or more Other Blackstone Accounts is making commitments to provide financing at or prior to the time such third-party purchaser commits to purchase such investments or assets from us. Such involvement of Blackstone or one or more Other Blackstone Accounts as such a provider of debt financing in connection with the potential acquisition of portfolio investments by third parties from us may give rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest.

We may provide debt financing in connection with acquisitions by third parties of assets owned by Other Blackstone Accounts.

We may provide financing as part of a third-party purchaser’s bid or acquisition of (or investment in) a portfolio entity (or the underlying assets of) owned by one or more Other Blackstone Accounts (or in connection with the acquisitions by one or more Other Blackstone Accounts or their affiliates of assets or interests (and/or portfolios thereof) owned by a third party). This may include making commitments to provide financing at, prior to or around the time that any such purchaser commits to or makes such investments. We may make investments and provide debt financing with respect to portfolio entities in which Other Blackstone Accounts and/or affiliates hold or subsequently acquire an interest. While the terms and conditions of any such arrangements will generally be on market terms, the involvement of the Other Blackstone Accounts or affiliates in such transactions may affect credit decisions and the terms of such transactions or arrangements and/or may otherwise influence the Adviser’s decisions, which will give rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest and which may adversely impact us. For example, such transactions may involve the partial or complete payoff of such loans (with related proceeds being received by the applicable Other Blackstone Accounts) and/or otherwise result in restructurings of terms and pricing relating to such existing loans with the borrowers thereof in respect of which such Other Blackstone Accounts may receive refinancing proceeds and/or a retained interest in such loans in accordance with such restructuring arrangements. Additionally, in certain situations we may not commit to provide financing until a third party has committed to make a deposit in connection with the acquisition of an investment from an Other Blackstone Account, which may result in us being disadvantaged in the overall bid process or potentially not consummating the investment.

Disputes between Blackstone and our joint venture partners who have pre-existing investments with Blackstone may affect our investments relating thereto.

Some of the third-party operators and joint-venture partners with which the Adviser may elect to co-invest our capital may have pre-existing investments with Blackstone. The terms of these preexisting investments may differ from the terms upon which we invest with such operators and partners. To the extent a dispute arises between Blackstone and such operators and partners, our investments relating thereto may be affected.

Certain principals and employees will, in certain circumstances, be involved in and have a greater financial interest in the performance of other Blackstone funds or accounts, and such activities may create conflicts of interest in making investment decisions on our behalf.

Certain Blackstone personnel will, in certain circumstances, be subject to a variety of conflicts of interest relating to their responsibilities to us, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, and their outside personal or business activities, including as members of investment or advisory committees or boards of directors of or advisors to investment funds, corporations, foundations or other organizations. Such positions create a conflict if such other entities have interests that are adverse to those of us, including if such other entities compete with us for investment opportunities or other resources. The Blackstone personnel in question may have a greater financial interest in the performance of the other entities than our performance. This involvement may create conflicts of interest in making investments on our behalf and on behalf of such other funds, accounts and other entities. Although the Adviser will generally seek to minimize the impact of any such conflicts, there can be no assurance they will be resolved favorably for us. Also, Blackstone personnel are generally permitted to invest in alternative investment funds, private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other investment vehicles, as well as engage in other personal trading activities relating to companies, assets, securities or instruments (subject to Blackstone's Code of Ethics requirements), some of which will involve conflicts of interests. Such personal securities transactions will, in certain circumstances, relate to securities or instruments, which can be expected to also be held or acquired by us or Other Blackstone Accounts, or otherwise relate to companies or issuers in which we have or acquire a different principal investment (including, for example, with respect to seniority). There can be no assurance that conflicts of interest arising out of such activities will be resolved in our favor. Investors will not receive any benefit from any such investments, and the financial incentives of Blackstone personnel in such other investments could be greater than their financial incentives in relation to us.

The Adviser may face conflicts of interests in choosing our service providers and certain service providers may provide services to the Dealer Manager, the Adviser or Blackstone on more favorable terms than those payable by us.

Certain third-party advisors and other service providers and vendors to us (including accountants, administrators, lenders, bankers, brokers, attorneys, consultants, title agents, property managers and investment or commercial banking firms) are owned by Blackstone, us or Other Blackstone Accounts or provide goods or services to, or have other business, personal, financial or other relationships with, Blackstone, the Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities, the Dealer Manager, the Adviser and affiliates and personnel of the foregoing. Also, advisors, lenders, investors, commercial counterparties, vendors and service providers (including any of their affiliates or personnel) to us could have other commercial or personal relationships with Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their respective affiliates, personnel or family members of personnel of the foregoing.

Although Blackstone selects service providers and vendors it believes are most appropriate in the circumstances based on its knowledge of such service providers and vendors (which knowledge is generally greater in the case of service providers and vendors that have other relationships to Blackstone), the relationship of service providers and vendors to Blackstone as described above will, in certain circumstances, influence Blackstone in deciding whether to select, recommend or form such an advisor or service provider to perform services for us, the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by us, and incentivize Blackstone to engage such service provider over a third party, utilize the services of such service providers and vendors more frequently than would be the case absent the conflict, or to cause us to pay such service providers and vendors higher fees or commissions than would be the case absent the conflict. The incentive could be created by current income and/or the generation of enterprise value in a service provider or vendor; Blackstone may also have an incentive to invest in or create service providers and vendors to realize on these opportunities. Furthermore, Blackstone will from time to time encourage third-party service providers to Other Blackstone Accounts to use other service providers and vendors in which Blackstone has an interest, and Blackstone has an incentive to use third-party service providers who do so as a result of the additional business for the related service providers and vendors. Fees paid to or value created in these service providers and vendors do not offset or reduce the Adviser's management fee and are not otherwise shared with us.

In the case of brokers of securities, our sponsor has a best execution policy that it updates from time to time to comply with regulatory requirements in applicable jurisdictions.

Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio entities, and personnel and related parties of the foregoing will receive fees and compensation, including performance-based and other incentive fees, for products and services provided to us, such as fees for asset, development and property management; arranging, underwriting, syndication or refinancing of a loan or investment (or other additional fees, including acquisition fees, loan modification or restructuring fees); loan servicing; special servicing; other servicing; administrative services; advisory services on purchase or sale of an asset or company; other advisory services; investment banking and capital market services; placement agent services; fund administration; internal legal and tax planning services; information technology products and services; insurance procurement; brokerage solutions and risk management services; data extraction and management products and services; fees for monitoring and oversight of loans, property, title and/or other types of insurance and related services; and other products and services (including but not limited to restructuring, consulting, monitoring, commitment, syndication, origination, organizational and financing, and divestment services). Such parties will also provide products and services for fees to Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, and their personnel and related parties, as well as third parties. Through its Innovations group, Blackstone incubates businesses that can be expected to provide goods and services to us, our portfolio properties, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates, as well as other Blackstone related parties and third parties. By contracting for a product or service from a business related to Blackstone, we would provide not only current income to the business and its stakeholders, but could also create significant enterprise value in them, which would not be shared with us or our stockholders and could benefit Blackstone directly and indirectly. Also, Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities, and their personnel and related parties will, in certain circumstances, receive compensation or other benefits, such as through additional ownership interests or otherwise, directly related to the consumption of products and services by us. We will incur expense in negotiating for any such fees and services. Finally, Blackstone and its personnel and related parties may also receive compensation for origination expenses and with respect to unconsummated transactions.

Portfolio entities of Other Blackstone Accounts are and will be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions and other arrangements with us for the provision of goods and services, purchase and sale of assets and other matters. In addition, certain of our portfolio entities may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions and other arrangements with Other Blackstone Accounts for the provision of goods and services, purchase and sale of assets and other matters. These agreements, transactions and other arrangements will involve payment of fees and other amounts, none of which will result in any offset to the management fees we pay to the Adviser notwithstanding that some of the services provided by such portfolio entity are similar in nature to the services provided by the Adviser. Generally, we may engage Blackstone-affiliated portfolio entities or allow our portfolio entities to be engaged by Blackstone-affiliated entities only if a majority of our board of directors, and a majority of the affiliate transaction committee (which is comprised of each of our independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties.

We may engage portfolio entities of Other Blackstone Accounts and Other Blackstone Accounts may engage our portfolio entities to provide some or all of the following services: (a) corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting/audit (including valuation support services), account management, corporate secretarial services, data management, directorship services, finance/budget, human resources, information technology, judicial processes, legal, operational coordination (i.e., coordination with JV partners, property managers), risk management, tax and treasury; (b) loan management (including, without limitation, monitoring, restructuring and work-out of performing, sub-performing and nonperforming loans, administrative services, and cash management); (c) management services (i.e., management by a portfolio entity, Blackstone affiliate or third party (e.g., a third-party manager) of operational services); (d) operational services (i.e., general management of day to day operations, including, without limitation, construction management, leasing services, project management and property management); and (e) transaction support services (including, without limitation,

managing relationships with brokers and other potential sources of investments, identifying potential investments, coordinating with investors, assembling relevant information, conducting financial and market analyses and modelling, coordinating closing/post-closing procedures for acquisitions, dispositions and other transactions, coordination of design and development works, overseeing brokers, lawyers, accountants and other advisors, providing legal and accounting services, assistance with due diligence, preparation of project feasibilities, site visits, and specification of technical analysis and review of (i) design and structural work, (ii) architectural, façade and external finishes, (iii) certifications, (iv) operations and maintenance manuals and (v) statutory documents).

Such portfolio entities of Other Blackstone Accounts that can be expected to provide services to us include, without limitation, the following, and may include additional portfolio entities that may be formed or acquired in the future:

LivCor. We have engaged LivCor, L.L.C., a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our multifamily properties.

Equity Office Management/Equity Office Properties. We have engaged Equity Office Management, L.L.C., a portfolio company owned by Blackstone-advised funds for certain of our office properties.

ShopCore. We have engaged ShopCore Properties TRS Management LLC, a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our retail properties.

Link. We have engaged Link Industrial Properties Holdco LLC, a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our industrial properties.

BRE Hotels and Resorts. We have engaged BRE Hotels & Resorts LLC, a portfolio company controlled (but not owned) by a Blackstone-advised fund for certain of our hotel properties.

Revantage. We have engaged Revantage Corporate Services, LLC, a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide corporate support services (including, without limitation, accounting, legal, tax, and treasury, as applicable) and transaction support services to certain of our investments directly.

We compensate these service providers and vendors owned by the Other Blackstone Accounts for services rendered to us, including through promote or other incentive-based compensation payable to their management teams and other related parties. The incentive-based compensation paid with respect to a portfolio entity or property will vary from the incentive based compensation paid with respect to other portfolio entities and properties; as a result the management team or other related parties may have greater incentives with respect to certain properties and portfolio entities relative to others, and the performance of certain properties and portfolio entities may provide incentives to retain management that also service other properties and portfolio entities. Such service providers and vendors may charge for certain goods and services at rates generally consistent with those available in the market for similar goods and services. The discussion regarding the determination of market rates below applies equally in respect of the fees and expenses of the portfolio entity service providers, if charged at rates generally consistent with those available in the market. Such service providers and vendors may also pass through expenses for other services on a cost reimbursement, no-profit or break-even basis, in which case the service provider allocates costs and expenses directly associated with work performed for our benefit to us, along with any related tax costs and an allocation of the service provider's overhead, including any of the following: salaries, wages, benefits and travel expenses; marketing and advertising fees and expenses; legal, accounting and other professional fees and disbursements; office space and equipment; insurance premiums; technology expenditures, including hardware and software costs; costs to engage recruitment firms to hire employees; diligence expenses; one-time costs, including costs related to building-out and winding-down a portfolio property; taxes; and other operating and capital expenditures. Any of the foregoing costs, although allocated in a particular period, will, in certain circumstances, relate to activities occurring outside the period, and

therefore we could pay more than our pro rata portion of fees for services. The allocation of overhead among the entities and assets to which services are provided can be expected to be based on any of a number of different methodologies, including, without limitation, “cost” basis as described above, “time-allocation” basis, “per unit” basis, “per square footage” basis or “fixed percentage” basis. There can be no assurance that a different manner of allocation would result in our bearing less or more costs and expenses. A service provider may subcontract certain of its responsibilities to other portfolio entities. In such circumstances, the relevant subcontractor could invoice the portfolio entity for fees (or in the case of a cost reimbursement arrangement, for allocable costs and expenses) in respect of the services provided by the subcontractor. The portfolio entity, if charging on a cost reimbursement, no-profit or break-even basis, would in turn allocate those costs and expenses as it allocates other fees and expenses as described above. Similarly, Other Blackstone Accounts, their portfolio entities and Blackstone may engage our portfolio entities to provide services, and these portfolio entities will generally charge for services in the same manner described above, but we generally will not be reimbursed for any costs (such as start-up costs) relating to such portfolio entity incurred prior to such engagement.

We, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates are expected to enter into joint ventures with third parties to which the service providers and vendors described above will provide services. In some of these cases, the third-party joint venture partner may negotiate to not pay its pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses to be allocated as described above, in which case we, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates that also use the services of the portfolio entity service provider will, directly or indirectly, pay the difference, or the portfolio entity service provider will bear a loss equal to the difference. Portfolio entity service providers described in this section are generally owned and controlled by one or more Blackstone funds such as Other Blackstone Accounts. In certain instances a similar company could be owned or controlled by Blackstone directly. Service providers described in this risk factor are generally owned and controlled by a Blackstone fund, such as the Other Blackstone Accounts.

Blackstone has a general practice of not entering into any arrangements with advisors, vendors or service providers that provide lower rates or discounts to Blackstone itself compared to those available to us for the same services. However, legal fees for unconsummated transactions are often charged at a discount rate, such that if we consummate a higher percentage of transactions with a particular law firm than Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates, we could indirectly pay a higher net effective rate for the services of that law firm than Blackstone or Other Blackstone Accounts or their affiliates. Also, advisors, vendors and service providers often charge different rates or have different arrangements for different types of services. For example, advisors, vendors and service providers often charge fees based on the complexity of the matter as well as the expertise and time required to handle it. Therefore, to the extent the types of services used by us are different from those used by Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates and personnel, we can be expected to pay different amounts or rates than those paid by such other persons. Similarly, Blackstone, the Other Blackstone Accounts and affiliates and we can be expected to enter into agreements or other arrangements with vendors and other similar counterparties (whether such counterparties are affiliated or unaffiliated with Blackstone) from time to time whereby such counterparty will, in certain circumstances, charge lower rates (or no fee) or provide discounts or rebates for such counterparty’s products or services depending on the volume of transactions in the aggregate or other factors.

In addition to the service providers (including portfolio entity service providers) and vendors described above, we will engage in transactions with one or more businesses that are owned or controlled by Blackstone directly, not through one of its funds, including the businesses described below. These businesses will, in certain circumstances, also enter into transactions with other counterparties of ours. Blackstone could benefit from these transactions and activities through current income and creation of enterprise value in these businesses. Furthermore, Blackstone will from time to time encourage our third-party service providers to use other Blackstone-affiliated service providers and vendors in connection with our business and the business of portfolio entities and unaffiliated entities, and Blackstone has an incentive to use third-party service providers who do so as a result of the indirect benefit to Blackstone and additional business for the related service providers and vendors. No fees charged by these service providers and vendors will offset or reduce the Adviser’s management fees. Furthermore, Blackstone, the Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates and related parties will use the

services of these Blackstone affiliates, including at different rates. Although Blackstone believes the services provided by its affiliates are equal or better than those of third parties, Blackstone directly benefits from the engagement of these affiliates, and there is therefore an inherent conflict of interest.

Blackstone-affiliated service providers and vendors, include, without limitation:

CTIMCO. CT Investment Management LLC (“CTIMCO”), is the investment management business operated by Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies that specializes in real estate-related debt investments with a focus on mortgage loans that are backed by commercial real estate assets, which may be engaged by us and Other Blackstone Accounts as a special servicer. Special servicers are responsible for managing underlying loans of the CMBS that are in default, including exercising remedies. The fees for special servicers are set forth in a pooling and servicing arrangement at the creation of the CMBS. See “—General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate Debt—There are certain risks associated with the servicers of commercial real estate loans underlying CMBS and other investments.” In cases where we and/or Other Blackstone Accounts control the controlling class of securities in a CMBS that has the power to appoint or remove the special servicer, we and/or Other Blackstone Accounts may determine to appoint or replace an existing third party special servicer with CTIMCO. In any such replacement, CTIMCO would be entitled to receive the same fees that the former third party special servicer was entitled to receive (including any arrangements, if any, entered into with the former special servicer by which the special servicer agreed to share a portion of its fee with us and/or Other Blackstone Accounts pro rata based on ownership of the controlling class of the CMBS). As special servicer, CTIMCO would be obligated to act in the best interests of all holders of securities of the CMBS, not just the class or classes of securities held by us. As a result, CTIMCO may not always act in our best interest.

LNLS. Lexington National Land Services (“LNLS”) is a Blackstone affiliate that (i) acts as a title agent in facilitating and issuing title insurance, (ii) provides title support services for title insurance underwriters and (iii) acts as escrow agent in connection with investments by us, Other Blackstone Accounts and their affiliates and related parties, and third parties. In exchange for such services LNLS earns fees, which would have otherwise been paid to third parties. If LNLS is involved in a transaction in which we participate, LNLS will benchmark such fees to the extent market data is available except when LNLS is providing such services in a state where the insurance premium or escrow fee, as applicable, is regulated by the state or when LNLS is part of a syndicate of title insurance companies where the insurance premium is negotiated by other title insurance underwriters or their agents.

Certain Blackstone-affiliated service providers and their respective personnel may receive a management promote, an incentive fee and other performance-based compensation in respect of our investments. Furthermore, Blackstone-affiliated service providers can be expected to charge costs and expenses based on allocable overhead associated with personnel working on relevant matters (including salaries, benefits and other similar expenses), provided that these amounts will not exceed market rates as determined to be appropriate under the circumstances. Generally, we may engage Blackstone-affiliated service providers only if a majority of our board of directors, and a majority of the affiliate transaction committee (which is comprised of each of our independent directors), not otherwise interested in the transaction approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties.

The Adviser and its affiliates will make determinations of market rates (i.e., rates that fall within a range that the Adviser and its affiliates has determined is reflective of rates in the applicable market and certain similar markets, though not necessarily equal to or lower than the median rate of comparable firms) based on its consideration of a number of factors, which are generally expected to include the experience of the Adviser and its affiliates with non-affiliated service providers as well as benchmarking data and other methodologies determined by the Adviser and its affiliates to be appropriate under the circumstances. In respect of benchmarking, while Blackstone often obtains benchmarking data regarding the rates charged or quoted by third parties for services similar to those provided by Blackstone affiliates in the applicable market or certain similar markets, relevant comparisons may not be available for a number of reasons, including, without limitation, as a

result of a lack of a substantial market of providers or users of such services or the confidential or bespoke nature of such services (e.g., within property management services, different assets may receive different property management services). In addition, benchmarking data is based on general market and broad industry overviews, rather than determined on an asset by asset basis. As a result, benchmarking data does not take into account specific characteristics of individual assets then owned or to be acquired (such as location or size), or the particular characteristics of services provided. For these reasons, such market comparisons may not result in precise market terms for comparable services. Expenses to obtain benchmarking data will be borne by us or by Other Blackstone Accounts and will not offset the management fee we pay to the Adviser. Finally, in certain circumstances third-party benchmarking may be considered unnecessary, including because the price for a particular good or service is mandated by law (e.g., title insurance in rate regulated states). Some of the services performed by Blackstone-affiliated service providers could also be performed by our sponsor from time to time and vice versa. Fees paid by us to Blackstone-affiliated service providers do not offset or reduce the management fee we pay to the Adviser and are not otherwise shared with us.

For more information regarding our relationships with Blackstone entities providing services to us or our subsidiaries, see “Selected Information Regarding our Operations—Related Party Transactions” in this prospectus, as well as “Transactions with Related Persons and Certain Control Persons—Our Relationship with Our Adviser and Blackstone—Affiliate Service Agreements” in our definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, and “Related Party Transactions” in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, each as incorporated herein by reference.

Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts operate in multiple industries, including the real estate related information technology industry, and provide products and services to or otherwise contract with us, among others. In connection with any such investment, Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts (or their respective portfolio entities and personnel and related parties) can be expected to make referrals or introductions to us or other portfolio entities in an effort, in part, to increase the customer base of such companies or businesses or because such referrals or introductions will, in certain circumstances, result in financial benefits, such as cash payments, additional equity ownership, participation in revenue share, accruing to the party making the introduction. In the alternative, Blackstone may form a joint venture (or other business relationship) with such a portfolio entity to implement such arrangements, pursuant to which the joint venture or business provides services (including, without limitation, corporate support services, loan management services, management services, operational services, risk management services, data management services, consulting services, brokerage services, insurance procurement, placement, brokerage and consulting services, and other services to such portfolio entities) that are referred to the joint venture or business by Blackstone. Such joint venture or business could use data obtained from such portfolio entities. We typically will not share in any fees, economics, equity or other benefits accruing to Blackstone, Other Blackstone Accounts and their respective portfolio entities as a result of such introduction.

We will enter into agreements regarding group procurement (such as CoreTrust, an independent group purchasing organization), benefits management, purchase of title and other insurance policies (which can be expected to include brokerage or placement thereof) and will otherwise enter into operational, administrative or management related initiatives. Blackstone will allocate the cost of these various services and products purchased on a group basis among us, Other Blackstone Accounts and portfolio entities. Some of these arrangements result in commissions, discounts, rebates or similar payments to Blackstone and its personnel, or Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities, including as a result of transactions entered into by us, and such commissions or payment will not offset the management fee payable to the Adviser. Blackstone can be expected to also receive consulting, usage or other fees from the parties to these group procurement arrangements. To the extent that a portfolio entity of an Other Blackstone Account is providing such a service, such portfolio entity and such Other Blackstone Account will benefit. Further, the benefits received by the particular portfolio entity providing the service will, in certain circumstances, be greater than those received by us in receiving the service. Conflicts exist in the allocation of the costs and benefits of these arrangements.

We will purchase or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) to insure us, our portfolio properties, the Adviser, Blackstone and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and representatives and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with our activities. This includes a portion of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses for one or more “umbrella”, group or other insurance policies maintained by Blackstone that cover one or more of us and Other Blackstone Accounts, the Adviser and Blackstone (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and representatives and other indemnified parties). The Adviser and its affiliates will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs and expenses for such “umbrella”, group or other insurance policies among one or more of us and Other Blackstone Accounts, the Adviser and Blackstone on a fair and reasonable basis, in their discretion, and may make corrective allocations should they determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. For example, some property insurance could be allocated on a property-by-property basis in accordance with the relative values of the respective assets that are insured by such policies.

Additionally, we and Other Blackstone Accounts (and their portfolio entities) will, in certain circumstances, jointly contribute to a pool of funds that can be expected to be used to pay losses that are subject to the deductibles on any group insurance policies, which contributions may similarly be allocated in accordance with the relative values of the respective assets that are insured by such policies (or other factors that Blackstone may reasonably determine).

In respect of such insurance arrangements, Blackstone may make corrective allocations from time to time should it determine subsequently that such adjustments are necessary or advisable.

We and Other Blackstone Accounts have self-insured through a captive insurance company (the “captive”) owned entirely by its participants (including us and such Other Blackstone Accounts). This arrangement is expected to provide us with greater control over our insurance program and reduce overall costs of insurance through lower premiums and reduction or elimination of insurance brokerage costs. An affiliate of our sponsor manages the captive, oversees its operations and service providers, provides a guarantee for a letter of credit to help capitalize it and receives a fee based on a percentage of the premiums (subject to the benchmarking process described above). A third-party insurance services firm will provide brokerage, administration and insurer management services. The fees and expenses of the captive, including insurance premiums and fees paid to its manager, will be borne by us and Other Blackstone Accounts pro rata based on estimates of insurance premiums that would have been payable for each party’s respective properties, as benchmarked by third parties, and will be paid by each participant annually. While we do not expect to provide any funding in addition to such annual contribution, it is possible that each member of the captive, including us, is required to make additional capital contributions in certain circumstances. While the captive is expected to be beneficial to us, there can be no assurance that different allocations or arrangements than those described above would not result in us and our portfolio properties bearing less (or more) premiums, deductibles, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies relative to Other Blackstone Accounts or otherwise.

Blackstone or an affiliate of Blackstone formed in the future may provide data management services to portfolio properties and may also provide such services directly to us and Other Blackstone Accounts (collectively, “Data Holders”). Such services may include assistance with obtaining, analyzing, curating, processing, packaging, organizing, mapping, holding, transforming, enhancing, marketing and selling such data (among other related data management and consulting services) for monetization through licensing or sale arrangements with third parties and, subject to the requirements under our charter (including any necessary approval of by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors not interested in the transaction) and any other applicable contractual limitations, with us, Other Blackstone Accounts, portfolio properties and other Blackstone affiliates and associated entities (including funds in which Blackstone and Other Blackstone Accounts make investments, and portfolio entities thereof). Where Blackstone believes appropriate, data from one Data Holder may be pooled with data from other Data Holders. Any revenues arising from such pooled data sets would be allocated between applicable Data Holders on a fair and reasonable basis as determined by the Blackstone in its discretion, with Blackstone able to make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such

corrections were necessary or advisable. Blackstone is expected to receive compensation for such data management services, which may include a percentage of the revenues generated through any licensing or sale arrangements with respect to the relevant data, and which compensation is also expected to include fees, royalties and cost and expense reimbursement (including start-up costs and allocable overhead associated with personnel working on relevant matters (including salaries, benefits and other similar expenses)). Additionally, Blackstone is also expected to determine to share the products from such data management services within Blackstone or its affiliates (including Other Blackstone Accounts or their portfolio entities) at no charge and, in such cases, the Data Holders may not receive any financial or other benefit from having provided such data to Blackstone. The potential receipt of such compensation by Blackstone may create incentives for the Adviser to cause us to invest in portfolio entities with a significant amount of data that it might not otherwise have invested in or on terms less favorable than it otherwise would have sought to obtain.

We may be subject to potential conflicts of interest as a consequence of family relationships that Blackstone employees have with other real estate professionals.

Additionally, certain personnel and other professionals of Blackstone have family members or relatives that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which we invest or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including the advisors and service providers described above) or other industries, which gives rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest. For example, such family members or relatives might be officers, directors, personnel or owners of companies or assets which are actual or potential investments of us or our other counterparties and portfolio properties. Moreover, in certain instances, we can be expected to purchase or sell companies or assets from or to, or otherwise transact with, companies that are owned by such family members or relatives or in respect of which such family members or relatives have other involvement. In most such circumstances, we will not be precluded from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions. To the extent Blackstone determines appropriate, conflict mitigation strategies may be put in place with respect to a particular circumstance, such as internal information barriers or recusal, disclosure or other steps determined appropriate by the Adviser.

We are subject to conflicts of interest related to tenants.

Certain properties owned by us and/or an Other Blackstone Account will, in certain circumstances, be leased out to tenants that are affiliates of Blackstone, including but not limited to Other Blackstone Accounts and/or their respective portfolio companies, which would give rise to a conflict of interest. In such events, the Adviser will endeavor to ensure that such conflicts are resolved in a fair and equitable manner, subject to applicable oversight of the board of directors.

We are party to an uncommitted line of credit with an affiliate of Blackstone.

We have entered into an uncommitted line of credit with Blackstone Holdings Finance Co. L.L.C., an affiliate of Blackstone, pursuant to which we may borrow up to \$150 million at an interest rate equal to the then-current interest rate offered by an unaffiliated third-party lender or, if no such rate is available, LIBOR plus 2.50%. Because this line of credit is with an affiliate of Blackstone, the terms of the agreement were not negotiated at arm's-length. Blackstone may face conflicts of interest in connection with any borrowings or disputes under this uncommitted line of credit.

The personnel of the Dealer Manager and the Adviser may trade in securities for their own accounts, subject to restrictions applicable to Blackstone personnel.

The officers, directors, members, managers and employees of the Dealer Manager and the Adviser can be expected to trade in securities and make personal investments for their own accounts, subject to restrictions and reporting requirements as may be required by law and Blackstone policies, or otherwise determined from time to time by the Dealer Manager or the Adviser. Such personal securities transactions and investments will, in certain

circumstances, result in conflicts of interest, including to the extent they relate to (i) a company in which we hold or acquire an interest (either directly through a privately negotiated investment or indirectly through the purchase of securities or other traded instruments related thereto) and (ii) entities that have interests which are adverse to ours or pursue similar investment opportunities as us.

We have and continue to expect to have a diverse stockholder group and the interests of our stockholders may conflict with one another and may conflict with the interests of investors in other vehicles that we co-invest with.

Our stockholders may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in us and with respect to the interests of investors in other investment vehicles managed or advised by the Adviser or its affiliates that participate in the same investments as us. The conflicting interests of individual stockholders with respect to other stockholders and relative to investors in other investment vehicles and investors relate to, among other things, the nature, structuring, financing, tax profile and timing of disposition of investments. In certain circumstances, we may provide financing, guarantees, enter into currency or derivative transactions or other similar arrangements for access funds primarily created to hold shares of our common stock, including in order to support currency hedging programs at such access funds. These arrangements may cause us to use our funds for such arrangements as opposed to alternative uses and could expose us to certain risks. The Adviser may as a result have conflicts in making these decisions, which may be more beneficial for one or more (but not all) stockholder than for other stockholders. In addition, we may make investments that may have a negative impact on related investments made by the stockholders in separate transactions. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for us, the Adviser considers the investment, tax and other objectives of us (including our qualification as a REIT) and our stockholders (and those of investors in other investment vehicles managed or advised by the Adviser or its affiliates) that participate in the same investments as us, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any stockholder individually. In addition, certain investors may also be limited partners in Other Blackstone Accounts, including supplemental capital vehicles and co-investment vehicles that invest alongside us in one or more investments, which could create conflicts for the Adviser in the treatment of different investors.

Stockholders may also include affiliates of Blackstone, such as Other Blackstone Accounts, affiliates of portfolio entities, charities or foundations associated with Blackstone personnel and current or former Blackstone personnel, Blackstone's senior advisors and operating partners, and any such affiliates, funds or persons may also invest in us. Except as provided in our charter, all of these Blackstone-related stockholders will have equivalent rights to vote and withhold consents as nonrelated stockholders. Nonetheless, Blackstone may have the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, these Blackstone-related stockholders.

We may be subject to additional potential conflicts of interests as a consequence of Blackstone's status as a public company.

As a consequence of Blackstone's status as a public company, our officers, directors, members, managers and employees and those of the Adviser may take into account certain considerations and other factors in connection with the management of the business and affairs of us and our affiliates that would not necessarily be taken into account if Blackstone were not a public company.

We, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities may engage in permissible political activities with the intent of furthering our or their business interests or otherwise.

We, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities may, in the ordinary course of our or their respective businesses, make political contributions to elected officials, candidates for elected office or political organizations, hire lobbyists or engage in other permissible political activities with the intent of furthering our or their business interests or otherwise. In certain circumstances, there may be initiatives where such activities are coordinated by Blackstone for the benefit of us, Other Blackstone Accounts and/or their portfolio entities. The

interests advanced by a portfolio entity through such activities may, in certain circumstances, not align with or be adverse to our interests, the interests of our stockholders or the interests of Other Blackstone Accounts or their other portfolio entities. The costs of such activities may be allocated among us, Other Blackstone Accounts and their portfolio entities (and borne indirectly by our stockholders). While the costs of such activities will typically be borne by the entity undertaking such activities, such activities may also directly or indirectly benefit us, Other Blackstone Accounts, their portfolio entities or Blackstone. There can be no assurance that any such activities will be successful in advancing our interests or the interests of an Other Blackstone Accounts or a portfolio entity or otherwise benefit such entities.

Risks Related to our REIT Status and Certain Other Tax Items

If we do not maintain our qualification as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face a substantial tax liability.

We expect to continue to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Code. However, qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which only a limited number of judicial or administrative interpretations exist. Notwithstanding the availability of cure provisions in the Code, various compliance requirements could be failed, which could jeopardize our REIT status. Furthermore, new tax legislation, administrative guidance or court decisions, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any tax year, then:

- we would be taxed as a regular domestic corporation, which under current laws, among other things, means being unable to deduct distributions to stockholders in computing taxable income and being subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate income tax rates;
- any resulting tax liability could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our book value;
- unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be required to pay taxes, and therefore, our cash available for distribution to stockholders would be reduced for each of the years during which we did not qualify as a REIT and for which we had taxable income; and
- we generally would not be eligible to requalify as a REIT for the subsequent four full taxable years.

To maintain our REIT status, we may have to borrow funds on a short-term basis during unfavorable market conditions.

To qualify as a REIT, we generally must distribute annually to our stockholders a minimum of 90% of our net taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding net capital gains. We will be subject to regular corporate income taxes on any undistributed REIT taxable income each year. Additionally, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on any amount by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from previous years. Payments we make to our stockholders under our share repurchase plan will not be taken into account for purposes of these distribution requirements. If we do not have sufficient cash to make distributions necessary to preserve our REIT status for any year or to avoid taxation, we may be forced to borrow funds or sell assets even if the market conditions at that time are not favorable for these borrowings or sales. These options could increase our costs or reduce our equity.

Compliance with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities, which may hinder or delay our ability to meet our investment objectives and reduce your overall return.

To qualify as a REIT, we are required at all times to satisfy tests relating to, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the ownership of our stock and the amounts we distribute

to our stockholders. Compliance with the REIT requirements may impair our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits. For example, we may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution.

Compliance with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate or restructure otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of our assets must consist of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified real estate assets. The remainder of our investments in securities (other than qualified real estate assets and government securities) generally cannot include more than 10% of the voting securities (other than securities that qualify for the straight debt safe harbor) of any one issuer or more than 10% of the value of the outstanding securities of more than any one issuer unless we and such issuer jointly elect for such issuer to be treated as a “taxable REIT subsidiary” under the Code. Debt will generally meet the “straight debt” safe harbor if the debt is a written unconditional promise to pay on demand or on a specified date a certain sum of money, the debt is not convertible, directly or indirectly, into stock, and the interest rate and the interest payment dates of the debt are not contingent on the profits, the borrower’s discretion, or similar factors. Additionally, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 20% of the value of our assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must dispose of a portion of our assets within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter or qualify for certain statutory relief provisions in order to avoid losing our REIT qualification and suffering adverse tax consequences. In order to satisfy these requirements and maintain our qualification as a REIT, we may be forced to liquidate assets from our portfolio or not make otherwise attractive investments. These actions could have the effect of reducing our income and amounts available for distribution to our stockholders.

Our charter does not permit any person or group to own more than 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding common stock or of our outstanding capital stock of all classes or series, and attempts to acquire our common stock or our capital stock of all other classes or series in excess of these 9.9% limits would not be effective without an exemption (prospectively or retroactively) from these limits by our board of directors.

For us to qualify as a REIT under the Code, not more than 50% of the value of our outstanding stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (including certain entities treated as individuals for this purpose) during the last half of a taxable year. For the purpose of assisting our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, among other purposes, our charter prohibits beneficial or constructive ownership by any person or group of more than 9.9%, in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of our outstanding common stock, or 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding capital stock of all classes or series, which we refer to as the “Ownership Limit.” The constructive ownership rules under the Code and our charter are complex and may cause shares of the outstanding common stock owned by a group of related persons to be deemed to be constructively owned by one person. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.9% of our outstanding common stock or our capital stock by a person could cause another person to constructively own in excess of 9.9% of our outstanding common stock or our capital stock, respectively, and thus violate the Ownership Limit. There can be no assurance that our board of directors, as permitted in the charter, will not decrease this Ownership Limit in the future. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our common stock or capital stock in excess of the Ownership Limit without the consent of our board of directors will result either in the shares in excess of the limit being transferred by operation of our charter to a charitable trust, and the person who attempted to acquire such excess shares not having any rights in such excess shares, or in the transfer being void.

The Ownership Limit may have the effect of precluding a change in control of us by a third party, even if such change in control would be in the best interests of our stockholders or would result in receipt of a premium to the price of our common stock (and even if such change in control would not reasonably jeopardize our REIT status).

The exemptions to the ownership limit granted to date may limit our board of directors' power to increase the ownership limit or grant further exemptions in the future.

Non-U.S. holders may be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon their disposition of shares of our common stock or upon their receipt of certain distributions from us.

In addition to any potential withholding tax on ordinary dividends, a non-U.S. holder (as such term is defined below under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation of U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock"), other than a "qualified shareholder" or a "qualified foreign pension fund," that disposes of a "U.S. real property interest" ("USRPI") (which includes shares of stock of a U.S. corporation whose assets consist principally of USRPIs), is generally subject to U.S. federal income tax under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980, as amended ("FIRPTA"), on the amount received from such disposition. Such tax does not apply, however, to the disposition of stock in a REIT that is "domestically controlled." Generally, a REIT is domestically controlled if less than 50% of its stock, by value, has been owned directly or indirectly by non-U.S. persons during a continuous five-year period ending on the date of disposition or, if shorter, during the entire period of the REIT's existence. We cannot assure you that we will qualify as a domestically controlled REIT. If we were to fail to so qualify, amounts received by a non-U.S. holder on certain dispositions of shares of our common stock (including a redemption) would be subject to tax under FIRPTA, unless (i) our shares of common stock were regularly traded on an established securities market and (ii) the non-U.S. holder did not, at any time during a specified testing period, hold more than 10% of our common stock. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock—Sales of Our Common Stock."

A non-U.S. holder other than a "qualified shareholder" or a "qualified foreign pension fund," that receives a distribution from a REIT that is attributable to gains from the disposition of a USRPI as described above, including in connection with a repurchase of our common stock, is generally subject to U.S. federal income tax under FIRPTA to the extent such distribution is attributable to gains from such disposition, regardless of whether the difference between the fair market value and the tax basis of the USRPI giving rise to such gains is attributable to periods prior to or during such non-U.S. holder's ownership of our common stock. In addition, a repurchase of our common stock, to the extent not treated as a sale or exchange, may be subject to withholding as an ordinary dividend. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock – Distributions, and – Repurchases of our Common Stock."

We seek to act in the best interests of the Company as a whole and not in consideration of the particular tax consequences to any specific holder of our stock. Potential non-U.S. holders should inform themselves as to the U.S. tax consequences, and the tax consequences within the countries of their citizenship, residence, domicile, and place of business, with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock.

Investments outside the United States may subject us to additional taxes and could present additional complications to our ability to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

Non-U.S. investments may subject us to various non-U.S. tax liabilities, including withholding taxes. In addition, operating in functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar and in environments in which real estate transactions are typically structured differently than they are in the United States or are subject to different legal rules may present complications to our ability to structure non-U.S. investments in a manner that enables us to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

We may incur tax liabilities that would reduce our cash available for distribution to you.

Even if we qualify and maintain our status as a REIT, we may become subject to U.S. federal income taxes and related state and local taxes. For example, net income from the sale of properties that are "dealer" properties sold by a REIT (a "prohibited transaction" under the Code) will be subject to a 100% tax. We may not make sufficient

distributions to avoid excise taxes applicable to REITs. Similarly, if we were to fail an income test (and did not lose our REIT status because such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect) we would be subject to tax on the income that does not meet the income test requirements. We also may decide to retain net capital gain we earn from the sale or other disposition of our investments and pay income tax directly on such income. In that event, our stockholders would be treated as if they earned that income and paid the tax on it directly. However, stockholders that are tax-exempt, such as charities or qualified pension plans, would have no benefit from their deemed payment of such tax liability unless they file U.S. federal income tax returns and thereon seek a refund of such tax. We also may be subject to state and local taxes on our income or property, including franchise, payroll, mortgage recording and transfer taxes, either directly or at the level of the other companies through which we indirectly own our assets, such as our taxable REIT subsidiaries, which are subject to full U.S. federal, state, local and foreign corporate-level income taxes. Any taxes we pay directly or indirectly will reduce our cash available for distribution to you.

Our board of directors is authorized to revoke our REIT election without stockholder approval, which may cause adverse consequences to our stockholders.

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that changes to U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations or other considerations mean it is no longer in our best interests to qualify as a REIT. Our board of directors has fiduciary duties to us and our stockholders and could only cause such changes in our tax treatment if it determines in good faith that such changes are in our best interests and in the best interests of our stockholders. In this event, we would become subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income and we would no longer be required to distribute most of our net income to our stockholders, which may cause a reduction in the total return to our stockholders.

You may have current tax liability on distributions you elect to reinvest in our common stock.

If you participate in our distribution reinvestment plan, you will be deemed to have received, and for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be taxed on, the amount reinvested in shares of our common stock to the extent the amount reinvested was not a tax-free return of capital. Therefore, unless you are a tax-exempt entity, you may be forced to use funds from other sources to pay your tax liability on the reinvested dividends.

Generally, ordinary dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for reduced U.S. federal income tax rates.

Currently, the maximum tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income payable to certain non-corporate U.S. stockholders is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rate. Although this does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause certain non-corporate investors to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including our common stock. However, under the Tax Reform Bill, commencing with taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and continuing through 2025, individual taxpayers may be entitled to claim a deduction in determining their taxable income of 20% of ordinary REIT dividends (dividends other than capital gain dividends and dividends attributable to certain qualified dividend income received by us), which temporarily reduces the effective tax rate on such dividends. See “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation of U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock—Distributions Generally.” You are urged to consult with your tax advisor regarding the effect of this change on your effective tax rate with respect to REIT dividends.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could increase our tax liability, reduce our operating flexibility and reduce the price of our common stock.

In recent years, numerous legislative, judicial and administrative changes have been made in the provisions of U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to investments similar to an investment in shares of our common stock.

Additional changes to the tax laws are likely to continue to occur, and we cannot assure you that any such changes will not adversely affect the taxation of our stockholders. Any such changes could have an adverse effect on an investment in our shares or on the market value or the resale potential of our assets. You are urged to consult with your tax advisor with respect to the impact of the recent legislation on your investment in our shares and the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our shares. Although REITs generally receive certain tax advantages compared to entities taxed as regular corporations, it is possible that future legislation would result in a REIT having fewer tax advantages, and it could become more advantageous for a company that invests in real estate to elect to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a corporation. As a result, our charter authorizes our board of directors to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that changes to U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations or other considerations mean it is no longer in our best interests to qualify as a REIT. The impact of tax reform on an investment in our shares is uncertain. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding changes in tax laws.

The failure of a mezzanine loan to qualify as a real estate asset could adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

We may acquire mezzanine loans, for which the IRS has provided a safe harbor but not rules of substantive law. Pursuant to the safe harbor, if a mezzanine loan meets certain requirements, it will be treated by the IRS as a real estate asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, and interest derived from the mezzanine loan will be treated as qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the REIT 75% income test. We may acquire mezzanine loans that do not meet all of the requirements of this safe harbor. In the event we own a mezzanine loan that does not meet the safe harbor, the IRS could challenge such loan's treatment as a real estate asset for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests and, if such a challenge were sustained, we could fail to qualify as a REIT.

If our Operating Partnership failed to qualify as a partnership or is not otherwise disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

If the IRS were to successfully challenge the status of our Operating Partnership as a partnership or disregarded entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be taxable as a corporation. In the event that this occurs, it would reduce the amount of distributions that our Operating Partnership could make to us. This would also result in our failing to qualify as a REIT and becoming subject to a corporate-level tax on our income, which would substantially reduce our cash available to pay distributions and the yield on your investment.

Retirement Plan Risks

If the fiduciary of an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or ERISA, fails to meet the fiduciary and other standards under ERISA, the Code or common law as a result of an investment in our stock, the fiduciary could be subject to civil penalties.

There are special considerations that apply to investing in our shares on behalf of a trust, pension, profit sharing or 401(k) plans, health or welfare plans, trusts, individual retirement accounts, or IRAs, or Keogh plans. If you are investing the assets of any of the entities identified in the prior sentence in our common stock, you should satisfy yourself that:

- the investment is consistent with your fiduciary obligations under applicable law, including common law, ERISA and the Code;
- the investment is made in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the trust, plan or IRA, including a plan's investment policy;
- the investment satisfies the prudence and diversification requirements of Sections 404(a)(1)(B) and 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA and other applicable provisions of ERISA and the Code;

- the investment will not impair the liquidity of the trust, plan or IRA;
- the investment will not produce “unrelated business taxable income” for the plan or IRA;
- our stockholders will be able to value the assets of the plan annually in accordance with ERISA requirements and applicable provisions of the plan or IRA; and
- the investment will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Failure to satisfy the fiduciary standards of conduct and other applicable requirements of ERISA, the Code, or other applicable statutory or common law may result in the imposition of civil penalties, and can subject the fiduciary to equitable remedies. In addition, if an investment in our shares constitutes a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, the fiduciary that authorized or directed the investment may be subject to the imposition of excise taxes with respect to the amount invested.

If our assets at any time are deemed to constitute “plan assets” under ERISA, that may lead to the rescission of certain transactions, tax or fiduciary liability and our being held in violation of certain ERISA and Code requirements.

Stockholders subject to ERISA should consult their own advisors as to the effect of ERISA on an investment in the shares. As discussed under “Certain ERISA Considerations,” if our assets are deemed to constitute “plan assets” of stockholders that are Covered Plans (as defined below) (i) certain transactions that we might enter into in the ordinary course of our business might have to be rescinded and may give rise to certain excise taxes and fiduciary liability under Title I of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code; (ii) our management, as well as various providers of fiduciary or other services to us (including the Adviser), and any other parties with authority or control with respect to us or our assets, may be considered fiduciaries or otherwise parties in interest or disqualified persons for purposes of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code; and (iii) the fiduciaries of stockholders that are Covered Plans would not be protected from “co-fiduciary liability” resulting from our decisions and could be in violation of certain ERISA requirements.

Accordingly, prospective investors that are (i) “employee benefit plans” (within the meaning of Section 3(3) of ERISA), which are subject to Title I of ERISA; (ii) “plans” defined in Section 4975 of the Code, which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code (including “Keogh” plans and “individual retirement accounts”); or (iii) entities whose underlying assets are deemed to include plan assets within the meaning of Section 3(42) of ERISA and the regulations thereunder (e.g., an entity of which 25% or more of the total value of any class of equity interests is held by “benefit plan investors”) (each such plan, account and entity described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) we refer to as “Covered Plans”) should consult with their own legal, tax, financial and other advisors prior to investing to review these implications in light of such investor’s particular circumstances. The sale of our common stock to any Covered Plan is in no respect a representation by us or any other person associated with the offering of our shares of common stock that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by plans generally or any particular plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan.

General Risk Factors

We depend on the availability of public utilities and services, especially for water and electric power. Any reduction, interruption or cancellation of these services may adversely affect us.

Public utilities, especially those that provide water and electric power, are fundamental for the sound operation of our assets. The delayed delivery or any material reduction or prolonged interruption of these services could allow tenants to terminate their leases or result in an increase in our costs, as we may be forced to use backup generators or other replacements for the reduced or interrupted utilities, which also could be insufficient to fully operate our facilities and could result in our inability to provide services.

Certain properties may require permits or licenses.

A license, approval or permit may be required to acquire certain investments and their direct or indirect holding companies (or registration may be required before an acquisition can be completed). There can be no guarantee of when and if such a license, approval or permit will be obtained or if the registration will be effected.

We face legal risks when making investments.

Investments are usually governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts. As a result, the risk of dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the documentation may be higher than for other investments. In addition, it is not uncommon for investments to be exposed to a variety of other legal risks. These can include, but are not limited to, environmental issues, land expropriation and other property-related claims, industrial action and legal action from special interest groups.

We may face risks associated with short sales.

Our use of short sales for investment and/or risk management purposes subjects us to risks associated with selling short. We may engage in short sales where we do not own or have the right to acquire the security sold short at no additional cost. Our loss on a short sale theoretically could be unlimited in a case where we are unable, for whatever reason, to close out a short position.

Our short selling strategies may limit our ability to benefit from increases in the markets. Short selling also involves a form of financial leverage that may exaggerate any losses. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to us. Finally, SEC, FINRA or other regulations relating to short selling may restrict our ability to engage in short selling.

We may incur contingent liabilities in connection with the disposition of investments.

In connection with the disposition of an investment, we may be required to make certain representations about the business, financial affairs and other aspects (such as environmental, property, tax, insurance, and litigation) of such investment typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business or other investment comparable to the investment being sold. We may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which the Adviser may establish reserves or escrow accounts.

We will face risks associated with hedging transactions.

We may utilize a wide variety of derivative and other hedging instruments for risk management purposes, the use of which is a highly specialized activity that may entail greater than ordinary investment risks. Any such derivatives and other hedging transactions may not be effective in mitigating risk in all market conditions or against all types of risk (including unidentified or unanticipated risks), thereby resulting in losses to us. Engaging in derivatives and other hedging transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for us than if we had not engaged in any such transaction, and the Adviser may not be able to effectively hedge against, or accurately anticipate, certain risks that may adversely affect our investment portfolio. In addition, our investment portfolio will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be fully or effectively hedged, such as credit risk relating both to particular securities and counterparties as well as interest rate risks. See “—We invest in derivatives, which involve numerous risks” above.

ESTIMATED USE OF PROCEEDS

The following tables present information about the net proceeds raised in this offering for each class, assuming that we sell the maximum primary offering amount of \$20,000,000,000 and no shares under our distribution reinvestment plan. The tables assume that 5% of our gross offering proceeds are from the sale of Class T shares, 50% of our gross offering proceeds are from the sale of Class S shares, 10% of our gross offering proceeds are from the sale of Class D shares and 35% of our gross offering proceeds are from the sale of Class I shares, which are estimated based on the proportion of shares per class issued to date in our initial public offering. The number of shares of each class sold and the relative proportions in which the classes of shares are sold are uncertain and may differ significantly from what is shown in the tables below. We may reallocate the shares of our common stock we are offering between the primary offering and our distribution reinvestment plan. We will only use the proceeds raised in this offering for the purposes set forth in this prospectus and in a manner within the investment guidelines approved by our board of directors, who serve as fiduciaries to our stockholders.

The actual amount of upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, however, will vary from the estimated amounts shown because (1) our Class T, Class S and Class D shares are sold at a price that varies monthly generally based on our prior month's NAV per share for that class of shares and actual upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees per Class T, Class S and Class D share are a percentage of the transaction price and (2) the upfront selling commission and dealer manager fees may be reduced in connection with certain categories of sales of Class T, Class S and Class D shares. Any reduction in upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees will be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the Class T, Class S and Class D per share purchase price to the applicable stockholder, but will not affect the amounts available to us for investment. Because amounts in this table are estimates, they may not accurately reflect the actual receipt or use of the offering proceeds.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to (1) make investments in accordance with our investment strategy and policies, (2) reduce borrowings and repay indebtedness incurred under various financing agreements we may enter into and (3) fund repurchases under our share repurchase plan. Generally, our policy will be to pay distributions from cash flow from operations. However, subject to Maryland law and the discretion of our board of directors, particularly in the earlier part of this offering, we may choose to use cash flows from the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner), or other sources to fund distributions to our stockholders.

The following table presents information regarding the use of proceeds raised in this offering with respect to Class T shares.

	Maximum Offering of \$1,000,000,000 in Class T Shares	
Gross Proceeds ⁽¹⁾	\$1,000,000,000	100%
Upfront Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees ⁽²⁾	\$ 33,816,425	3.38%
Organization and Offering Expenses ⁽³⁾	\$ 827,115	0.08%
Other Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 595,750	0.06%
Adviser Funding of Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (595,750)	(0.06%)
Net Proceeds Available for Investment	<u>\$ 965,356,460</u>	<u>96.54%</u>

The following table presents information regarding the use of proceeds raised in this offering with respect to Class S shares.

	Maximum Offering of \$10,000,000,000 in Class S Shares	
Gross Proceeds ⁽¹⁾	\$10,000,000,000	100%
Upfront Selling Commissions ⁽²⁾	\$ 338,164,251	3.38%
Organization and Offering Expenses ⁽³⁾	\$ 8,271,150	0.08%
Other Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 5,957,500	0.06%
Adviser Funding of Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (5,957,500)	(0.06%)
Net Proceeds Available for Investment	<u>\$ 9,653,564,599</u>	<u>96.54%</u>

The following table presents information regarding the use of proceeds raised in this offering with respect to Class D shares.

	Maximum Offering of \$2,000,000,000 in Class D Shares	
Gross Proceeds ⁽¹⁾	\$2,000,000,000	100%
Upfront Selling Commissions ⁽²⁾	\$ 29,556,650	1.48%
Organization and Offering Expenses ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,654,230	0.08%
Other Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,191,500	0.06%
Adviser Funding of Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (1,191,500)	(0.06%)
Net Proceeds Available for Investment	<u>\$1,968,789,120</u>	<u>98.44%</u>

The following table presents information regarding the use of proceeds raised in this offering with respect to Class I shares.

	Maximum Offering of \$7,000,000,000 in Class I Shares	
Gross Proceeds ⁽¹⁾	\$7,000,000,000	100%
Upfront Selling Commissions ⁽²⁾	—	—
Organization and Offering Expenses ⁽³⁾	\$ 5,789,805	0.08%
Other Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 4,170,250	0.06%
Adviser Funding of Wholesaling Activities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (4,170,250)	(0.06%)
Net Proceeds Available for Investment	<u>\$6,994,210,195</u>	<u>99.92%</u>

- (1) Gross offering proceeds include upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees that the Dealer Manager is entitled to receive (including any amounts that may be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers). We intend to conduct a continuous offering of an unlimited number of shares of our common stock over an unlimited time period by filing a new registration statement prior to the end of the three-year period described in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”); however, in certain states this offering is subject to annual extensions.
- (2) For Class T shares, includes upfront selling commissions of 3.0% of the transaction price and upfront dealer manager fees of 0.5% of the transaction price, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class S shares, includes upfront selling commissions of 3.5% of the transaction price. For Class D shares, includes upfront selling commissions of 1.5% of the transaction price. Amounts presented in the tables are less than 3.5% and 1.5%, as applicable, of gross proceeds because upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees are calculated as 3.5% and 1.5%, as applicable, of the transaction price (which excludes upfront selling

commissions and dealer manager fees), which means that upfront selling commissions expressed as a percentage of the total investment (including upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees) are less than 3.5% and 1.5%, as applicable. We will also pay the following selling commissions over time as stockholder servicing fees to the dealer manager, subject to FINRA limitations on underwriting compensation: (a) for Class T shares only, an advisor stockholder servicing fee of 0.65% per annum, and a dealer stockholder servicing fee of 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV for the Class T shares, however, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares, (b) for Class S shares only, a stockholder servicing fee equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV for the Class S shares and (c) for Class D shares only, a stockholder servicing fee equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV for the Class D shares, in each case, payable monthly. The stockholder servicing fees are selling commissions paid over time. The stockholder servicing expenses borne by the participating brokers may be different from and substantially less than the amount of stockholder servicing fees charged. The total amount that will be paid over time for stockholder servicing fees depends on the average length of time for which shares remain outstanding, the term over which such amount is measured and the performance of our investments, and is not expected to be paid from sources other than cash flow from operating activities. See “Plan of Distribution—Underwriting Compensation—Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees” and “Compensation—Stockholder Servicing Fees.”

- (3) The organization and offering expense numbers shown above represent our estimates of expenses to be incurred by us in connection with this offering and include estimated wholesaling expenses reimbursable by us. See “Compensation—Organization and Offering Expense Reimbursement” for examples of the types of organization and offering expenses we may incur.
- (4) The Adviser currently pays wholesaling compensation expenses and certain related expenses of persons associated with the Dealer Manager without reimbursement from us.

In the aggregate, underwriting compensation from all sources, including upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees, stockholder servicing fees and other underwriting compensation, will not exceed 10% of the gross proceeds from our primary offering.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives

Our investment objectives are to invest in assets that will enable us to:

- provide attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions;
- preserve and protect invested capital;
- realize appreciation in NAV from proactive investment management and asset management; and
- provide an investment alternative for stockholders seeking to allocate a portion of their long-term investment portfolios to commercial real estate with lower volatility than public real estate companies.

We cannot assure you that we will achieve our investment objectives. In particular, we note that the NAV of non-traded REITs may be subject to volatility related to the values of their underlying assets. See the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus.

Investment Strategy

Through its affiliation with Blackstone Real Estate, the Adviser acquires, manages and sells properties in our portfolio on our behalf, subject to the supervision and oversight of our board of directors. Blackstone Real Estate is one of the largest real estate investment managers in the world with \$174 billion of investor capital under management as of September 30, 2020, representing approximately \$341 billion of debt and equity as of September 30, 2020. Our objective is to bring Blackstone’s leading institutional-quality real estate investment platform to income-focused investors.

Our investment strategy is to acquire primarily stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate. To a lesser extent, we also invest in real estate debt and other securities to provide current income and a source of liquidity for our share repurchase plan, cash management and other purposes.

Our investment strategy seeks to capitalize on Blackstone’s scale and the real-time information provided by its real estate holdings to identify and acquire our target investments at attractive pricing. We also seek to benefit from Blackstone’s reputation and ability to transact in scale with speed and certainty, and its long-standing and extensive relationships in the real estate industry.

Our investments in primarily stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate focus on a range of asset types. These may include multifamily, industrial, net lease, hotel, retail and office assets, as well as others, including, without limitation, healthcare, student housing, senior living, data centers, manufactured housing and storage properties. For a description of our current investments, see “Investments in Real Estate and Real Estate Debt.”

Our real estate debt strategy is focused on generating current income and contributing to our overall net returns. Alongside our credit facilities and operating cash flow, our real estate debt investments may provide an additional source of liquidity. These liquidity sources are collectively used for cash management, satisfying any stock repurchases under our share repurchase plan and other purposes. We use the Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies team to assist in this portion of the portfolio. The Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies team leverages the competitive advantages of the broader Blackstone Real Estate platform and its own proprietary investment models to seek attractive real estate debt investment opportunities throughout the capital structure.

We believe that our structure as a perpetual-life REIT will allow us to acquire and manage our investment portfolio in a more active and flexible manner. We expect the structure to be beneficial to your investment, as we are not limited by a pre-determined operational period and the need to provide a “liquidity event” at the end of that period.

Potential Competitive Strengths

We believe our most powerful competitive strength is our affiliation with Blackstone, which is one of the largest buyers, sellers and managers of commercial real estate in the world. Blackstone Real Estate has been investing since 1991, and has total investor capital under management of \$174 billion representing approximately \$341 billion of debt and equity as of September 30, 2020. Blackstone is one of the world's largest real estate investment managers in the world, with 594 real estate professionals as of September 30, 2020 located in 11 cities, including New York, Los Angeles, London, Hong Kong, Mumbai and Sydney. We believe our long-term success in executing our investment strategy will be supported by Blackstone Real Estate's competitive strengths, which include:

Extensive market and asset knowledge. Blackstone has been an extremely active investor in the U.S. real estate market for over 29 years. Blackstone Real Estate's U.S. holdings include:

- 421 million square feet of industrial properties.
- 119,000 multifamily units.
- 47 million square feet of office properties.
- 91,000 hotel keys.
- 29 million square feet of retail properties.

This portfolio provides valuable real-time, proprietary market data that we expect will enable us to identify and act on market conditions and trends more rapidly than our competitors. The proprietary data generated by Blackstone Real Estate's portfolio is expected to enable us to target specific themes with conviction and deploy significant amounts of discretionary capital.

A systematic and disciplined approach to acquiring and managing its real estate portfolio. Throughout its 29-year history, Blackstone Real Estate has relied on consistent processes to limit risks and take advantage of intellectual capital across the firm. Blackstone Real Estate has one centralized Investment Committee that meets weekly to review large new investments around the world. The committee discussions are led by Blackstone's President and Chief Operating Officer and Blackstone Real Estate's Global Co-Heads. The Investment Committee includes all other Senior Managing Directors in Blackstone Real Estate, as well as select senior executives of Blackstone. Smaller real estate investments are reviewed by a subset of the Investment Committee. The high level of interaction between the Investment Committee and investment professionals from the inception of a transaction to closing helps identify potential issues early and enables the team to more effectively streamline resources and workflows. Post-acquisition Blackstone Real Estate manages its real estate investments through proactive asset management, as well as periodic global asset reviews and valuation meetings.

Unparalleled relationships within the industry. The resources, relationships, and proprietary information of the Blackstone organization provide a deep sourcing network for new opportunities. We believe Blackstone Real Estate sees significantly more deal flow than most of its competitors as a result of its scale, its strong ties to major financial institutions, real estate brokers, and other institutional real estate investors, and its reputation for closing with speed and certainty.

Broad experience and tenure of its senior management. The 33 Senior Managing Directors in Blackstone Real Estate have been at the firm an average of 13 years, and have between 10 and 37 years of experience as of September 30, 2020. The Senior Managing Directors have a long history of working together and oversee a deeply integrated global business that relies on regular communication, regular asset and strategy reviews with the entire global team and relocations of professionals among its offices in order to effectively instill Blackstone Real Estate's process and culture worldwide.

A reputation for executing large, complicated transactions with speed and certainty. Historically Blackstone Real Estate has faced less competition in large-scale transactions with multiple layers of complexity, due to the small number of real estate firms that are able to manage such transactions. This has enabled Blackstone to acquire assets and portfolios at attractive valuations. We believe Blackstone has earned a reputation in the market as the preeminent buyer of large, complex transactions because it is decisive and can close quickly. We believe this capability has benefited us in our acquisitions to date, including our acquisitions of the EdR Student Housing Portfolio, Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio and The Bellagio.

Intense focus on asset management and value creation. Blackstone Real Estate aims to unlock value during its ownership through proactive asset management. Blackstone Real Estate recruits talented onsite managers for its investments, optimizes pricing strategies, controls costs, executes capital management projects, and seeks regulatory and zoning approvals needed to position assets for their highest and best use.

For more information regarding the Adviser and Blackstone Real Estate's investment management business, see "Management—The Adviser and Blackstone."

Investment Guidelines and Portfolio Allocation

Our board of directors, including our independent directors, reviews our investment portfolio not less than quarterly. In addition, our board of directors has adopted investment guidelines which set forth, among other things, guidelines for investing in our targeted property types and certain investment policies restricting certain types of investments which we describe in more detail below. Our board of directors, including our independent directors, will review the investment guidelines on an annual basis or more frequently as it deems appropriate. Changes to our investment guidelines must be approved by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors. Our board of directors may revise our investment guidelines without the concurrence of our stockholders. However, our board of directors will not amend our charter, including any investment policies that are provided in our charter and described under "Charter-Imposed Investment Limitations" below, without the concurrence of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, except for amendments that do not adversely affect the rights, preferences and privileges of our stockholders and do not require stockholder approval under Maryland law.

Our investment guidelines delegate to the Adviser authority to execute acquisitions and dispositions of investments in real estate and real estate debt, in each case so long as such acquisitions and dispositions are consistent with the investment guidelines adopted by our board of directors. Our board of directors will at all times have oversight over our investments and may change from time to time the scope of authority delegated to the Adviser with respect to acquisition and disposition transactions. In addition, under our investment guidelines our board of directors is required to approve any acquisition of a single property or portfolio of properties with a purchase price exceeding 10% of our most recent month-end total asset value (as measured under generally accepted accounting principles) plus the proceeds expected in good faith to be raised in our registered offering over the next twelve months. A majority of our board of directors will periodically determine that the consideration paid for property we acquire will ordinarily be based on the fair market value of the property. If a majority of our independent directors determines, or if the property is acquired from the Adviser, a director, Blackstone or any of their affiliates, such fair market value shall be determined by a qualified independent appraiser selected by our independent directors.

We will seek to invest:

- at least 80% of our assets in real estate; and
- up to 20% of our assets in real estate debt.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the actual percentage of our portfolio that is invested in each investment type may from time to time be outside the levels provided above due to factors such as a large inflow of capital over a

short period of time, the Adviser's assessment of the relative attractiveness of opportunities, or an increase in anticipated cash requirements or repurchase requests and subject to any limitations or requirements relating to our intention to be treated as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Certain investments, such as preferred equity investments, could be characterized as either real estate or real estate debt depending on the terms and characteristics of such investments.

Identification of Investments

Blackstone believes it sees significantly more deal flow than most of its competitors as a result of its strong ties to major real estate owners and brokers, its track record of closing on investments to which it commits, and its fair and honest treatment of counterparties. Blackstone believes it has earned a reputation as the preeminent investor in the real estate market because of its capacity to underwrite and source large, complex transactions across multiple property sectors.

In addition, Blackstone Real Estate has developed a strong network of relationships with real estate owners, leading financial institutions, operating partners, senior business executives and government officials. These relationships provide market knowledge and form the backbone of its investment-sourcing network. Blackstone has, and expects to continue to have, a significant volume of deal flow. Primary sources of Blackstone Real Estate transactions include:

- Relationships of individual Blackstone Senior Managing Directors and professionals;
- Major corporations, real estate owners and real estate operators with which Blackstone has worked in the past and that wish to divest assets or partner with Blackstone;
- Investment/commercial banks;
- Brokers/dealers; and
- Borrowers.

In Blackstone's opinion, its strong market position makes it attractive to potential sellers, which sometimes approach Blackstone on an off-market basis because Blackstone is one of the few firms that can manage large and complex property acquisitions. This market recognition gives Blackstone leverage to achieve better pricing when negotiating such transactions.

Investments in Real Estate

To execute our investment strategy, we invest primarily in stabilized, income-generating U.S. commercial real estate. We may invest to a lesser extent in Canadian and European cities and potentially elsewhere and opportunistically in equity of public and private real estate-related companies. We may also acquire assets that require some amount of capital investment in order to be renovated or repositioned. We generally will limit investment in new developments on a standalone basis, but may consider development that is ancillary to an overall investment.

We do not designate specific geography or sector allocations for the portfolio; rather we intend to invest in regions or asset classes where we see the best opportunities that support our investment objectives.

We may only invest in equity securities if a majority of our directors, including a majority of the independent directors, not otherwise interested in the transaction approve such investment as being fair, competitive and commercially reasonable.

Ownership Interests

Our Operating Partnership or one or more subsidiary entities controlled by our Operating Partnership will acquire properties on our behalf. In many cases, we will acquire the entire equity ownership interest in properties and

exercise control over such properties. However, we may also enter into joint ventures, general partnerships, co-tenancies and other participation arrangements with other investors, including affiliates of the Adviser, to acquire properties. We generally will acquire fee simple interests for the properties (in which we own both the land and the building improvements), but will from time to time invest in leased fee and leasehold interests if we believe the investment is consistent with our investment strategy and objectives.

Joint Ventures and Other Co-Ownership Arrangements

Subject to limitations in our charter, we may enter into joint ventures, partnerships, tenant-in-common investments or other co-ownership arrangements with entities affiliated with the Adviser as well as third parties for the acquisition or improvement of properties. In many cases, we may not control the management of the affairs of the joint venture. A joint venture creates an alignment of interest with a private source of capital for the benefit of our stockholders. In determining whether to invest in a particular joint venture, the Adviser will evaluate the real property that such joint venture owns or is being formed to own under the same criteria described elsewhere in this prospectus for our selection of real property investments.

The terms of any particular joint venture will be established on a case-by-case basis considering all relevant facts, including the nature and attributes of the potential joint venture partner, the proposed structure of the joint venture, the nature of the operations, the liabilities and assets associated with the proposed joint venture and the size of our interest in the venture. Other factors we will consider include: (1) our ability to manage and control the joint venture; (2) our ability to exit the joint venture; and (3) our ability to control transfers of interests held by other partners to the venture. Our interests may not be totally aligned with those of our partner. See “Risks Related to This Offering and Our Organizational Structure—We may make a substantial amount of joint venture investments, including with Blackstone affiliates. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on the financial condition of joint venture partners and disputes between us and our joint venture partners.”

In the event that the joint venture partner elects to sell property held in any such joint venture, we may not have sufficient funds to exercise any right of first refusal or other purchase right that we may have. Entering into joint ventures with other Blackstone-sponsored programs will result in certain conflicts of interest. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest” and “Conflicts of Interest—Joint Ventures with Affiliates of the Adviser.”

We may enter into joint ventures with Blackstone, the Adviser, one or more of our directors or any of their affiliates, including other Blackstone-sponsored programs, only if a majority of our directors, including a majority of the independent directors, not otherwise interested in the transaction approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on substantially the same, or more favorable, terms and conditions as those received by other affiliate joint venture partners.

Co-Investments

We co-invest with third parties or Other Blackstone Accounts, including by dividing a portfolio of assets among us and such co-investor.

Due Diligence

Comprehensive due diligence is conducted on each property that the Adviser proposes to purchase on our behalf, including these four primary types:

- ***Financial Due Diligence.*** A preliminary review of each opportunity is conducted in order to screen the attractiveness of each transaction. The preliminary review is followed by an initial projection based on macro- and micro-economic analyses. Projection assumptions generally are developed from analysis of

historical operating performance, discussions with local real estate contacts or sector experts and a review of published sources and data from Blackstone's other portfolios. If the Adviser deems appropriate, further due diligence will be conducted, as described below, to confirm the initial financial review. The Adviser will forecast expected cash flows and analyze various scenarios and exit strategies utilizing its proprietary models and the financial information received. Blackstone believes that the speed and sophistication of its analysis provides a competitive advantage in the market.

- **Books and Records.** Third-party accounting consultants will be used as deemed necessary to review relevant books and records (for example, comparing rent rolls to leases for office buildings), confirm cash flow information provided by the seller and conduct other similar types of analysis.
- **Physical Due Diligence.** This primarily will involve an analysis of environmental and engineering matters by third-party consultants. Conclusions will be incorporated from environmental/engineering reports into the financial projection analysis. Additionally, the Adviser will investigate each potential investment and comparable properties to assess relative market position, functionality and obsolescence.
- **Legal and Tax Due Diligence.** The Adviser will work closely with outside counsel to review, diligence and negotiate applicable legal and property specific documents pertaining to an investment (e.g., loan documents, leases, management agreements, purchase contracts, etc.). Additionally, the Adviser will work with internal and external tax advisors to structure investments in an efficient manner.

The Adviser would not move forward on an investment if it does not satisfy its investment criteria.

Exit Strategies

We anticipate that we will hold most of our properties for 7-10 years. One of the Adviser's primary considerations in evaluating any potential investment opportunity is the likely exit strategy. When determining whether to sell a particular asset, the Adviser will take the following steps:

- **Evaluate Condition of the Property.** Evaluate whether the asset is in the appropriate condition for a successful sale.
- **Monitor Market Conditions.** Monitor the markets to identify favorable conditions for asset sales.
- **Assess Returns from the Property.** Assess the returns from each investment to determine whether the expected sale price exceeds the net present value of the projected cash flows of the property.
- **Evaluate Status of Business Plan.** Evaluate whether it has successfully completed the value creation plan that was established at acquisition.

We believe that holding our target assets for a long period of time will enable us to execute our business plan, generate favorable cash-on-cash returns and drive long-term cash flow and NAV growth.

Generally, we will reinvest proceeds from the sale, financing or disposition of properties in a manner consistent with our investment strategy, although we may be required to distribute such proceeds to the stockholders in order to comply with REIT requirements.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

Our real estate debt investments focus on non-distressed public and private real estate debt, including, but not limited to, CMBS, real estate-related corporate credit, mortgages, loans, mezzanine and other forms of debt (including RMBS and other residential credit), interests of collateralized debt obligation and collateralized loan obligation vehicles and equity interests in public and private entities that invest in real estate debt as one of their core businesses, and may also include derivatives. Our investments in real estate debt will be focused in the United States, but may also include investments issued or backed by real estate in Europe and certain other countries.

As part of our real estate debt investment strategy, we invest in CMBS. CMBS may include multi-issuer CMBS, single-issuer CMBS and “rake bonds,” in each case, relating to real estate-related companies or assets. In a typical multi-issuer CMBS issuance, one or more mortgage loans of varying size, asset type (including, but not limited to, office, retail, multifamily, hospitality, industrial and single-family rental), and geography are pooled and transferred to a trust. The trust then issues a series of bonds that vary in duration, payment priority and yield. Then rating agencies (such as Moody’s, S&P or Fitch) assign credit ratings to the various bond classes ranging from investment grade to below investment grade.

The Company also invests in RMBS and other residential credit. In a typical RMBS issuance, residential mortgages of varying size and geographic location are pooled and transferred to a trust. The trust then issues a series of bonds that vary in duration, payment priority, and yield. Then rating agencies (such as S&P’s, Moody’s, or Fitch) assign credit ratings to the various bond classes ranging from investment grade to below investment grade.

We may also invest in loans, which may include commercial mortgage loans, bank loans, mezzanine loans, other interests relating to real estate and debt of companies in the business of owning and/or operating real estate-related businesses. Commercial mortgage loans are typically secured by single-family, multifamily or commercial property and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property typically is dependent primarily upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower.

We may also invest in real estate-related derivatives, including, without limitation, total return swaps and credit default swaps that have real estate debt as reference assets. See “—Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.”

We do not intend to make loans to other persons or to engage in the purchase and sale of any types of investments other than those related to real estate.

Mezzanine loans may take the form of subordinated loans secured by a pledge of the ownership interests of either the entity owning the real property or an entity that owns (directly or indirectly) the interest in the entity owning the real property. These types of investments may involve a higher degree of risk than mortgage lending because the investment may become unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender.

Although our investments in real estate debt investments will be primarily in non-distressed CMBS and other debt investments (based on our belief that there is not a low likelihood of repayment), we may nonetheless invest in instruments of any credit quality at various levels of an issuer’s capital structure. Debt securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and to repay principal, and are commonly referred to as “high yield” securities. Securities rated Caa or below and CCC or below are considered vulnerable to nonpayment and their issuers to be dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet their financial commitments. Securities rated below Caa/CCC may include obligations already in default. Debt securities in the lowest investment grade category will likely possess speculative characteristics. Additionally, some of our investments may be structured as investments in real estate debt securities or loans but are intended to provide us with returns based on the performance of the related real estate. As such, these debt securities or loans may have risks that are similar to that which a real estate equity investment would possess.

We may also invest, without limit, in securities that are unregistered (but are eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers) or are held by control persons of the issuer and securities that are subject to contractual restrictions on their resale.

Issuing Securities for Property

Subject to limitations contained in our charter, we have issued and may in the future issue, or cause to be issued, shares of our stock or limited partnership units in our Operating Partnership in any manner (and on such terms

and for such consideration) in exchange for real estate. Our existing stockholders have no preemptive rights to purchase any such shares of our stock or limited partnership units, and any such issuance might cause a dilution of a stockholder's initial investment. We may enter into additional contractual arrangements with contributors of property under which we would agree to repurchase a contributor's units for shares of our common stock or cash, at the option of the contributor, at specified times.

Investment Process for Real Estate Debt

The following is a brief summary of certain key aspects of the real estate debt investment process the Adviser expects to generally utilize:

- ***Fundamental Analysis.*** The Adviser expects to utilize an asset-by-asset valuation approach to evaluate potential investments with a focus on underlying cash flow projections, replacement costs and market-by-market supply/demand trends.
- ***Disciplined Investment Approach.*** The Adviser expects to employ conservative underwriting and rigorous due diligence with respect to each investment while carefully assessing the impact of certain potential downside scenarios.
- ***Leverage Proprietary Knowledge and Relationships.*** The Adviser expects to utilize the knowledge, relationships and expertise of the existing Blackstone Real Estate operating team to evaluate the sponsorship and collateral of potential investments.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We may use derivatives for hedging purposes and, subject to maintaining our status as a REIT and compliance with any applicable exemption from being regulated as a commodity pool operator, we may also use derivatives for investment purposes and as a form of effective leverage. Our principal investments in derivative instruments may include investments in interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps and indices thereon, and short sales (typically related to treasuries), but we may also invest in futures transactions, options and options on futures. See "Risk Factors—We invest in derivatives, which involve numerous risks."

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Other Short-Term Investments

We hold cash, cash equivalents and other short-term investments. These types of investments may include the following, to the extent consistent with our intended qualification as a REIT:

- money market instruments, cash and other cash equivalents (such as high-quality short-term debt instruments, including commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, interest-bearing time deposits and credit rated corporate debt securities);
- U.S. government or government agency securities; and
- Credit-rated corporate debt or asset-backed securities of U.S. or foreign entities, or credit-rated debt securities of foreign governments or multi-national organizations.

Other Investments

We may, but do not presently intend to, make investments other than as described above. At all times, we intend to make investments in such a manner consistent with maintaining our qualification as a REIT under the Code. We do not intend to underwrite securities of other issuers.

Borrowing Policies

We use financial leverage to provide additional funds to support our investment activities. This allows us to make more investments than would otherwise be possible, resulting in a broader portfolio. Subject to the limitation on

indebtedness for money borrowed in our charter described below, our target leverage ratio is in the range of 60%. Our leverage ratio is measured by dividing (i) consolidated property-level and entity-level debt net of cash and loan-related restricted cash, by (ii) the asset value of real estate investments (measured using the greater of fair market value and cost) plus the equity in our settled real estate debt investments. Indebtedness incurred (i) in connection with funding a deposit in advance of the closing of an investment or (ii) as other working capital advances, will not be included as part of the calculation above.

Our real estate debt portfolio has embedded leverage through the use of reverse repurchase agreements and may also have embedded leverage through the use of derivatives, including, but not limited to, total return swaps, securities lending arrangements and credit default swaps. During times of increased investment and capital market activity, but subject to the limitation on indebtedness for money borrowed in our charter described below, we may employ greater leverage in order to quickly build a broader portfolio of assets. We may leverage our portfolio by assuming or incurring secured or unsecured property-level or entity-level debt. An example of property-level debt is a mortgage loan secured by an individual property or portfolio of properties incurred or assumed in connection with our acquisition of such property or portfolio of properties. An example of entity-level debt is a line of credit obtained by us or our Operating Partnership. We currently have secured and unsecured lines of credit from third parties and an uncommitted line of credit from an affiliate of Blackstone. We may decide to seek to obtain additional lines of credit under which we would reserve borrowing capacity. Borrowings under the line of credit or any future lines of credit may be used not only to repurchase shares, but also to fund acquisitions or for any other corporate purpose.

Our actual leverage level will be affected by a number of factors, some of which are outside our control. Significant inflows of proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock generally will cause our leverage as a percentage of our net assets, or our leverage ratio, to decrease, at least temporarily. Significant outflows of equity as a result of repurchases of shares of our common stock generally will cause our leverage ratio to increase, at least temporarily. Our leverage ratio will also increase or decrease with decreases or increases, respectively, in the value of our portfolio. If we borrow under a line of credit to fund repurchases of shares of our common stock or for other purposes, our leverage would increase and may exceed our target leverage. In such cases, our leverage may remain at the higher level until we receive additional net proceeds from our continuous offering or sell some of our assets to repay outstanding indebtedness.

Our board of directors reviews our aggregate borrowings at least quarterly. In connection with such review, our board of directors may determine to modify our target leverage ratio in light of then-current economic conditions, relative costs of debt and equity capital, fair values of our properties, general conditions in the market for debt and equity securities, growth and investment opportunities or other factors. We may exceed our targeted leverage ratio at times if the Adviser deems it advisable for us. For example, if we fund a repurchase under a line of credit, we will consider actual borrowings when determining whether we are at our leverage target, but not unused borrowing capacity. If, therefore, we are at a leverage ratio in the range of 60% and we borrow additional amounts under a line of credit, or if the value of our portfolio decreases, our leverage could exceed the range of 60% of our gross real estate assets. In the event that our leverage ratio exceeds our target, regardless of the reason, we will thereafter endeavor to manage our leverage back down to our target.

There is no limit on the amount we may borrow with respect to any individual property or portfolio. However, under our charter we may not incur indebtedness for money borrowed in an amount exceeding 300% of the cost of our net assets, which approximates borrowing 75% of the cost of our investments, unless any excess over this limit is approved by a majority of our independent directors, and disclosed to stockholders in our next quarterly report, along with justification for such excess. This limitation includes indebtedness for money borrowed with respect to our real estate debt portfolio. "Net assets" is defined as our total assets other than intangibles valued at cost (prior to deducting depreciation, reserves for bad debts and other non-cash reserves) less total liabilities.

Our charter prohibits us from obtaining loans from any of our directors, Blackstone or any of their affiliates, unless approved by a majority of our board of directors (including a majority of our independent directors) not

otherwise interested in the transaction as fair, competitive and commercially reasonable and on terms and conditions not less favorable than comparable loans between unaffiliated parties under the same or similar circumstances.

Temporary Strategies

During periods in which the Adviser determines that economic or market conditions are unfavorable to investors and a defensive strategy would benefit us, we may temporarily depart from our investment strategy. During these periods, subject to compliance with the Investment Company Act, we may deviate from our investment guideline of investing at least 80% of our assets in real estate and/or up to 20% of our assets in real estate debt, or invest all or any portion of our assets in U.S. government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities; non-U.S. government securities that have received the highest investment grade credit rating; certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or a savings and loan association; commercial paper; bankers' acceptances; fixed time deposits; shares of money market funds; credit-linked notes; repurchase agreements with respect to any of the foregoing; or any other fixed income securities that the Adviser considers consistent with this strategy. During these periods, we may also determine to pay down certain of our indebtedness and have indebtedness below our target leverage or we may borrow more to provide for additional liquidity causing us to exceed our target leverage. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the Adviser will use these alternative strategies. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful.

Charter-Imposed Investment Limitations

Our charter places numerous limitations on us with respect to the manner in which we may invest our funds. In addition, our board of directors has adopted a policy to act in manner consistent with certain amendments to our charter proposed at the 2019 annual meeting of stockholders. See “—Board Policy with Respect to Certain Charter Provisions.”

- We will not make investments in unimproved real property or indebtedness secured by a deed of trust or mortgage loans on unimproved real property in excess of 10% of our total assets. Unimproved real property means a property in which we have an equity interest that was not acquired for the purpose of producing rental or other income, that has no development or construction in process and for which no development or construction is planned, in good faith, to commence within one year;
- We will not invest in commodities or commodity futures contracts (which term does not include derivatives related to non-commodity investments, including futures contracts when used solely for the purpose of hedging in connection with our ordinary business of investing in real estate assets, mortgages and real estate-related securities);
- We will not invest in real estate contracts of sale, otherwise known as land sale contracts, unless the contract is in recordable form and is appropriately recorded in the chain of title;
- We will not make or invest in individual mortgage loans unless an appraisal is obtained concerning the underlying property except for mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by a government or government agency. In cases where a majority of our independent directors determines and in all cases in which a mortgage loan transaction is with the Adviser, our sponsor, any of our directors or any of their affiliates, the appraisal shall be obtained from an independent appraiser. We will maintain the appraisal in our records for at least five years and it will be available for inspection and duplication by our common stockholders. We will also obtain a mortgagee's or owner's title insurance policy as to the priority of the mortgage;
- We will not make or invest in mortgage loans, including construction loans, on any one real property if the aggregate amount of all mortgage loans on such real property would exceed an amount equal to 85% of the appraised value of such real property as determined by appraisal unless substantial justification exists because of the presence of other underwriting criteria;

- We will not make or invest in mortgage loans that are subordinate to any lien or other indebtedness or equity interest of any of our directors, our sponsor, the Adviser or their affiliates;
- We will not issue (1) equity securities redeemable solely at the option of the holder (except that stockholders may offer their shares of our common stock to us pursuant to our share repurchase plan), (2) debt securities unless the historical debt service coverage (in the most recently completed fiscal year) as adjusted for known changes is anticipated to be sufficient to properly service that higher level of debt, (3) equity securities on a deferred payment basis or under similar arrangements or (4) options or warrants to the directors, our sponsor, the Adviser, or any of their affiliates, except on the same terms as such options or warrants, if any, are sold to the general public. Options or warrants may be issued to persons other than the directors, our sponsor, the Adviser, or any of their affiliates, but not at exercise prices less than the fair value of the underlying securities on the date of grant and not for consideration (which may include services) that in the judgment of the independent directors has a fair value less than the value of the option or warrant on the date of grant;
- We will not engage in the business of underwriting or the agency distribution of securities issued by other persons;
- We will not acquire interests or equity securities in any entity holding investments or engaging in activities prohibited by our charter except for investments in which we hold a non-controlling interest or investments in any entity having securities listed on a national securities exchange or included for quotation on an interdealer quotation system;
- We will not acquire equity securities unless a majority of the board of directors (including a majority of the independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction approves such investment as being fair, competitive and commercially reasonable;
- We will not violate any provisions of our charter in connection with any purchase, sale, lease, loan or other transaction involving us and one or more of Blackstone, the Adviser, our directors, or any of their affiliates; or
- We will not violate any provisions of our charter in connection with any roll-up transaction.

In addition, our charter includes many other investment limitations in connection with transactions with affiliated entities or persons. Our charter also includes restrictions on roll-up transactions, which are described under “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Roll-Up Transactions.”

Board Policy with Respect to Certain Charter Provisions

As a condition to the renewal of the registration of this offering in certain states, our board of directors adopted a policy to act in a manner consistent with the exact wording of the NASAA REIT Guidelines as agreed upon with such state regulators. Some of the changes the board policy makes to language in our charter pertains to: (i) the definition of “Independent Director”, (ii) anti-dilution voting rights of stockholders, (iii) Independent Director requirements upon a listing and (iv) roll-up transaction provisions. The above is only a summary of the modifications to our charter language implemented by our board policy with respect to certain provisions. A copy of this policy is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Investment Company Act Considerations

We intend to engage primarily in the business of investing in real estate and to conduct our operations so that neither we nor any of our subsidiaries is required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Under the Investment Company Act, in relevant part, a company is an “investment company” if:

- under Section 3(a)(1)(A), it is, or holds itself out as being, engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities; or
- under Section 3(a)(1)(C), it is engaged, or proposes to engage, in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns, or proposes to acquire, “investment securities”

having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, which we refer to as the “40% test.” The term “investment securities” generally includes all securities except U.S. government securities and securities of majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exemption from the definition of investment company under Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.

We intend to acquire real estate and real estate-related assets directly, primarily by acquiring fee interests in real property. We may also invest in real property indirectly through investments in joint venture entities, including joint venture entities in which we do not own a controlling interest. We anticipate that our assets generally will be held in our wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries, each formed to hold a particular asset. A smaller portion of our assets are anticipated to be real estate debt.

We intend to conduct our operations so that we and most of our wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries will comply with the 40% test. We will continuously monitor our holdings on an ongoing basis to determine compliance with this test. We expect that most, if not all, of our wholly owned and majority-owned subsidiaries will not be relying on exemptions under either Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. Consequently, interests in these subsidiaries (which are expected to constitute a substantial majority of our assets) generally will not constitute “investment securities.” Accordingly, we believe that we and most, if not all, of our wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries will not be considered investment companies under Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act.

In addition, we believe that neither we nor any of our wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries will be considered an investment company under Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act because they will not engage primarily or hold themselves out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Rather, we and our subsidiaries will be primarily engaged in non-investment company businesses related to real estate. Consequently, we and our subsidiaries expect to be able to conduct their respective operations such that none of them will be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

We will determine whether an entity is a majority-owned subsidiary of our Company. The Investment Company Act defines a majority-owned subsidiary of a person as a company 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of which are owned by such person, or by another company which is a majority-owned subsidiary of such person. The Investment Company Act defines voting securities as any security presently entitling the owner or holder thereof to vote for the election of directors of a company. We treat entities in which we own at least a majority of the outstanding voting securities as majority-owned subsidiaries for purposes of the 40% test. We have not requested that the SEC or its staff approve our treatment of any entity as a majority-owned subsidiary, and neither has done so. If the SEC or its staff was to disagree with our treatment of one or more subsidiary entities as majority-owned subsidiaries, we would need to adjust our strategy and our assets in order to continue to pass the 40% test. Any adjustment in our strategy could have a material adverse effect on us.

If we or any of our wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries would ever inadvertently fall within one of the definitions of “investment company,” we intend to rely on the exemption provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act, which is available for entities “primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate.” The SEC staff has taken the position that this exemption, in addition to prohibiting the issuance of certain types of securities, generally requires that at least 55% of an entity’s assets must be comprised of mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate, also known as “qualifying assets,” and at least another 25% of the entity’s assets must be comprised of additional qualifying assets or a broader category of assets that we refer to as “real estate-related assets” under the Investment Company Act (and no more than 20% of the entity’s assets may be comprised of miscellaneous assets).

We will classify our assets for purposes of our 3(c)(5)(C) exemption based upon no-action positions taken by the SEC staff and interpretive guidance provided by the SEC and its staff. These no-action positions are based on specific factual situations that may be substantially different from the factual situations we may face, and a number of these no-action positions were issued more than twenty years ago. No assurance can be given that the SEC or its staff will concur with our classification of our assets. In addition, the SEC or its staff may, in the future, issue further guidance that may require us to re-classify our assets for purposes of the Investment Company Act. If we are required to re-classify our assets, we may no longer be in compliance with the exemption from the definition of an investment company provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act.

For purposes of determining whether we satisfy the 55%/25% test, based on the no-action letters issued by the SEC staff, we intend to classify our fee interests in real property, held by us directly or through our wholly owned subsidiaries or controlled subsidiaries as qualifying assets. In addition, based on no-action letters issued by the SEC staff, we will treat our investments in joint ventures, which in turn invest in qualifying assets such as real property, as qualifying assets only if we have the right to approve major decisions by the joint venture; otherwise, they will be classified as real estate-related assets. We will not participate in joint ventures in which we do not have or share control to the extent that we believe such participation would potentially threaten our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act. This may prevent us from receiving an allocation with respect to certain investment opportunities that are suitable for both us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts. We expect that no less than 55% of our assets will consist of investments in real property, including any joint ventures that we control.

Qualifying for an exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act will limit our ability to make certain investments. For example, these restrictions may limit our and our subsidiaries' ability to invest directly in mortgage-backed securities that represent less than the entire ownership in a pool of mortgage loans, debt and equity tranches of securitizations and certain asset-backed securities, non-controlling equity interests in real estate companies or in assets not related to real estate, however, we and our subsidiaries may invest in such securities to a certain extent.

Although we intend to monitor our portfolio, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain this exemption from registration.

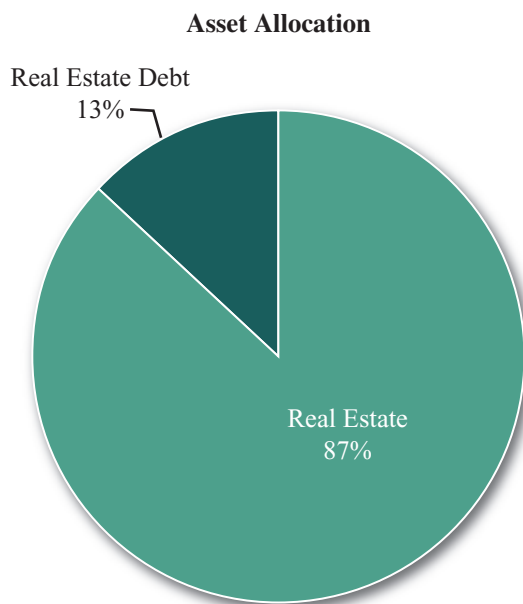
A change in the value of any of our assets could negatively affect our ability to maintain our exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act. To maintain compliance with the Section 3(c)(5)(C) exemption, we may be unable to sell assets we would otherwise want to sell and may need to sell assets we would otherwise wish to retain. In addition, we may have to acquire additional assets that we might not otherwise have acquired or may have to forego opportunities to acquire assets that we would otherwise want to acquire and would be important to our investment strategy.

To the extent that the SEC or its staff provide more specific guidance regarding any of the matters bearing upon the definition of investment company and the exemptions to that definition, we may be required to adjust our strategy accordingly. On August 31, 2011, the SEC issued a concept release and request for comments regarding the Section 3(c)(5)(C) exemption (Release No. IC-29778) in which it contemplated the possibility of issuing new rules or providing new interpretations of the exemption that might, among other things, define the phrase "liens on and other interests in real estate" or consider sources of income in determining a company's "primary business." Any additional guidance from the SEC or its staff could provide additional flexibility to us, or it could further inhibit our ability to pursue the strategies we have chosen.

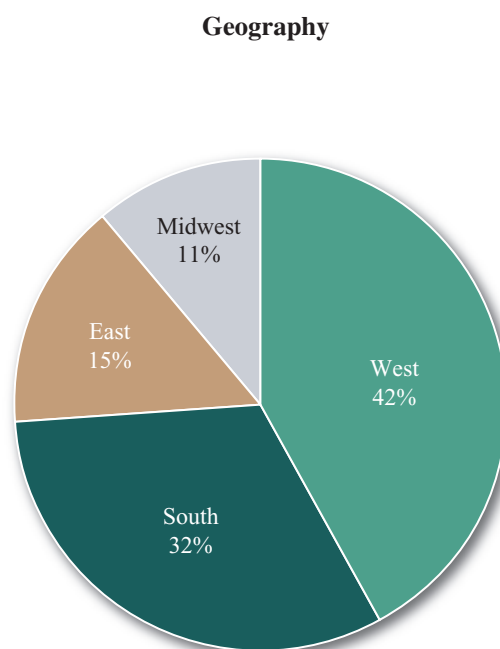
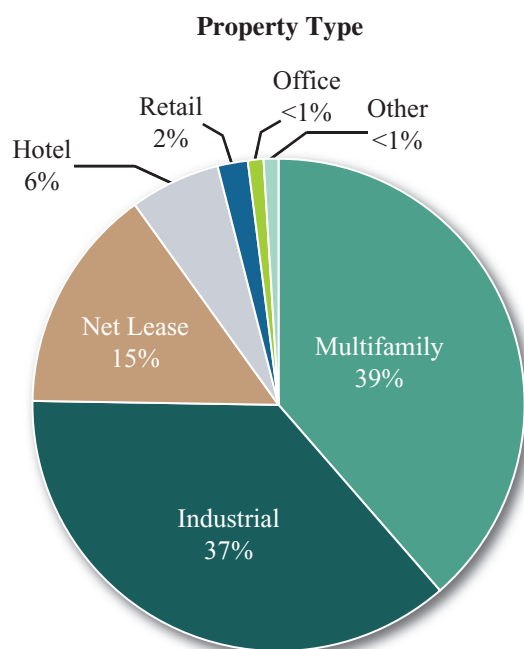
If we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to our capital structure (including our ability to use borrowings), management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and portfolio composition, including disclosure requirements and restrictions with respect to diversification and industry concentration and other matters. Compliance with the Investment Company Act would, accordingly, limit our ability to make certain investments and require us to significantly restructure our business plan. For additional discussion of the risks that we would face if we were required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to This Offering and Our Organizational Structure—Your investment return may be reduced if we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.”

INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE AND REAL ESTATE DEBT

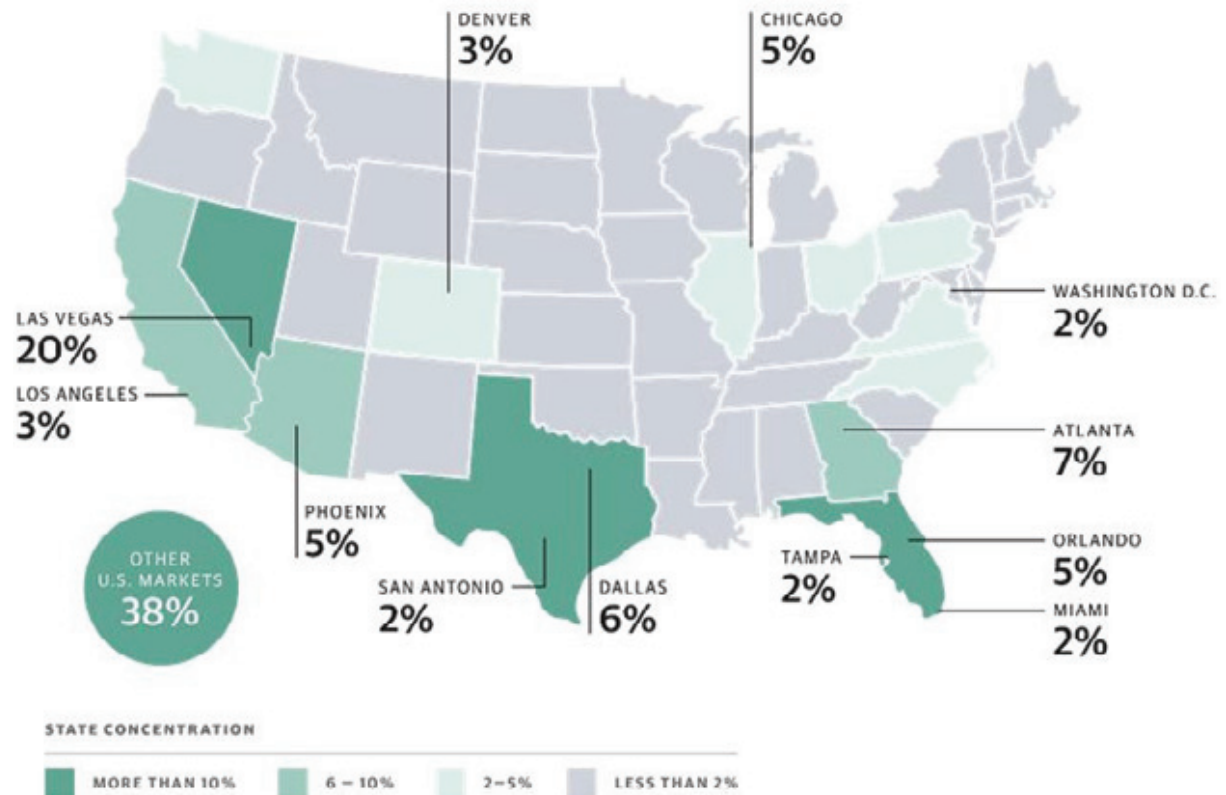
The following chart outlines the percentage of our investments in real properties and real estate debt based on fair value as of September 30, 2020:



The following charts further describe the diversification of our investments in real properties based on fair value as of September 30, 2020:



The following map identifies the top markets of our portfolio composition in real properties based on fair value as of September 30, 2020:



Investments in Real Properties

As of September 30, 2020, we had acquired 1,182 properties resulting in a diversified portfolio of income producing assets primarily consisting of Multifamily and Industrial properties, and to a lesser extent Net Lease, Hotel, Retail, Office and Other properties, concentrated in growth markets across the U.S. The following table provides a summary of our portfolio as of September 30, 2020:

Segment	Number of Properties	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys	Occupancy Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Effective Annual Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot/Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Gross Asset Value ⁽³⁾ (\$ in thousands)	Segment Revenue ⁽⁴⁾	Percentage of Total Revenues
Multifamily ⁽⁵⁾	227	73,587 units	94%	\$14,177	\$12,986,617	\$ 752,721	38%
Industrial	844	138,637 sq. ft.	95%	\$4.97	12,528,184	627,759	32%
Net lease	3	24,748 sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	5,101,178	312,062	16%
Hotel	58	9,669 keys	49%	\$140.08/\$68.52	1,969,326	209,866	11%
Retail	13	1,933 sq. ft.	97%	\$23.23	669,373	41,277	2%
Office	1	228 sq. ft.	95%	\$29.05	126,807	9,394	—%
Other	36	2,344 sq. ft.	91%	\$11.05	276,158	13,599	1%
Total	1,182				\$33,657,643	\$1,966,678	100%

- (1) The occupancy rate for our industrial, retail and office investments includes all leased square footage as of September 30, 2020. The occupancy rate for our self-storage and manufactured housing investments includes occupied square footage and occupied units, respectively, as of September 30, 2020. The occupancy rate for our student housing and other multifamily investments is defined as the percentage of actual rent divided by gross potential rent (defined as actual rent for occupied units and market rent for vacant units) for the nine months ended September 30, 2020. The occupancy rate for our hotel investments includes paid occupied rooms for the 12 months ended September 30, 2020. Hotels owned less than 12 months are excluded from the average occupancy rate calculation.
- (2) For industrial, manufactured housing, retail, office and self-storage properties, average effective annual base rent represents the annualized September 30, 2020 base rent per leased square foot or unit and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization. For student housing and other multifamily properties, average effective annual base rent represents the base rent for the three months ended September 30, 2020, per leased unit and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization. For hotel properties, average effective annual base rent represents Average Daily Rate (“ADR”) and Revenue Per Available Room (“RevPAR”), respectively, for the 12 months ended September 30, 2020. Hotels owned less than 12 months are excluded from the ADR and RevPAR calculations.
- (3) Based on fair value as of September 30, 2020.
- (4) Segment revenue is presented for the nine months ended September 30, 2020. Net lease segment revenue includes income from unconsolidated entities.
- (5) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, manufactured and student housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.

Real Estate

The following table provides information regarding our portfolio of real properties as of September 30, 2020:

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
<i>Multifamily:</i>						
TA Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	April 2017	100%	2,514 units	93%
Emory Point	1	Atlanta, GA	May 2017	100%	750 units	86%
Nevada West Multifamily	3	Las Vegas, NV	May 2017	100%	972 units	96%
Mountain Gate & Trails Multifamily	2	Las Vegas, NV	June 2017	100%	539 units	95%
Elysian West Multifamily	1	Las Vegas, NV	July 2017	100%	466 units	96%
Gilbert Multifamily	2	Gilbert, AZ	Sept. 2017	90%	748 units	96%
Domain & GreenVue Multifamily ...	2	Dallas, TX	Sept. 2017	100%	803 units	95%
ACG II Multifamily	4	Various	Sept. 2017	94%	932 units	95%
Olympus Multifamily	3	Jacksonville, FL	Nov. 2017	95%	1,032 units	93%
Amberglen West Multifamily	1	Hillsboro, OR	Nov. 2017	100%	396 units	92%
Aston Multifamily Portfolio	20	Various	Various	100%	4,584 units	96%
Talavera and Flamingo Multifamily	2	Las Vegas, NV	Dec. 2017	100%	674 units	97%
Walden Pond & Montair Multifamily Portfolio	2	Everett, WA & Thornton, CO	Dec. 2017	95%	635 units	95%
Signature at Kendall Multifamily ...	1	Miami, FL	Dec. 2017	100%	546 units	97%
The Boulevard	1	Phoenix, AZ	April 2018	100%	294 units	95%
Blue Hills Multifamily	1	Boston, MA	May 2018	100%	472 units	93%
Wave Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	May 2018	100%	2,199 units	96%
ACG III Multifamily	2	Gresham, OR & Turlock, CA	May 2018	95%	475 units	94%
Carroll Florida Multifamily	2	Jacksonville & Orlando, FL	May 2018	100%	716 units	95%
Solis at Flamingo	1	Las Vegas, NV	June 2018	95%	524 units	97%
Velaire at Aspera	1	Phoenix, AZ	July 2018	100%	286 units	94%
Coyote Multifamily Portfolio	6	Phoenix, AZ	Aug. 2018	100%	1,752 units	95%
Avanti Apartments	1	Las Vegas, NV	Dec. 2018	100%	414 units	97%
Gilbert Heritage Apartments	1	Phoenix, AZ	Feb. 2019	90%	256 units	95%
Roman Multifamily Portfolio	14	Various	Feb. 2019	100%	3,743 units	96%
Elevation Plaza Del Rio	1	Phoenix, AZ	April 2019	90%	333 units	96%
Courtney at Universal Multifamily ..	1	Orlando, FL	April 2019	100%	355 units	94%
Citymark Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Various	April 2019	95%	608 units	97%
Tri-Cities Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Richland & Kennewick, WA	April 2019	95%	428 units	97%
Raider Multifamily Portfolio	4	Las Vegas, NV	Various	100%	1,514 units	96%
Bridge II Multifamily Portfolio	6	Various	Various	100%	2,363 units	95%
Miami Doral 2-Pack	2	Miami, FL	May 2019	100%	720 units	91%
Davis Multifamily 2-Pack	2	Various	May 2019	100%	454 units	98%
Slate Savannah	1	Savannah, GA	May 2019	90%	272 units	95%
Amara at MetroWest	1	Orlando, FL	May 2019	95%	411 units	94%
Colorado 3-Pack	3	Denver & Fort Collins, CO	May 2019	100%	855 units	95%
Edge Las Vegas	1	Las Vegas, NV	June 2019	95%	296 units	95%
ACG IV Multifamily	2	Various	June 2019	95%	606 units	95%
Perimeter Multifamily 3-Pack	3	Atlanta, GA	June 2019	100%	691 units	92%
Anson at the Lakes	1	Charlotte, NC	June 2019	100%	694 units	95%
San Valiente Multifamily	1	Phoenix, AZ	July 2019	95%	604 units	95%
Edgewater at the Cove	1	Oregon City, OR	Aug. 2019	100%	244 units	92%
Haven 124 Multifamily	1	Denver, CO	Sept. 2019	100%	562 units	95%

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
Villages at McCullers Walk						
Multifamily	1	Raleigh, NC	Oct. 2019	100%	412 units	96%
Canopy at Citrus Park Multifamily	1	Largo, FL	Oct. 2019	90%	318 units	95%
Ridge Multifamily Portfolio	4	Las Vegas, NV	Oct. 2019	90%	1,220 units	96%
Charleston on 66th Multifamily	1	Tampa, FL	Nov. 2019	95%	258 units	95%
Evolve at Timber Creek						
Multifamily	1	Garner, NC	Nov. 2019	100%	304 units	97%
Solis at Towne Center						
Multifamily	1	Glendale, AZ	Nov. 2019	100%	240 units	95%
Arches at Hidden Creek						
Multifamily	1	Chandler, AZ	Nov. 2019	98%	432 units	92%
Terra Multifamily	1	Austin, TX	Dec. 2019	100%	372 units	95%
Arium Multifamily Portfolio	5	Various	Dec. 2019	100%	1,684 units	95%
Easton Gardens Multifamily	1	Columbus, OH	Feb. 2020	95%	1,064 units	94%
Acorn Multifamily Portfolio	21	Various	Feb. & May 2020	98%	8,309 units	94%
Indigo West Multifamily	1	Orlando, FL	March 2020	100%	456 units	94%
The Sixes Multifamily	1	Holly Springs, GA	Sept. 2020	100%	340 units	97%
Highroads MH	3	Phoenix, AZ	April 2018	99%	265 units	95%
Evergreen Minari MH	2	Phoenix, AZ	June 2018	99%	115 units	94%
Southwest MH	14	Various	June 2018	99%	3,065 units	77%
Hidden Springs MH	1	Desert Hot Springs, CA	July 2018	99%	317 units	86%
SVPAC MH	2	Phoenix, AZ	July 2018	99%	234 units	93%
Royal Vegas MH	1	Las Vegas, NV	Oct. 2018	99%	176 units	76%
Riverest MH	1	Tavares, FL	Dec. 2018	99%	130 units	87%
Angler MH Portfolio	5	Phoenix, AZ	April 2019	99%	940 units	86%
Florida MH 4-Pack	4	Various	April & July 2019	99%	795 units	75%
Impala MH	3	Phoenix & Chandler, AZ	July 2019	99%	333 units	98%
Clearwater MH	2	Clearwater, FL	March & Aug. 2020	99%	207 units	98%
Legacy MH Portfolio	7	Various	April 2020	99%	1,896 units	84%
May Manor MH	1	Lakeland, FL	June 2020	99%	297 units	84%
EdR Student Housing Portfolio	20	Various	Sept. 2018	95%	10,676 units	91%
Total Multifamily	227				73,587 units	
<i>Industrial:</i>						
Stockton Industrial Park	1	Stockton, CA	Feb. 2017	100%	878 sq. ft.	86%
HS Industrial Portfolio	36	Various	April 2017	100%	5,838 sq. ft.	97%
Fairfield Industrial Portfolio	11	Fairfield, NJ	Sept. 2017	100%	578 sq. ft.	100%
Southeast Industrial Portfolio	5	Various	Nov. 2017	100%	1,927 sq. ft.	97%
Kraft Chicago Industrial Portfolio	3	Aurora, IL	Jan. 2018	100%	1,693 sq. ft.	100%
Canyon Industrial Portfolio	145	Various	March 2018	100%	21,174 sq. ft.	95%
HP Cold Storage Industrial Portfolio	6	Various	May 2018	100%	2,252 sq. ft.	100%
Meridian Industrial Portfolio	106	Various	Nov. 2018	99%	14,011 sq. ft.	94%
Stockton Distribution Center	1	Stockton, CA	Dec. 2018	100%	987 sq. ft.	100%
Summit Industrial Portfolio	8	Atlanta, GA	Dec. 2018	100%	631 sq. ft.	92%
4500 Westport Drive	1	Harrisburg, PA	Jan. 2019	100%	179 sq. ft.	100%
Morgan Savannah	1	Savannah, GA	April 2019	100%	357 sq. ft.	100%
Minneapolis Industrial Portfolio	34	Minneapolis, MN	April 2019	100%	2,460 sq. ft.	93%
Atlanta Industrial Portfolio	61	Atlanta, GA	May 2019	100%	3,779 sq. ft.	93%
D.C. Powered Shell Warehouse Portfolio	9	Ashburn & Manassas, VA	June 2019	90%	1,471 sq. ft.	100%
Patriot Park	2	Durham, NC	Sept. 2019	100%	323 sq. ft.	100%
Denali Industrial Portfolio	18	Various	Sept. 2019	100%	4,098 sq. ft.	100%
Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio	315	Various	Sept. 2019	100%	63,965 sq. ft.	94%
2201 Main Street	1	San Diego, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	260 sq. ft.	N/A
Triangle Industrial Portfolio	37	Greensboro, NC	Jan. 2020	100%	2,783 sq. ft.	91%
Midwest Industrial Portfolio	27	Various	Feb. 2020	100%	5,940 sq. ft.	94%

Segment and Investment	Number of Properties	Location	Acquisition Date	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Sq. Feet (in thousands)/ Units/Keys ⁽²⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽³⁾
Pancal Industrial Portfolio	12	Various	Feb. & April 2020	100%	2,109 sq. ft.	100%
Grainger Distribution Center	1	Jacksonville, FL	March 2020	100%	297 sq. ft.	100%
Diamond Industrial	1	Rico Rivera, CA	Aug. 2020	100%	243 sq. ft.	100%
Inland Empire Industrial Portfolio	2	Etiwanda & Fontana, CA	Sept. 2020	100%	404 sq. ft.	100%
Total Industrial	844				138,637 sq. ft.	
<i>Net Lease:</i>						
Bellagio Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Nov. 2019	95%	8,507 sq. ft.	N/A
MGM Grand Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Feb. 2020	49.9%	6,917 sq. ft.	N/A
Mandalay Bay Net Lease	1	Las Vegas, NV	Feb. 2020	49.9%	9,324 sq. ft.	N/A
Total Net Lease	3				24,748 sq. ft.	
<i>Hotel:</i>						
Hyatt Place UC Davis	1	Davis, CA	Jan. 2017	100%	127 keys	54%
Hyatt Place San Jose Downtown	1	San Jose, CA	June 2017	100%	240 keys	45%
Florida Select-Service 4-Pack	4	Tampa & Orlando, FL	July 2017	100%	476 keys	54%
Hyatt House Downtown Atlanta	1	Atlanta, GA	Aug. 2017	100%	150 keys	57%
Boston/Worcester Select-Service 3-Pack	3	Boston & Worcester, MA	Oct. 2017	100%	374 keys	49%
Henderson Select-Service 2-Pack	2	Henderson, NV	May 2018	100%	228 keys	59%
Orlando Select-Service 2-Pack	2	Orlando, FL	May 2018	100%	254 keys	59%
Corporex Select Service Portfolio	5	Various	Aug. 2018	100%	601 keys	52%
JW Marriott San Antonio Hill Country Resort	1	San Antonio, TX	Aug. 2018	100%	1,002 keys	38%
Hampton Inn & Suites Federal Way	1	Seattle, WA	Oct. 2018	100%	142 keys	49%
Staybridge Suites Reno	1	Reno, NV	Nov. 2018	100%	94 keys	71%
Salt Lake City Select Service 3 Pack	3	Salt Lake City, UT	Nov. 2018	60%	454 keys	54%
Courtyard Kona	1	Kailua-Kona, HI	March 2019	100%	452 keys	43%
Raven Select Service Portfolio	21	Various	June 2019	100%	2,555 keys	55%
Urban 2-Pack	1	Chicago, IL	July 2019	100%	337 keys	34%
Hyatt Regency Atlanta	1	Atlanta, GA	Sept. 2019	100%	1,260 keys	41%
RHW Portfolio	9	Various	Nov. 2019	100%	923 keys	N/A
Total Hotel	58				9,669 keys	
<i>Retail:</i>						
Bakers Centre	1	Philadelphia, PA	March 2017	100%	237 sq. ft.	100%
Plaza Del Sol Retail	1	Burbank, CA	Oct. 2017	100%	166 sq. ft.	100%
Vista Center	1	Miami, FL	Aug. 2018	100%	91 sq. ft.	93%
El Paseo Simi Valley	1	Simi Valley, CA	June 2019	100%	109 sq. ft.	97%
Towne Center East	1	Signal Hill, CA	Sept. 2019	100%	163 sq. ft.	100%
Plaza Pacoima	1	Pacoima, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	204 sq. ft.	100%
Canarsie Plaza	1	Brooklyn, NY	Dec. 2019	100%	274 sq. ft.	98%
SoCal Grocery Portfolio	6	Various	Jan. 2020	100%	689 sq. ft.	95%
Total Retail	13				1,933 sq. ft.	
<i>Office:</i>						
EmeryTech Office	1	Emeryville, CA	Oct. 2019	100%	228 sq. ft.	95%
Total Office	1				228 sq. ft.	
<i>Other:</i>						
East Coast Storage Portfolio	21	Various	Aug. 2019	98%	1,347 sq. ft.	94%
Phoenix Storage 2-Pack	2	Phoenix, AZ	March 2020	98%	111 sq. ft.	95%
Cactus Storage Portfolio	13	Various	Sept. 2020	98%	886 sq. ft.	87%
Total Other	36				2,344 sq. ft.	
Total Investments in Real Estate	1,182					

(1) Certain of the joint venture agreements entered into by the Company provide the seller or the other partner a profits interest based on certain internal rate of return hurdles being achieved. Such investments are

consolidated by us and any profits interest due to the other partner is reported within non-controlling interests. The table includes properties owned by an unconsolidated entity.

- (2) Multifamily includes various forms of rental housing such as apartments, student housing and manufactured housing. Multifamily units include manufactured housing sites and student housing beds.
- (3) The occupancy rate for our industrial, retail and office investments includes all leased square footage as of September 30, 2020. The occupancy rate for our self-storage and manufactured housing investments includes occupied square footage and occupied units, respectively, as of September 30, 2020. The occupancy rate for our student housing and other multifamily investments is defined as the percentage of actual rent divided by gross potential rent (defined as actual rent for occupied units and market rent for vacant units) for the three months ended September 30, 2020. The occupancy rate for our hotel investments is the average occupancy rate for the 12 months ended September 30, 2020. The occupancy rate for hotels owned less than 12 months is not included.

Lease Expirations

The following schedule details the expiring leases at our consolidated industrial, net lease, retail, and office properties by annualized base rent and square footage as of September 30, 2020 (\$ and square feet data in thousands). The table below excludes our multifamily and self-storage properties as substantially all leases at such properties expire within 12 months:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Annualized Base Rent⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>% of Total Annualized Base Rent Expiring</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>	<u>% of Total Square Feet Expiring</u>
2020 (remaining)	102	\$ 20,411	2%	3,460	2%
2021	475	96,519	10%	19,666	14%
2022	539	113,157	12%	21,748	16%
2023	448	108,528	12%	22,030	16%
2024	365	78,907	8%	14,957	11%
2025	278	65,691	7%	11,846	9%
2026	121	69,255	7%	14,635	11%
2027	95	43,533	5%	8,590	6%
2028	70	29,334	3%	4,453	3%
2029	49	28,118	3%	4,017	3%
Thereafter	74	296,322	31%	12,574	9%
Total	<u>2,616</u>	<u>\$949,775</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>137,976</u>	<u>100%</u>

- (1) Annualized base rent is determined from the annualized September 30, 2020 base rent per leased square foot of the applicable year and excludes tenant recoveries, straight-line rent and above-market and below-market lease amortization.

Investments in Real Estate Debt

As of September 30, 2020, our investments in real estate debt consisted of 201 investments in CMBS, 15 corporate bond investments, 11 loans, and 14 investments in RMBS. The following table details our investments in real estate debt as of September 30, 2020 (\$ in thousands):

Type of Security/Loan	September 30, 2020					
	Number of Positions	Weighted Average Coupon ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾	Face Amount/Notional ⁽³⁾	Cost Basis	Fair Value
CMBS—floating	138	L+2.7%	1/5/2025	\$3,212,846	\$3,193,384	\$2,914,116
CMBS—fixed	54	4.0%	4/18/2028	1,022,626	991,867	933,104
Corporate bonds	15	5.0%	2/28/2027	231,249	229,821	222,315
CMBS—zero coupon	4	N/A	1/2/2027	236,090	134,960	136,476
RMBS—fixed	14	4.4%	12/9/2031	28,462	28,635	27,695
CMBS—interest only	5	2.3%	10/10/2026	2,258,809	21,748	21,726
Total real estate securities	230	3.1%	12/18/2025	N/M	4,600,415	4,255,432
Term loans	10	L+3.0%	3/15/2022	598,533	562,778	591,101
Mezzanine loans	1	L+6.9%	12/15/2024	134,750	134,338	119,144
Total real estate loans	11	L+3.7%	8/31/2022	733,283	697,116	710,245
Total investments in real estate debt	241	3.2%	6/29/2025	N/M	\$5,297,531	\$4,965,677

- (1) The term “L” refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, EURIBOR, and Sterling Overnight Index Average, as applicable to each security and loan.
- (2) Weighted average maturity date is based on the fully extended maturity date of the instrument or, in the case of CMBS and RMBS, the underlying collateral.
- (3) Represents notional amount for interest only positions.

The following table details the collateral type of the properties securing our investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

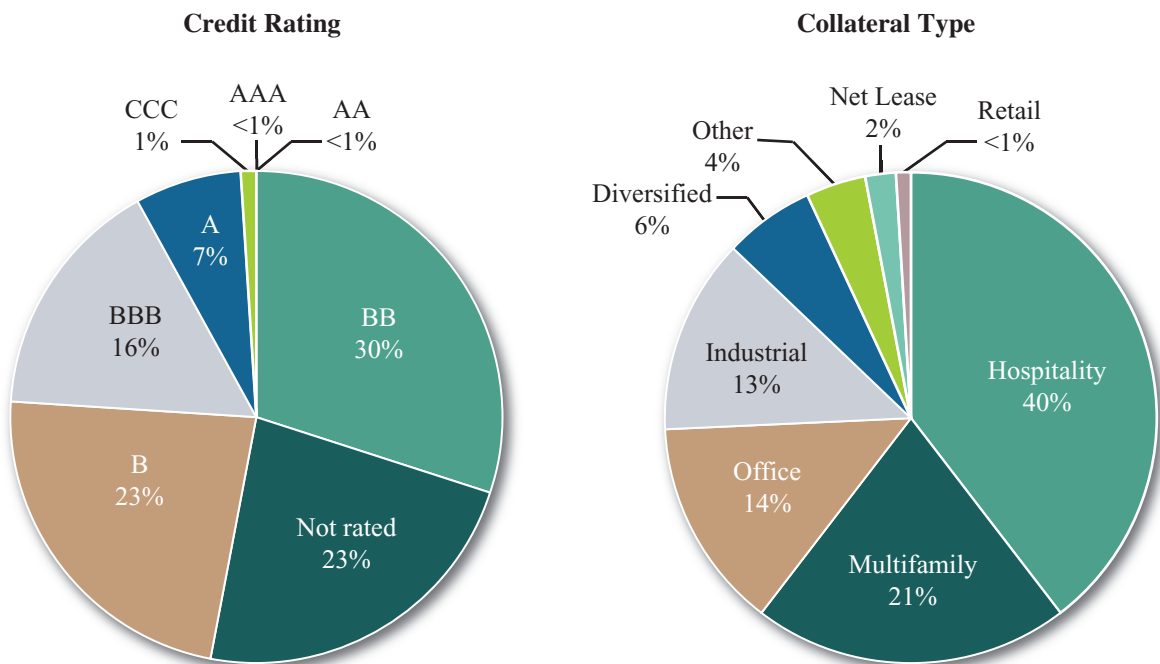
Collateral ⁽¹⁾	September 30, 2020			
	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value
Hospitality	84	\$2,199,573	\$1,960,694	40%
Multifamily	71	991,973	1,015,850	21%
Office	38	766,733	715,184	14%
Industrial	24	669,778	656,682	13%
Diversified	17	314,077	297,011	6%
Other	5	238,202	201,398	4%
Net Lease	1	99,820	102,942	2%
Retail	1	17,375	15,916	—%
Total	241	\$5,297,531	\$4,965,677	100%

- (1) Multifamily investments in real estate debt are collateralized by various forms of rental housing including single-family homes and apartments.

The following table details the credit rating of our investments in real estate debt (\$ in thousands):

Credit Rating	September 30, 2020			
	Number of Positions	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Percentage Based on Fair Value
BB	79	\$1,632,234	\$1,503,362	30%
Not rated	38	1,177,793	1,149,268	23%
B	52	1,220,773	1,130,536	23%
BBB	51	883,408	812,313	16%
A	15	341,495	331,143	7%
CCC	3	32,429	29,665	1%
AAA	2	8,608	8,600	—%
AA	1	791	790	—%
Total	241	\$5,297,531	\$4,965,677	100%

The following charts further describe the diversification of our real estate debt investments by credit rating and collateral type based on fair value as of September 30, 2020:



Subsequent Events to September 30, 2020

Simply Self Storage

Subsequent to September 30, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire Simply Self Storage, a fully integrated self-storage platform that owns and operates 101 storage assets for \$1.2 billion, exclusive of closing costs. During December 2020, the Company completed the acquisition.

Acquisitions

Subsequent to September 30, 2020, the Company acquired an aggregate of \$801.8 million of real estate, exclusive of closing costs, across eight separate transactions.

Subsequent to September 30, 2020, the Company purchased an aggregate of \$35.9 million of investments in real estate debt.

Proceeds from the Issuance of Common Stock

Subsequent to September 30, 2020, the Company had received net proceeds of \$918.0 million from the issuance of its common stock.

Repurchases

Subsequent to September 30, 2020, the Company repurchased \$103.2 million of shares of our common stock/units.

MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

We operate under the direction of our board of directors, the members of which are accountable to us and our stockholders as fiduciaries. Our board of directors has retained the Adviser to manage the acquisition and dispositions of our investments, subject to the board of directors' supervision.

We have a nine-member board. Our board of directors may change the number of directors, but not to fewer than three directors nor, unless we amend our bylaws, more than 15. Our charter provides that a majority of our directors must be independent directors, except for a period of up to 60 days after the death, removal or resignation of an independent director pending the election of a successor independent director. Our charter defines an independent director as a director who is not and has not for the last two years been associated, directly or indirectly, with Blackstone Real Estate or the Adviser. Pursuant to our charter and the policy adopted by our board of directors with respect to certain charter provisions, a director is deemed to be associated with Blackstone Real Estate or the Adviser if he or she owns any interest (other than ownership of an interest that was (a) divested before the later of July 31, 2019 and appointment to our board of directors and (b) de minimis relative to its owner's net worth) in, is employed by, is an officer or director of, or has any material business or professional relationship with Blackstone Real Estate, the Adviser or any of their affiliates, performs services (other than as a director) for us, or serves as a director or trustee for more than three REITs sponsored by Blackstone Real Estate or advised by the Adviser. A business or professional relationship will be deemed material per se if the gross income derived by the director from Blackstone Real Estate, the Adviser or any of their affiliates exceeds 5% of (1) the director's annual gross income derived from all sources during either of the last two years or (2) the director's net worth on a fair market value basis. An indirect association is defined to include circumstances in which the director's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers- or fathers-in-law, sons- or daughters-in-law or brothers- or sisters-in-law is or has been associated with us, Blackstone Real Estate, the Adviser or any of their affiliates. Our charter requires that a director have at least three years of relevant experience demonstrating the knowledge required to successfully acquire and manage the type of assets that we intend to acquire. Our charter also requires that at all times at least one of our independent directors must have at least three years of relevant real estate experience. Our charter and bylaws have been ratified by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors.

Each director will serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. Although the number of directors may be increased or decreased, a decrease may not shorten the term of any incumbent director. Any director may resign at any time or may be removed with or without cause by the stockholders upon the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors. The notice of a special meeting called to remove a director must indicate that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to determine if the director shall be removed. A vacancy on our board of directors may be filled only by a vote of a majority of the remaining directors, or in the case of election of an independent director, after nomination by a majority of the remaining independent directors (if any remaining directors are independent directors). Any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred.

Our board of directors generally meets quarterly or more frequently if necessary, in addition to meetings of any committees of the board of directors described below. Our directors are not required to devote all of their time to our business and are only required to devote the time to our business as their duties may require. Consequently, in the exercise of their fiduciary responsibilities, our directors will rely heavily on the Adviser and on information provided by the Adviser. Our directors have a fiduciary duty to our stockholders to supervise the relationship between us and the Adviser. Our board of directors is empowered to fix the compensation of all officers and approve the payment of compensation to directors for services rendered to us.

Our board of directors has adopted written policies on investments and borrowings, the general terms of which are set forth in this prospectus. The board of directors may revise these policies or establish further written

policies on investments and borrowings and will monitor our administrative procedures, investment operations and performance to ensure that the policies are fulfilled and are in the best interests of our stockholders. Our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, will review our investment policies with sufficient frequency, and at least annually, to determine that they are in the best interest of our stockholders.

Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors and executive officers are set forth below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age*</u>	<u>Position</u>
Frank Cohen	48	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
A.J. Agarwal	54	President and Director
Wesley LePatner	39	Chief Operating Officer and Director
Brian Kim	41	Head of Acquisitions and Capital Markets and Director
Robert Harper	42	Head of Asset Management
Paul D. Quinlan	43	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Karen Sprogis	59	Head of Investor Relations
Leon Volchyok	37	Chief Legal Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary
Paul Kolodziej	41	Chief Accounting Officer
Raymond J. Beier	64	Independent Director
Susan Carras	66	Independent Director
Richard I. Gilchrist	74	Independent Director
Field Griffith	67	Independent Director
Edward Lewis	80	Independent Director

* As of February 1, 2021

Frank Cohen has been Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company since July 2016. He is a Senior Managing Director with Blackstone based in New York. He is the Global Head of Core+ Real Estate and a member of the Investment Committee. Since joining Blackstone in 1996, Mr. Cohen has been involved in over \$100 billion of real estate transactions. He has been involved with many of Blackstone's notable investments, including Equity Office Properties, CarrAmerica Realty, Trizec Properties, IndCor Properties, and Tricon Residential Inc. Mr. Cohen received a BA from Northwestern University, where he graduated from the Honors Program in Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences, with a double major in political science. Mr. Cohen has served as a director of Tricon Residential Inc. (TSX: TCN) since September 2020. He serves as a director for several private Blackstone portfolio companies, including EQ Properties, and served as a director for Hudson Pacific Properties (NYSE: HPP) from 2015 until 2017. He is also a Trustee of the Urban Land Institute and serves on the Advisory Board of Governors for NAREIT, on the Board of the Regional Plan Association and on the WCAS Board of Visitors at Northwestern University. Mr. Cohen is a valuable member of our board of directors because of his vast real estate experience, his history with Blackstone and his leadership of Blackstone Real Estate's Global Core+ business.

A.J. Agarwal has been a director and the President of the Company since December 2015. He is a Senior Managing Director in Blackstone Real Estate and leads Blackstone's U.S. Core+ real estate business. Prior to launching and leading Blackstone's Core+ real estate business in 2014, Mr. Agarwal was co-head of U.S. Acquisitions for Blackstone's opportunistic real estate business and oversaw more than \$15 billion of equity commitments and \$50 billion of transactions across all real estate asset classes. In addition to leading the Brixmor and Extended Stay Hotels IPOs, he was directly involved with and led investments across all sectors, including Blackstone's investment in malls through General Growth Properties, limited service hotels through Apple REIT 6 and Extended Stay Hotels, luxury hotels through Hotel del Coronado, shopping centers through Brixmor and multiple other grocery-anchored portfolios, and office buildings such as One Market Plaza in San Francisco. Mr. Agarwal joined Blackstone in 1992 and is a member of Blackstone's Real Estate Investment Committee. Mr. Agarwal has served as a board member, President and Senior Managing Director at BRE Select

Hotels Corp since May 2013. Mr. Agarwal graduated from Princeton University, where he graduated magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, and received his MBA from Stanford University Graduate School of Business. Mr. Agarwal is a valuable member of our board of directors because of his vast real estate and investment experience, his history with Blackstone and his leadership and oversight of Blackstone Real Estate's U.S. Core+ business.

Wesley LePatner has been a director and the Chief Operating Officer of the Company since July 2016. She is a Senior Managing Director with Blackstone Real Estate and serves as the Global Chief Operating Officer of the Core+ business and as a member of the Investment Committee. Mrs. LePatner also serves as the Chair of the Women's Initiative at Blackstone. Before joining Blackstone in 2014, Mrs. LePatner spent 11 years at Goldman Sachs, most recently as a Managing Director and the Chief Operating Officer of the Real Estate Investment Group within the Asset Management Division. Prior to that, Mrs. LePatner worked in Goldman Sachs' Real Estate Principal Investment Area and the Real Estate Investment Banking Group. Mrs. LePatner received a BA from Yale University, summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. Mrs. LePatner is a valuable member of our board of directors because of her extensive real estate experience, her history with Blackstone and her leadership of Blackstone Real Estate's Global Core+ business.

Brian Kim has been the Head of Acquisitions and Capital Markets of the Company since January 2017 and a director of the Company since January 2021. He is a Senior Managing Director with Blackstone Real Estate and is based in New York. Since joining Blackstone in 2008, Mr. Kim has played a key role in a number of Blackstone's investments including the take private and subsequent sale of Strategic Hotels & Resorts, the acquisition of Peter Cooper Village / Stuyvesant Town and the creation of BRE Select Hotels Corp., Blackstone's select service hotel platform. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Kim worked at Apollo Real Estate Advisors, Max Capital Management Corp. and Credit Suisse First Boston. Mr. Kim has served as a board member, Chief Financial Officer, Vice President and Managing Director of BRE Select Hotels Corp since May 2013 and as a board member of CorePoint Lodging Inc. (NYSE: CPLG), a portfolio company of a Blackstone fund, since November 2015. Mr. Kim received an AB in Biology from Harvard College where he graduated with honors. Mr. Kim is a valuable member of our board of directors because of his extensive real estate and investment experience and history with Blackstone.

Robert Harper has been the Head of Asset Management of the Company since August 2016. He is a Senior Managing Director and the Head of U.S. Asset Management for Blackstone Real Estate. He is based in New York. Since joining Blackstone in 2002, Mr. Harper has been involved in analyzing Blackstone's real estate equity and debt investments in many property types and has worked on transactions including Hilton Worldwide and Equity Office Properties. Mr. Harper has previously worked for Blackstone both in Los Angeles and London, where he served as Head of Europe for the Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies business. Mr. Harper currently serves as a board member for the Global Heritage Fund and the McIntire School of Commerce Foundation Board at the University of Virginia. Mr. Harper has served as a director of Invitation Homes, Inc. (NYSE: INVH) since February 2017. From September 2016 to May 2017, Mr. Harper served as a director of ESH Hospitality, Inc. and from January 2017 to December 2017, Mr. Harper served as a director of Park Hotels & Resorts Inc. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Harper worked for Morgan Stanley's real estate private equity group in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Mr. Harper received a BS from the McIntire School of Commerce at the University of Virginia.

Paul D. Quinlan has been the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company since June 2016. He is a Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Blackstone Real Estate based in New York. Mr. Quinlan was previously the CFO for Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies and Blackstone Mortgage Trust, Inc. (NYSE: BXMT). Prior to this, he was a member of Blackstone Finance, where he served as Head of Financial Planning & Business Development, with oversight of management and public reporting, as well as strategic acquisitions. Mr. Quinlan also served as the CFO for Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. Prior to joining Blackstone in 2010, Mr. Quinlan worked at Bank of America Merrill Lynch, focusing on strategic corporate M&A and private equity investments. Mr. Quinlan received a B.S. in Finance cum laude from Georgetown University and an MBA with distinction from the NYU Stern School of Business.

Karen Sprogis has been the Head of Investor Relations of the Company since June 2016. She is a Managing Director in the Institutional Client Solutions group of Blackstone Real Estate and is based in New York. Since joining Blackstone in 1995, Ms. Sprogis has been involved in the asset management of Blackstone Real Estate's investments in the U.S. and Canada across various property types and is involved in capital raising efforts for real estate funds. Before joining Blackstone, Ms. Sprogis was a Vice President at Kleinwort Benson, where she was an international equity sales trader. Prior to that, Ms. Sprogis was a Portfolio Manager at JMB Institutional Realty Corporation. Ms. Sprogis received a BS in Accounting from the University of Illinois and an MBA from the University of Chicago.

Leon Volchyok has been the Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company since September 2017 and he has been the Secretary of the Company since June 2016. Mr. Volchyok served as the Chief Securities Counsel of the Company from June 2016 to September 2017. Mr. Volchyok is a Managing Director in Blackstone Real Estate, where he plays a key role in the structuring, launch and operations of Blackstone Real Estate's public vehicles, handles the legal affairs for the Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies group and is involved in a number of other initiatives throughout the firm. Mr. Volchyok was instrumental in launching and co-leads Blackstone's Mexican CERPI, a market leading public platform through which the Mexican pension plans (AFOREs) invest in Blackstone funds. Mr. Volchyok also serves as Head of Legal and Compliance for Blackstone Mortgage Trust (NYSE: BXMT) and as Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of the Blackstone Real Estate Income Funds (BREIF). Prior to joining Blackstone in 2013, Mr. Volchyok was a Senior Associate in the Real Estate Capital Markets group at Proskauer Rose LLP since 2008, where he specialized in capital markets transactions and general securities law and corporate governance matters, with a specific focus on REITs and other real estate companies. Mr. Volchyok received a BBA from Baruch College—Zicklin School of Business and a JD from Fordham Law School. Mr. Volchyok is the chair-elect of the Board for the Institute for Portfolio Alternatives and on the Executive Committee of NAREIT's Public Non-listed REIT Council.

Paul Kolodziej has been the Chief Accounting Officer of the Company since March 2019. He is a Senior Vice President in Blackstone Real Estate and previously served as Controller of the Company from June 2016 to March 2019. Prior to joining Blackstone in June 2016, Mr. Kolodziej was a Senior Manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, where he provided assurance services to financial service clients focused on real estate investment trusts, private real estate funds and hedge funds. During his time at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Mr. Kolodziej also completed a two year rotation in PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's SEC Services Group within their National Office, focusing on client consultations over a wide range of matters related to security registrations and on-going SEC filing requirements. Mr. Kolodziej received a BS in Accountancy from DePaul University and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Raymond J. Beier has been a director of the Company since July 2016. He was a partner in the financial services practice at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, having been with the firm from 1993 to 2016. Mr. Beier has extensive experience in financial reporting matters relating to mergers, acquisitions and corporate finance transactions. Mr. Beier served in a variety of roles at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, including as a member of the National Office leadership team responsible for its strategic policy and analysis group and as a senior partner in the transaction services group. Mr. Beier also served on various PricewaterhouseCoopers committees, including the Global Private Equity Committee and the Extended Leadership Committee. He received a BS in Accounting, summa cum laude, from the University of Minnesota—Duluth and an MBA from the University of Minnesota—Carlson School of Management. Mr. Beier also serves on the Chancellor's Advisory Board at the University of Minnesota—Duluth. Mr. Beier is a valuable member of our board of directors because of his extensive experience with accounting and financial reporting matters.

Susan Carras has been a director of the Company since January 2021. She is a senior managing director in the Washington, DC office of JLL Capital Markets, America. Ms. Carras served as co-head of HFF's Washington, DC office from 2011 to 2019 and she joined JLL as part of JLL's 2019 acquisition of HFF. Prior to HFF, she was a principal and managing director at Sonnenblick Goldman where she served on the operating committee and headed offices in Washington, DC and Tampa, FL. Earlier in her career, she was with the Real Estate Finance

Division of Chase Manhattan Bank. Ms. Carras received a BA, magna cum laude with departmental honors, from Lafayette College and a Diploma in Real Estate Analysis and Appraisal from New York University. She is a trustee emerita of Lafayette College and previously chaired the Development and Alumni Relations Committee, served on the Executive Committee and was a member of the search committee for Lafayette's 16th president. Together with a fellow trustee, Ms. Carras started the First Women of Lafayette Scholarship Fund. Ms. Carras is a past chair of the board of trustees of the McLean School of Maryland. She is active in the Urban Land Institute serving on the UDMUC Blue Council and on the Washington Full Member Engagement Committee. She is a past recipient of the Greater Washington Commercial Association of Realtors Top Financing Award and Top Sales Award for the Washington, DC Metro and has been recognized by Real Estate Forum as a Women of Influence, by Bisnow as a Women of Influence in Commercial Real Estate and by Connect Media's Women in Real Estate. Ms. Carras is a valuable member of our board of directors because of her significant experience in the real estate industry.

Richard I. Gilchrist has been a director of the Company since July 2016. He currently is Senior Advisor for acquisitions and investments at The Irvine Company, a privately-held real estate investment company, a position he has held since July 2011 after having served as President of its Investment Properties Group from 2006 to 2011. He served as President and Co-Chief Executive Officer and on the board of directors of Maguire Properties, Inc., a publicly-held REIT, from 2002 to 2006. From 1997 to 2001, Mr. Gilchrist served as Chief Executive Officer, President and member of the board of directors of Commonwealth Atlantic Properties, a privately-held REIT. From 1995 to 1997, he served as the Co-Chairman and Managing Partner of Commonwealth Partners, a real estate company he co-founded. He currently serves on the board of directors of two publicly-traded REITs, Spirit Realty Capital, Inc. (NYSE: SRC) and Ventas, Inc. (NYSE: VTR). He serves as Chairman of the Board and on the compensation committee of Spirit Realty Capital, Inc. and Chairman of both the compensation and investment committee of Ventas, Inc. He has previously served as a director of BioMed Realty Trust, Inc. (NYSE: BMR) from 2007 to 2014, Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. from 2008 to 2011, and TIER REIT, Inc. (NYSE: TIER) from 2013 to 2019, and as Chairman from 2016 to 2019 until TIER REIT, Inc. was acquired by Cousins Properties Inc. (NYSE: CUZ). Mr. Gilchrist is a member of the advisory board of Preferred Office Growth Fund, a private company. Mr. Gilchrist is a member emeritus of the Whittier College Board of Trustees and served as its Chairman from 2003 to 2011 where he received his BA in 1968. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the University of California, Los Angeles Law School, where he earned a JD in 1971. Mr. Gilchrist is a valuable member of our board of directors and has a unique insight into our investment activities because of his extensive experience in the real estate industry, including having served as an executive officer of several REITs, his knowledge and experience in internal and external risk oversight, and his experience as a member of the board of directors of three public REITs.

Field Griffith has been a director of the Company since July 2016. He also currently serves as a non-executive director on the board of The Forest Company Limited and as a director for the Prime Property Fund LLC and the board of Tedford Housing, Inc., a non-profit entity focused on homelessness-related services. Mr. Griffith was most recently employed full time as the Director of Real Assets Investments for the Virginia Retirement System from 2004 to 2016 where he was responsible for managing all aspects of the System's global real estate, infrastructure and natural resource portfolios. The global real estate portfolio consisted of publicly- and privately-traded equity and debt investments in the form of separate accounts, joint ventures, closed-end funds and open-end funds. Mr. Griffith was also a member of the management committee of the Virginia Retirement System and was directly involved in the pension fund's asset allocation and investment management process. From 1999 to 2004, he was a senior executive at Gemini Rosemont Commercial Real Estate and was engaged in real estate portfolio management activities for the private real investment group. From 1985 to 1999, Mr. Griffith was employed in the real estate investment group for UNUM Life Insurance Company engaged in mortgage and equity underwriting, structuring, property acquisitions and asset management oversight, culminating in his role as portfolio manager of the commercial real estate equity group. From 1983 to 1985, he worked in the real estate investment group at Phoenix Home Life Insurance Company. Mr. Griffith is a Chartered Financial Analyst and received a B.A. from Beloit College and an M.B.A. from the University of Washington. From 2007 to 2013, he

served as a board member of the Pension Real Estate Association. Mr. Griffith is a valuable member of our board of directors because of his extensive experience with real estate investments.

Edward Lewis has been a director of the Company since July 2016. From 2000 until February 2017, he was Senior Advisor to Solera Capital, a private equity firm. In 1995, Mr. Lewis co-founded Latina Magazine, recognizing the significant opportunity to create the first lifestyle magazine to exclusively address the interests of bicultural Latin women in the U.S. In 1969, he co-founded Essence Communications Partners, a multimedia company targeting African-American women, serving as CEO, publisher and Chairman for 35 years. Previously, he served on the boards of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Inc. (NYSE: GAP), the Apollo Theater Foundation, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the Economic Club of New York. He also served as chairman of the Magazine Publishers of America from 1997 to 1999, becoming the first African-American to hold this position in the 75-year history of the organization. In 2014, Mr. Lewis was inducted into the Advertising Hall of Fame of the American Advertising Federation and received its distinguished David Bell Award for Industry Service. He received a BA and MA in Political Science and International Affairs from the University of New Mexico. Mr. Lewis is a valuable member of our board of directors because of his experience as founder and chairman of Essence Communications, as well as the skills he gained during his active board service to a number of diverse organizations.

Although most of the services provided to us by the individuals who are executive officers are in their respective roles as executive officers of the Adviser, they have certain duties as executive officers of our company arising from Maryland law, our charter and our bylaws. These duties include executing contracts and other instruments in our name and on our behalf and such other duties as may be prescribed by our board of directors from time to time.

Our executive officers will act as our agents, execute contracts and other instruments in our name and on our behalf, and in general perform all duties incident to their offices and such other duties as may be prescribed by our board of directors from time to time. Our officers will devote such portion of their time to our affairs as is required for the performance of their duties, but they are not required to devote all of their time to us.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our entire board of directors is responsible for supervising our business. However, pursuant to our charter, our board of directors may delegate some of its powers to one or more committees as deemed appropriate by the board of directors, provided that each committee consists of at least a majority of independent directors. Members of each of the committees discussed below are appointed by our board of directors.

Audit Committee. Our board of directors has established an audit committee, which consists of Messrs. Beier, Gilchrist and Lewis. Mr. Beier serves as the chairperson of the audit committee and qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as that term is defined by the SEC. The SEC has determined that the audit committee financial expert designation does not impose on a person with that designation any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than the duties, obligations or liability imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee of the board of directors in the absence of such designation. The audit committee assists the board of directors in overseeing:

- our accounting and financial reporting processes,
- the integrity and audits of our financial statements,
- our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements,
- the qualifications and independence of our independent auditors and
- the performance of our internal and independent auditors.

In addition, the audit committee selects the independent auditors to audit our annual financial statements and reviews with the independent auditors the plans and results of the audit engagement. The audit committee also approves the audit and non-audit services provided by the independent public accountants and the fees we pay for these services.

The audit committee has adopted procedures for the processing of complaints relating to accounting, internal control and auditing matters. The audit committee oversees the review and handling of any complaints submitted pursuant to the forgoing procedures and of any whistleblower complaints subject to Section 21F of the Exchange Act.

Affiliate Transaction Committee. The affiliate transaction committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Beier, Gilchrist, Griffith and Lewis. Mr. Gilchrist serves as the chairperson of the affiliate transaction committee. The primary purpose of the affiliate transaction committee is to review transactions between us and Blackstone or its affiliates (including the Adviser) or with related persons and to determine if the resolution of the conflict of interest is fair and reasonable to us and our stockholders. However, we cannot assure you that this committee will successfully eliminate the conflicts of interest that will exist between us and Blackstone, or reduce the risks related thereto.

The affiliate transaction committee is responsible for reviewing and approving the terms of all transactions between us and Blackstone or its affiliates (including the Adviser) or any member of our board of directors, including (when applicable) the economic, structural and other terms of all acquisitions and dispositions. Generally, we may enter into transactions with Blackstone, the Adviser, our directors, and their respective affiliates only if a majority of our board of directors, and a majority of the affiliate transaction committee (which is comprised of each of our independent directors), not otherwise interested in the transaction approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties. The affiliate transaction committee is also responsible for reviewing the Adviser's performance and the fees and expenses paid by us to the Adviser and any of its affiliates. See “—The Advisory Agreement—Management Fee, Performance Participation and Expense Reimbursement.”

Compensation Committee. The compensation committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Beier, Griffith and Lewis. Mr. Griffith serves as the committee's chairperson. The primary purpose of the compensation committee is to oversee our compensation programs. The committee reviews the compensation and benefits paid by us to our directors and, in the event we hire employees, the compensation paid to our executive officers as well as any employment, severance and termination agreements or arrangements made with any executive officer and, if required, produces the report to be included in our annual proxy statement. We are externally managed by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement.

The compensation committee may, in its discretion, delegate all or a portion of its duties and responsibilities to a subcommittee of the committee. In particular, the committee may delegate the approval of certain transactions to a subcommittee consisting solely of members of the compensation committee who are (i) “Non-Employee Directors” for the purposes of Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act, and (ii) “outside directors” for the purposes of Section 162(m) of the Code.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Gilchrist, Griffith and Lewis. Mr. Lewis serves as the chairperson of the nominating and corporate governance committee. This committee:

- assists our board of directors in identifying individuals qualified to become members of our board of directors;
- recommends candidates to our board of directors to fill vacancies on the board;
- recommends committee assignments for directors to the full board;

- periodically assesses the performance of our board of directors;
- reviews and recommends appropriate corporate governance policies and procedures to our board of directors; and
- reviews and monitors our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and any other corporate governance policies and procedures we may have from time to time.

Corporate Governance

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees (if any), and to all of the officers and employees of the Adviser, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, as it relates to those also covered by Blackstone's code of conduct, operates in conjunction with, and in addition to, Blackstone's code of conduct. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is designed to comply with SEC regulations relating to codes of conduct and ethics.

Corporate Governance Guidelines. We have also adopted corporate governance guidelines to advance the functioning of our board of directors and its committees and to set forth our board of directors' expectations as to how it and they should perform its and their respective functions.

Compensation of Directors

We compensate each of our non-employee directors who are not affiliated with the Adviser or Blackstone with an annual retainer of \$165,000, plus an additional retainer of \$10,000 to each chairperson of our committees, other than the audit committee. The audit committee chairperson will receive an additional retainer of \$15,000. On an annual basis, \$100,000 is paid in the form of an annual grant of restricted stock based on the then-current per share transaction price of our Class I shares at the time of grant and the remaining amount is paid in cash. Restricted stock grants will generally vest one year from the date of grant. We do not intend to pay our directors additional fees for attending board meetings, but we intend to reimburse each of our directors for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending board and committee meetings (including, but not limited to, airfare, hotel and food). Our directors who are affiliated with the Adviser or Blackstone will not receive additional compensation for serving on the board of directors or committees thereof.

The following table sets forth the compensation earned by or paid to our directors for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020:

<u>Name⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)</u>	<u>Stock Awards (\$)⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
Frank Cohen	—	—	—
A.J. Agarwal	—	—	—
Wesley LePatner	—	—	—
Raymond J. Beier	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$180,000
Richard I. Gilchrist	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$175,000
Field Griffith	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$175,000
Edward Lewis	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$175,000

(1) The table does not include Brian Kim or Susan Carras, who were each appointed as directors effective January 15, 2021.

(2) Represents the aggregate grant date fair value of awards of restricted shares of Class I common stock calculated under the Financial Accounting Standard Board's Accounting Codification Topic 718 without taking into account estimated forfeitures. The number of shares awarded to each of our independent directors was 9,304,836, which was determined by dividing \$100,000 by the then-current NAV of our Class I shares at the time of grant in August 2020. Such shares vest in August 2021.

Executive Compensation

We are externally managed and, as of December 31, 2020, have no employees other than the employees that are employed in connection by our portfolio entity acquired in with the Simply Storage Acquisition, and none of whom are executive officers of the Company. Our executive officers serve as officers of the Adviser and are employees of the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates. Our Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser is responsible for managing our investment activities, as such our executive officers do not receive any cash compensation from us or any of our subsidiaries for serving as our executive officers but, instead, receive compensation from the Adviser. In addition, we do not reimburse the Adviser for compensation it pays to our executive officers. The Advisory Agreement does not require our executive officers to dedicate a specific amount of time to fulfilling the Adviser's obligations to us under the Advisory Agreement. Accordingly, the Adviser has informed us that it cannot identify the portion of the compensation it awards to our executive officers that relates solely to such executives' services to us, as the Adviser does not compensate its employees specifically for such services. Furthermore, we do not have employment agreements with our executive officers, we do not provide pension or retirement benefits, perquisites or other personal benefits to our executive officers, our executive officers have not received any nonqualified deferred compensation and we do not have arrangements to make payments to our executive officers upon their termination or in the event of a change in control of us.

Although we do not pay our executive officers any cash compensation, we pay the Adviser the fees described under the heading "—The Advisory Agreement."

The Adviser and Blackstone

We are externally managed by our adviser, BX REIT Advisors L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company. The Adviser is an affiliate of Blackstone Real Estate, our sponsor.

Blackstone is a leading* global investment manager with total assets under management of \$584 billion. Blackstone's alternative asset management businesses include investment vehicles focused on private equity, real estate, insurance, hedge fund solutions, non-investment grade credit, secondary private equity funds of funds and multi-asset class strategies. Blackstone also provides capital markets services.

Blackstone Real Estate was founded in 1991 and is one of the largest real estate investment managers in the world, with \$174 billion of investor capital under management as of September 30, 2020, representing approximately \$341 billion of debt and equity as of September 30, 2020. Blackstone Real Estate operates as one globally integrated business with 594 employees and investments in North America, Europe, Asia and Latin America. In the United States, Blackstone Real Estate is one of the largest owners of multifamily, office, hospitality and retail assets, and has been one of the most active investors in industrial properties over the past five years. Our objective is to bring Blackstone's leading institutional-quality real estate investment platform to income-focused investors. During the ten year period ended December 31, 2019, the sponsor sponsored two public real estate programs other than us, consisting of one New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") listed public REIT, and one registered investment company master-feeder complex. Neither of these two prior public programs sponsored by the sponsor included a date or time period in its offering materials at which the program might be liquidated. See "Investment Objectives and Strategies—Potential Competitive Strengths."

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has contractual and fiduciary responsibilities to us and our stockholders and is responsible for sourcing, evaluating and monitoring our investment opportunities and making decisions related to the acquisition, management, financing and disposition of our assets, in accordance with our investment objectives, guidelines, policies and limitations, subject to oversight by our board of directors. We or the Adviser may retain other service providers in connection with our operations, including, without limitation, administration, legal and accounting support. The Adviser will leverage the global resources of Blackstone Real Estate to achieve our investment goals and objectives.

* See *INREV Survey*, June 2020.

Significant investment opportunities are generally approved by the Investment Committee. Smaller property acquisitions are reviewed by a subset of the Investment Committee. The high level of interaction between the Investment Committee and investment professionals from the inception of a transaction to closing helps identify potential issues early and enables the team to more effectively streamline resources and workflows. The Investment Committee process emphasizes a consensus-based approach to decision making among the members. The Investment Committee discussions are led by Jonathan Gray and Kenneth Caplan, Blackstone's President and Chief Operating Officer and Blackstone Real Estate's Global Co-Head, respectively. The Investment Committee includes all other Senior Managing Directors in Blackstone Real Estate, as well as senior executives of Blackstone, including Steve Schwarzman and Tony James, Blackstone's CEO and its Executive Vice Chairman, respectively. The Senior Managing Directors in Blackstone Real Estate who are members of the Investment Committee are as follows:

Name	Position
Kenneth Caplan	Senior Managing Director and Global Co-Head of Blackstone Real Estate
Kathleen McCarthy	Senior Managing Director and Global Co-Head of Blackstone Real Estate
Frank Cohen	Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Core+ Real Estate
A.J. Agarwal	Senior Managing Director and Head of U.S. Core+ Real Estate
Wesley LePatner	Senior Managing Director and Global Chief Operating Officer of Core+ Real Estate
Brian Kim	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate
Robert Harper	Senior Managing Director and Head of U.S. Asset Management of Blackstone Real Estate
Nadeem Meghji	Senior Managing Director and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Americas
Jonathan Pollack	Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies
Giovanni Cutaia	Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Asset Management of Blackstone Real Estate
Samir Amichi	Senior Managing Director and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Europe Acquisitions
Tyler Henritze	Senior Managing Director and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Americas Acquisitions
Christopher Heady	Senior Managing Director and Chairman of Asia Pacific and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Asia
Alexandra Hill	Senior Managing Director and Head of Real Estate Business Development for the Americas
Timothy Johnson	Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Originations of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies
Lama Kanazeh	Senior Managing Director and Head of Real Estate Business Development in Europe
Farhad Karim	Senior Managing Director, Global General Counsel of Blackstone Real Estate and Chief Operating Officer of Blackstone Real Estate Europe
Katherine Keenan	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies
Daisuke Kitta	Senior Managing Director, Head of Blackstone Japan and Head of Real Estate Japan
Michael Lascher	Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Real Estate Debt Capital Markets
David Levine	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate
David McClure	Senior Managing Director and Head of Asset Management for Asia Pacific
Alan Miyasaki	Senior Managing Director and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Asia Acquisitions
Asheesh Mohta	Senior Managing Director and Head of Blackstone Real Estate India Acquisitions
Anthony Myers	Senior Managing Director and the Chairman of Blackstone Real Estate Europe
Michael Nash	Senior Managing Director and Co-Founder and Chairman of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Brett Newman	Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Real Estate Institutional Client Solutions
Tuhin Parikh	Senior Managing Director and Head of Real Estate India
Stephen Plavin	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies
James Seppala	Senior Managing Director and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Europe
Adam Shah	Senior Managing Director and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Asset Management for Europe
William Skinner	Senior Managing Director and Global Chief Operating Officer of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies
William J. Stein	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate
Michael Swank	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate
Christopher Tynan	Senior Managing Director and Head of Real Estate Australia
Tim Wang	Senior Managing Director and Head of Real Estate China
Jacob Werner	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate
Michael Wiebolt	Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies

For information concerning the background of Mr. Cohen, Mr. Agarwal, Mr. Harper, Mr. Kim and Mrs. LePatner, see “—Directors and Executive Officers” above. Information concerning the background of the remainder of the individuals named in the chart above is set forth below.

Kenneth A. Caplan is a Senior Managing Director and Global Co-Head of Blackstone Real Estate. Mr. Caplan most recently served as Global Chief Investment Officer of Blackstone Real Estate and prior to that as Head of Real Estate Europe. Since joining Blackstone in 1997, Mr. Caplan has been involved in over \$100 billion of real estate acquisitions and initiatives in the United States, Europe and Asia. These include major acquisitions such as Equity Office Properties, Hilton Hotels, Logicator and GE Real Estate. Before joining Blackstone, he was at Lazard Frères & Co. in the real estate investment banking group. Mr. Caplan received an AB in Economics from Harvard College, where he graduated magna cum laude, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was a John Harvard Scholar. He currently serves on the Board of Trustees of Invitation Homes and Prep for Prep.

Kathleen McCarthy is a Senior Managing Director and Global Co-Head of Blackstone Real Estate. Ms. McCarthy previously served as Global Chief Operating Officer of Blackstone Real Estate, where she was responsible for its day-to-day operations with a particular focus on its investors, capital raising and business development efforts across new investment products. Before joining Blackstone in 2010, Ms. McCarthy worked at Goldman Sachs, where she was a Vice President focused on investments for the Real Estate Principal Investment Area. Ms. McCarthy began her career at Goldman Sachs in the Mergers & Acquisitions Group. Ms. McCarthy received a BA with Distinction from Yale University. Ms. McCarthy serves on the boards of City Harvest, the Real Estate Roundtable, the PREA Foundation and the Blackstone Charitable Foundation.

Nadeem Meghji is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate Group and Head of Real Estate Americas, based in New York. Mr. Meghji has played a leadership role in Blackstone’s investment activity in the US, including the acquisition of Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, Biomed Realty Trust, and Brixmor Property Group. Before joining Blackstone in 2008, Mr. Meghji worked as an associate at the Lionstone Group. Mr. Meghji received a BS in Electrical Engineering from Columbia University, where he graduated summa cum laude. He received a JD from Harvard Law School and an MBA from Harvard Business School. Mr. Meghji serves as a board member for the Lupus Research Alliance and is the Co-Chair of the annual Rally Against Lupus fundraiser. Mr. Meghji was named a World Economic Forum Young Global Leader in 2018.

Jonathan Pollack is a Senior Managing Director and Global Head of the Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies group and is based in New York. Since joining Blackstone in 2015, Mr. Pollack has been responsible for

overseeing our real estate debt investment strategy. He is also a member of the firm's real estate investment committee, and serves on the board of Blackstone Mortgage Trust. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Pollack was a Managing Director and Global Head of Commercial Real Estate, as well as Head of Risk for Structured Finance, at Deutsche Bank. Mr. Pollack joined Deutsche Bank in 1999 from Nomura Group. Mr. Pollack received a BA in Economics from Northwestern University. He currently serves on the Board of Trustees of the East Harlem Tutorial Program.

Giovanni Cutaia is a Senior Managing Director and Head of Global Asset Management in Blackstone Real Estate. Prior to joining Blackstone in 2014, Mr. Cutaia was at Lone Star Funds where he was a Senior Managing Director and Co-Head of Commercial Real Estate Investments Americas. Prior to Lone Star, Mr. Cutaia spent over 12 years at Goldman Sachs in its Real Estate Principal Investments Area as a Managing Director in its New York and London offices. Mr. Cutaia received a BA from Colgate University and an MBA from the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College.

Samir Amichi is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate Group and the Head of Real Estate Europe Acquisitions, based in London. Since joining Blackstone in 2011, Mr. Amichi has been involved in a number of Blackstone's investments in Europe, including OfficeFirst, the Banco Popular portfolio, Testa Residencial and the GE European portfolio. Previously, Mr. Amichi spent seven years in Goldman Sachs International's real estate private equity group focused on equity and debt investment opportunities in Europe and two years at The Richemont Group overseeing the set-up and growth of its global real estate investment business. Mr. Amichi received an MS in Management from the HEC business school in Paris, where he majored in Economics.

Tyler Henritze is a Senior Managing Director in Blackstone Real Estate and the Head of Acquisitions Americas based in New York. Since joining Blackstone in 2004, Mr. Henritze has been involved in approximately \$100 billion of real estate investments across all property types. Notable transactions include the acquisition of Gramercy Capital, International Market Center, GE Capital's real estate business, Strategic Hotels, Motel 6, The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas, Extended Stay America, Equity Office Properties, CarrAmerica. Mr. Henritze currently serves as a board member of The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas and is a former board member of Hilton Worldwide, Park Hotels and La Quinta. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Henritze worked at Merrill Lynch, where he was an Analyst in the Real Estate Investment Banking group. Mr. Henritze received a BS in Commerce from The McIntire School at the University of Virginia where he graduated with distinction. He also helped found and serves on the investment community board of CityYear New York.

Christopher Heady is a Senior Managing Director, the Chairman of Asia Pacific and Head of Blackstone Real Estate Asia. Mr. Heady is based in Hong Kong and is responsible for the day-to-day management of Blackstone Real Estate's investment activities and personnel in Asia. Mr. Heady joined Blackstone in 2000 and has been involved in a variety of real estate acquisitions and initiatives in the U.S., Europe and Asia. Since 2007, Mr. Heady has played a key role in Blackstone Real Estate's Asia expansion, including establishing teams and executing investments in Greater China, India, Singapore, Japan and Australia. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Heady was with Morgan Stanley in London and New York, where he was involved in real estate private equity. Mr. Heady received a AB in Public Policy from the University of Chicago, where he graduated with honors. He currently serves on the board of ANREV, Embassy Office Parks and 151 Property Group.

Alexandra Hill is a Senior Managing Director and the Head of Real Estate Business Development for the Americas, based in New York. Since joining Blackstone, Ms. Hill has focused her efforts on raising capital for Blackstone's private investment funds, with a primary focus on Blackstone's real estate efforts. Before joining Blackstone in 2008, Ms. Hill was Vice President of Investor Relations at Colony Capital, a real estate investment manager. Prior to joining Colony, Ms. Hill worked at the law firm of Clifford Chance as a member of the corporate mergers and acquisition department. Ms. Hill received a BA from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and a JD with honors from the George Washington University School of Law.

Timothy Johnson is a Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies and the Global Head of Originations for Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies, based in New York. Mr. Johnson is involved in sourcing, underwriting, negotiating and structuring debt investments across all asset types and geographies. Before joining Blackstone in 2011, Mr. Johnson was a co-founder of BroadPeak Funding, a boutique commercial real estate finance company based in Los Angeles. Prior to founding BroadPeak, Mr. Johnson was a Vice President in the Lehman Brothers Global Commercial Real Estate Group where he worked from 2002 to 2008. Mr. Johnson received a BA in Mathematics from the College of the Holy Cross where he graduated cum laude.

Lama Kanazeh is a Senior Managing Director and the Head of Real Estate Business Development in Europe, based in London. Ms. Kanazeh manages Blackstone Real Estate's capital raising, investor relations and new business development initiatives in Europe and the Middle East. Before joining Blackstone in 2008, Ms. Kanazeh spent four years at Credit Suisse in their Investment Banking and Leveraged Finance Divisions. Ms. Kanazeh received a BA in Economics and Political Science from Columbia University.

Farhad Karim is a Senior Managing Director, Global General Counsel of Blackstone Real Estate, and Chief Operating Officer of Blackstone Real Estate Europe, based in London. Mr. Karim is responsible for the oversight and coordination of all legal affairs relating to Blackstone Real Estate's global business. Since joining Blackstone in 2011, Mr. Karim has also been involved in a number of real estate acquisitions, dispositions, financing, and other initiatives throughout Europe. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Karim was a partner at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP where he worked on a variety of real estate transactions in Asia, Europe, and North America. Mr. Karim received a BA (Honours) from McGill University and a Masters in International Affairs and JD from Columbia University.

Katherine Keenan is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate Debt Strategies group at Blackstone and President of Blackstone Mortgage Trust (NYSE: BXMT). As President of BXMT, Ms. Keenan focuses on the REIT's investments, operations and strategy. Ms. Keenan also originates loans and other investments for BXMT as well as for other investment vehicles managed by Blackstone's Real Estate Debt Strategies Group. Before joining Blackstone in 2012, Ms. Keenan was a Vice President at G2 Investment Group, focusing on real estate and private equity investment activities. Prior to that, she worked at Lubert-Adler Real Estate Funds and in the Real Estate Investment Banking Group at Lehman Brothers. She sits on the Advisory Board of NYPEN Real Estate and is a member of WX. Ms. Keenan graduated cum laude with an A.B. in History from Harvard College.

Daisuke Kitta is the Head of Blackstone Japan, Head of Real Estate Japan and is a Senior Managing Director at Blackstone based in Tokyo. Mr. Kitta is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Real Estate group's investment activities in Japan as well as all business and administrative functions for the office. Since joining Blackstone in 2008, Mr. Kitta has been involved in analyzing various real estate investment opportunities in Japan. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Kitta worked at Deutsche Bank, where he was responsible for originating and executing real estate transactions in Japan. Mr. Kitta received a degree in Economics from Nihon University and also graduated with a B.S. from the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University.

Michael Lascher is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate group and the Global Head of Real Estate Debt Capital Markets. Mr. Lascher oversees the financing of all of Blackstone's real estate investments, and since joining the firm in 2012, has been involved in over \$240 billion of asset, stock and portfolio-level financings. He is also involved in obtaining fund-level leverage utilized by Blackstone's real estate investment vehicles. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Lascher was a Managing Director with the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy estate where he asset managed a portfolio of real estate investments. From 2004 until the company's bankruptcy, Mr. Lascher was a member of Lehman's Global Real Estate Group where he focused on the origination, structuring and closing of CMBS financings. He previously was an associate in the real estate group of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. Mr. Lascher received a BA in History and Communications from The University of Pennsylvania and a JD from the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law.

Andrew Lax is a Senior Managing Director and the Head of Blackstone Real Estate Asset Management for Europe, based in London. Since joining Blackstone in 2002, Mr. Lax has worked in both Blackstone's New York and London offices and been involved in investments across all property types, including IndCor Properties, Logicon, Multi Corporation and Office First. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Lax worked for TD Securities' real estate group. Mr. Lax received a BComm from the University of British Columbia, where he graduated with honors. Mr. Lax currently serves as chairman of Sponda and The Office Group.

David Levine is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate group. Mr. Levine currently focuses on new investment opportunities in the industrial/logistics and office sectors. Since joining Blackstone in 2010, Mr. Levine has been involved in analyzing real estate investments in several property sectors and has worked on various transactions, including the creation and sale of Blackstone's 117 million square foot industrial platform, IndCor Properties. Mr. Levine currently oversees Blackstone's U.S. and Canadian logistics portfolio which spans more than 400 million square feet. Mr. Levine has been involved in the acquisition of GLP's 179 million square foot U.S. Portfolio, BioMed Realty Trust, Gramercy Property Trust, Apple REIT 6, Motel 6, Pure Industrial and the IPO of Extended Stay Hotels. Mr. Levine graduated from Northwestern University, where he received a BA in Economics.

David McClure is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate Group and the Head of Asset Management for Asia Pacific, based in Hong Kong. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. McClure was a Vice President at Silverpeak Real Estate, where he focused on asset management activities in the United Kingdom and France. Mr. McClure received an Honours Degree in Law from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland and is also a qualified accountant with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales.

Alan Miyasaki is a Senior Managing Director and the Head of Blackstone Real Estate Asia Acquisitions, based in Singapore. Mr. Miyasaki is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Blackstone Real Estate's investment activities in Asia. Since joining Blackstone in 2001, Mr. Miyasaki has been involved in a variety of real estate transactions in both the United States and Asia. Since 2007, Mr. Miyasaki has played a key role in building Blackstone Real Estate's business in Asia, including executing investments in Greater China, India, Singapore, Japan and Australia. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Miyasaki was with Starwood Capital Group, where he worked in acquisitions. Mr. Miyasaki received a BS in Economics from The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated cum laude. He currently serves on the board of the Singapore American School Foundation, K Raheja Corp Investment Managers LLP (manager of the Mindspace Business Parks REIT) and 151 Property Group.

Asheesh Mohta is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate group and the Head of Real Estate India Acquisitions based in Mumbai. Since joining Blackstone in 2007, Mr. Mohta has been involved in analyzing real estate investments across the residential, commercial, and hospitality sectors. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Mohta worked as Assistant Vice President with the real estate arm of The Chatterjee Group, one of the first private equity investors in India. He was responsible for the treasury and resource raising functions for the group across a pan-Indian portfolio of properties. Mr. Mohta received a Bachelor's of Commerce (honours) degree from the University of Calcutta and an MBA from the Indian School of Business.

Anthony Myers is a Senior Managing Director and the Chairman of Blackstone Real Estate Europe, based in London. Since joining Blackstone in 2001, Mr. Myers has been involved in a number of real estate investments, both in Europe and in the US and was previously the Head of Blackstone Real Estate Europe. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Myers was Executive Vice President and COO at Balfour Holdings, Inc., a residential and commercial land development company acquired by affiliates of Blackstone in 1997. Before joining Balfour, Mr. Myers was an Associate Director in the Bear Stearns Real Estate group. Mr. Myers received a BSc (Honors) in Civil Engineering from the University of Cape Town and an MBA from Columbia University.

Michael Nash is a Senior Managing Director of Blackstone and Co-Founder and Chairman of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies. Mr. Nash is a member of the Real Estate Investment Committee for both Blackstone Real

Estate Debt Strategies and Blackstone Real Estate Advisors. He is also Executive Chairman of Blackstone Mortgage Trust, Inc. (NYSE: BXMT), and is the Chairman of the Board of the Blackstone Real Estate Income Funds, which is a complex of registered closed-end funds. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Nash was with Merrill Lynch from 1997 to 2007 where he led the firm's Real Estate Principal Investment Group—Americas. Prior to 1997, Mr. Nash held various positions with Barclays Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia and Deloitte Haskins & Sells. Mr. Nash received a BS in Accounting from State University of New York at Albany, as well as an MBA in Finance from the Stern School of Business at New York University.

Brett Newman is a Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Real Estate Institutional Client Solutions. Since joining Blackstone in 2007, Mr. Newman has performed various roles across the firm, including in the Corporate Development Group where he executed acquisitions, joint ventures and partnerships on behalf of Blackstone. As a member of Blackstone's M&A investment banking business, Mr. Newman also advised a wide range of clients on numerous transactions in the financial services industry. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Newman provided M&A consulting services at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Newman received a BSBA in finance and accounting from Bowling Green State University and an MBA with high honors from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business.

Tuhin Parikh is a Senior Managing Director in Blackstone Real Estate based in Mumbai, and has oversight responsibilities for Blackstone Real Estate operations in India. Since joining Blackstone in 2007, Mr. Parikh has been involved in identifying and evaluating Indian real estate in several sectors, and recently completed three significant transactions in India, including the acquisition of a 12.9 million square foot business park development, the acquisition of a 1.9 million square foot office park in Pune, and the acquisition of a 50% interest in Embassy Holding Company, which owns 20.9 million square feet across three Class A office parks in India. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Parikh was the CFO and subsequently CEO of TCG Urban Infrastructure Holdings Ltd., a national level office developer and asset owner in India. Mr. Parikh received a Bachelor in Accountancy from Mumbai University and an MBA from Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad).

Stephen Plavin is a Senior Managing Director in Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies and Chief Executive Officer of Blackstone Mortgage Trust, Inc. (NYSE: BXMT). Mr. Plavin is a member of the Investment Committee for both Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies and Blackstone Real Estate Advisors. He is based in New York. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Plavin was Chief Executive Officer of Capital Trust, Inc. and CT Investment Management Co., LLC, a commercial real estate debt investment manager and rated special servicer that was wholly owned by Capital Trust and acquired by Blackstone in December 2012. Prior to joining Capital Trust in 1998, Mr. Plavin was co-head of Global Real Estate for The Chase Manhattan Bank and Chase Securities Inc. Mr. Plavin received a BA from Tufts University and an MBA from the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University.

James Seppala is a Senior Managing Director in Blackstone Real Estate and the Head of Blackstone Real Estate Europe, based in London. Since joining Blackstone in 2011, Mr. Seppala has been involved in a number of Blackstone's investments across Europe, including Logisor, OfficeFirst, Sponda and Mileway. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Seppala was a Vice President at Goldman Sachs & Co, where he spent 10 years focused on equity and debt investment opportunities in Europe and the U.S. on behalf of Goldman Sachs's real estate private equity group. Mr. Seppala graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College in 2001. Mr. Seppala currently serves as Chairman of Sponda, is on the board of The Office Group, and chairs the European Advisory Board of the Zell/Lurie Real Estate Center at the Wharton School.

Adam Shah is a Senior Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of Real Estate Asset Management for Europe. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Shah was a Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of Europe at Starwood Capital Group, where he most recently led asset management activities across Europe and was a member of the European Investment Committee. Mr. Shah received both a BSc. with honours and a MSc. in Engineering from Queen's University at Kingston, Canada and an MBA from the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College.

William Skinner is a Senior Managing Director and Global Chief Operating Officer of Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies. Since joining Blackstone in 2013, Mr. Skinner has been involved in over \$100 billion of real estate transactions including the financing of Invitation Homes, Logicon, Indcor, GE Real Estate, Office First, Equity Office Properties, Sponda, Brixmor, BRE Select and Hilton. Mr. Skinner has previously worked for Blackstone in London where he served as Head of European Capital Markets. Prior to joining Blackstone, Mr. Skinner worked at Goldman Sachs where he was an Associate in the Real Estate Investment Banking Group. Mr. Skinner received a BA from Princeton University and a MBA from Wharton, where he graduated as a Palmer Scholar and received the Robert Linneman Memorial Fellowship and Jerome Freedman Memorial Award.

William J. Stein is a Senior Managing Director for Blackstone Real Estate. Since joining Blackstone in 1997, Mr. Stein has been involved in the direct asset management and asset management oversight of Blackstone's global real estate platform with over \$115 billion of investor capital under management. Blackstone's portfolio includes hotel, office, retail, industrial and residential properties in the U.S., Europe, Asia and Latin America. Mr. Stein currently serves on the boards of The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas, Edens Investment Trust and Invitation Homes and is a member of the University of Michigan Ross School of Business Advisory Board and the University of Michigan Real Estate Fund Advisory Board. Prior board memberships include Hilton Worldwide, Extended Stay America, La Quinta, Brixmor Property Group and the Blackstone Charitable Foundation. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Stein was a Vice President at Heitman Real Estate Advisors and JMB Realty Corp. Mr. Stein received a BBA from the University of Michigan and an MBA from the University of Chicago.

Michael Swank is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate Group based in London. Mr. Swank focuses on Blackstone's real estate acquisitions in Germany and the Nordics. Since joining Blackstone in 2010, Mr. Swank has been involved in a number of Blackstone's investments in Europe and the U.S., including Dream Global, Hembla (D. Carnegie), Obligo, Sponda, Hilton Worldwide, and Gecina. Mr. Swank graduated summa cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania, where he received a BS in Economics from the Wharton School.

Christopher J. Tynan is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate group and the Head of Real Estate Australia, is based in Sydney. Since joining Blackstone in 2016, Mr. Tynan has been involved in Blackstone's investments across Australia and New Zealand. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Tynan was a Managing Director with Morgan Stanley where he led real estate investing activities in Australasia for Morgan Stanley's real estate funds. Mr. Tynan received a Bachelor of Commerce (Merit) and a Bachelor of Laws from University of New South Wales. He currently serves on the Boards of 151 Property Group and La Trobe Financial Group.

Tim Wang is a Senior Managing Director and Head of Real Estate China at Blackstone. Mr. Wang is based in Hong Kong and is responsible for Blackstone's Real Estate investment in Greater China. Mr. Wang has over 20 years of working experience in the real estate industry. Mr. Wang joined Blackstone in 2010 and has been involved in evaluating real estate investments in China and managing the Greater China portfolio. Mr. Wang led the initiation, sale and restructuring of some of the key investments and projects in China including SCPG, Westlink and building up logistics portfolios in China. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Wang worked at Bank of America Merrill Lynch's Real Estate Principal Division in China. He was involved in acquisitions and asset management. Prior to that, Mr. Wang worked in various real estate development companies in China and Australia. Mr. Wang received a Master for International Business degree from Curtin University of Technology. He also has a Bachelor Degree in Economics from Zhejiang University in China. Mr. Wang is currently a Director of SCPG Group. He also serves as a member of the ICSC China leadership board and ULI Asia Pacific Executive Committee.

Jacob Werner is a Senior Managing Director in the Real Estate group and is based in New York. Since joining Blackstone in 2005, Mr. Werner has been involved in analyzing Blackstone's real estate investments in all property types and has worked on a variety of transactions, including BioMed Realty, Pure Industrial, Equity Office Properties, CarrAmerica, Trizec, 1140 Avenue of the Americas and the former New York Times Building

and the Willis Tower. Before joining Blackstone's Real Estate group, Mr. Werner was an analyst in Blackstone's Restructuring and Reorganization group where he assisted in advising on a variety of restructuring transactions, including Goodyear Tire & Rubber and General Motors Corporation. Mr. Werner received a BS from the McIntire School of Commerce at the University of Virginia where he graduated with distinction.

Michael Wiebolt is a Senior Managing Director in the Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies group, where he is involved in investments in liquid real estate debt. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Wiebolt was a Vice President at Goldman, Sachs & Co. While at Goldman, Sachs, Mr. Wiebolt was most recently responsible for trading high yield CMBS and CRE CDOs. Mr. Wiebolt holds a BA in History from Carleton College, where he graduated magna cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Wiebolt also received a Master's in Business Administration from the Columbia Graduate School of Business.

The Advisory Agreement

Our board of directors at all times has oversight and policy-making authority, including responsibility for governance, financial controls, compliance and disclosure with respect to our company and our Operating Partnership. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, our board of directors has delegated to the Adviser the authority to source, evaluate and monitor our investment opportunities and make decisions related to the acquisition, management, financing and disposition of our assets, in accordance with our investment objectives, guidelines, policies and limitations, subject to oversight by our board of directors. We believe that the Adviser currently has sufficient staff and resources so as to be capable of fulfilling the duties set forth in the Advisory Agreement.

Services

Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for, among other things:

- serving as an advisor to us and the Operating Partnership with respect to the establishment and periodic review of our investment guidelines and our and the Operating Partnership's investments, financing activities and operations;
- sourcing, evaluating and monitoring our and Operating Partnership's investment opportunities and executing the acquisition, management, financing and disposition of our and Operating Partnership's assets, in accordance with our investment guidelines, policies and objectives and limitations, subject to oversight by our board of directors;
- with respect to prospective acquisitions, purchases, sales, exchanges or other dispositions of investments, conducting negotiations on our and Operating Partnership's behalf with sellers, purchasers, and other counterparties and, if applicable, their respective agents, advisors and representatives, and determining the structure and terms of such transactions;
- providing us with portfolio management and other related services;
- serving as our advisor with respect to decisions regarding any of our financings, hedging activities or borrowings; and
- engaging and supervising, on our and Operating Partnership's behalf and at our and the Operating Partnership's expense, various service providers.

The above summary is provided to illustrate the material functions which the Adviser will perform for us and it is not intended to include all of the services which may be provided to us by the Adviser or third parties.

Term and Termination Rights

Our Advisory Agreement was most recently renewed on March 12, 2020 and has a one-year term expiring March 31, 2021, subject to renewals by our board of directors for an unlimited number of successive one-year

periods. Our independent directors will evaluate the performance of the Adviser before renewing the Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated:

- immediately by us (1) for “cause,” (2) upon the bankruptcy of the Adviser or (3) upon a material breach of the Advisory Agreement by the Adviser;
- upon 60 days’ written notice by us without cause or penalty upon the vote of a majority of our independent directors; or
- upon 60 days’ written notice by the Adviser.

“Cause” is defined in the Advisory Agreement to mean fraud, criminal conduct, willful misconduct or willful or negligent breach of fiduciary duty by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement.

In the event the Advisory Agreement is terminated, the Adviser will be entitled to receive its prorated management fee through the date of termination. In addition, upon the termination or expiration of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser will cooperate with us and take all reasonable steps requested to assist our board of directors in making an orderly transition of the advisory function.

Management Fee, Performance Participation and Expense Reimbursements

Management Fee. As compensation for its services provided pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, we pay the Adviser a management fee of 1.25% of NAV per annum payable monthly. Additionally, to the extent that our Operating Partnership issues Operating Partnership units to parties other than us, our Operating Partnership will pay the Adviser a management fee equal to 1.25% of the NAV of the Operating Partnership attributable to such Operating Partnership units not held by us per annum payable monthly. In calculating our management fee, we will use our NAV before giving effect to accruals for the management fee, performance participation allocation, stockholder servicing fees or distributions payable on our shares.

The management fee may be paid, at the Adviser’s election, in cash, Class I shares or Class I units of our Operating Partnership. The Advisor generally elects to receive Class I shares primarily for the Company’s cash management purposes and alignment of interest. Any repurchase requests by the Adviser will be consistent with the Adviser’s fiduciary duties to us and our stockholders.

Performance Participation. So long as the Advisory Agreement has not been terminated, the Special Limited Partner will hold a performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership that entitles it to receive an allocation from our Operating Partnership equal to 12.5% of the Total Return, subject to a 5% Hurdle Amount and a High Water Mark, with a Catch-Up (each term as defined under “Summary of our Operating Partnership Agreement—Special Limited Partner Interest”).

Expense Reimbursement. Under the Advisory Agreement, and subject to the limitations described below under “—Reimbursement by the Adviser,” our Adviser is entitled to reimbursement of all costs and expenses incurred by it or its affiliates on our behalf, provided that the Adviser is responsible for the expenses related to any and all personnel of the Adviser who provide investment advisory services to us pursuant to the Advisory Agreement (including, without limitation, each of our executive officers and any directors who are also directors, officers or employees of the Adviser or any of its affiliates), including, without limitation, salaries, bonus and other wages, payroll taxes and the cost of employee benefit plans of such personnel, and costs of insurance with respect to such personnel. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, costs eligible for reimbursement include for out-of-pocket costs and expenses the Adviser incurs in connection with the services it provides to us related to (1) legal, accounting, printing, mailing and subscription processing fees and other expenses attributable to our organization, preparation of the registration statement, registration and qualification of our common stock for sale with the SEC and in the various states and filing fees incurred by the Adviser (as described further below), (2) the actual cost of goods and services used by us and obtained from third parties, including fees paid to administrators, consultants, attorneys, technology providers and other services providers, and brokerage fees paid

in connection with the purchase and sale of investments and securities, (3) expenses of managing and operating our properties, whether payable to an affiliate or a non-affiliated person, and (4) out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the selection and acquisition of properties and real estate debt, whether or not such investments are acquired. Such out-of-pocket costs and expenses will include expenses relating to compliance-related matters and regulatory filings relating to our activities (including, without limitation, expenses relating to the preparation and filing of Form PF, Form ADV, reports to be filed with the CFTC, reports, disclosures, and/or other regulatory filings of the Adviser and its affiliates relating to our activities (including our pro rata share of the costs of the Adviser and its affiliates of regulatory expenses that relate to us and Other Blackstone Accounts)).

We reimburse the Adviser for any organization and offering expenses associated with this offering that it incurs on our behalf (including legal, accounting, printing, mailing, subscription processing and filing fees and expenses, reasonable bona fide due diligence expenses of participating broker-dealers supported by detailed and itemized invoices, costs in connection with preparing sales materials, design and website expenses, fees and expenses of our escrow agent and transfer agent, and expense reimbursements for actual costs incurred by employees of the Dealer Manager in the performance of wholesaling activities, but excluding upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and the stockholder servicing fee) as and when incurred. The Adviser currently pays wholesaling compensation expenses and certain related expenses of persons associated with the Dealer Manager without reimbursement from us. After the termination of the primary offering and again after termination of the offering under our distribution reinvestment plan, the Adviser has agreed to reimburse us to the extent that the organization and offering expenses that we incur exceed 15% of our gross proceeds from the applicable offering.

In connection with our initial public offering, the Adviser advanced all of our organization and offering expenses on our behalf through December 31, 2017. We began reimbursing the Adviser for all such advanced expenses ratably over the 60 months following December 31, 2017. Beginning January 1, 2018, we also began reimbursing the Adviser for any organization and offering expenses related to our initial public offering that it incurred on our behalf as and when incurred.

Reimbursement by the Adviser. The Adviser will reimburse us for any expenses that cause our Total Operating Expenses in any four consecutive fiscal quarters to exceed the greater of: (1) 2% of our Average Invested Assets or (2) 25% of our Net Income.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent that our Total Operating Expenses exceed these limits and the independent directors determine that the excess expenses were justified based on unusual and nonrecurring factors that they deem sufficient, the Adviser would not be required to reimburse us. Within 60 days after the end of any fiscal quarter for which our Total Operating Expenses for the four consecutive fiscal quarters then ended exceed these limits and our independent directors approve such excess amount, we will send our stockholders a written disclosure of such fact, or will include such information in our next quarterly report on Form 10-Q or in a current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC, together with an explanation of the factors our independent directors considered in arriving at the conclusion that such excess expenses were justified. In addition, our independent directors will review at least annually the total fees and expense reimbursements for operating expenses paid to the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner to determine if they are reasonable in light of our performance, our net assets and our net income and the fees and expenses of other comparable unaffiliated REITs. Each such determination will be recorded in the minutes of a meeting of the independent directors.

Independent Directors' Review of Compensation. Our independent directors evaluates at least annually whether the compensation that we contract to pay to the Adviser is reasonable in relation to the nature and quality of services performed and that such compensation is within the limits prescribed by our charter. Our independent directors will supervise the performance of the Adviser and the compensation we pay to it to determine that the provisions of the Advisory Agreement are being carried out. This evaluation is based on the factors set forth below, as well as any other factors deemed relevant by the independent directors:

- the amount of fees paid to the Adviser in relation to the size, composition and performance of our investments;

- the success of the Adviser in generating investments that meet our investment objectives;
- rates charged to other externally advised REITs and other similar investment entities by advisors performing similar services;
- additional revenues realized by the Adviser and its affiliates through their advisory relationship with us (including the performance participation allocation paid to the Special Limited Partner);
- the quality and extent of the services and advice furnished by the Adviser;
- the performance of the assets, including income, conservation or appreciation of capital, frequency of problem investments and competence in dealing with distress situations; and
- the quality of our portfolio in relationship to the investments generated by the Adviser for its own account.

In addition to the management fee, performance participation and expense reimbursements, we have agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Adviser and its affiliates performing services for us from specific claims and liabilities arising out of the performance of their obligations under the Advisory Agreement, subject to certain limitations. See “—Limited Liability and Indemnification of Directors, Officers, the Advisor and Other Agents” below.

Limited Liability and Indemnification of Directors, Officers, the Adviser and Other Agents

Our organizational documents generally limit the personal liability of our stockholders, directors and officers for monetary damages and require us to indemnify and advance expenses to our directors, officers and the Adviser and any of its affiliates acting as our agents subject to the limitations of the NASAA REIT Guidelines and Maryland law. Maryland law permits a corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment and which is material to the cause of action. The MGCL requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made or threatened to be made a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. The MGCL allows directors and officers to be indemnified against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred in connection with a proceeding unless the following can be established:

- an act or omission of the director or officer was material to the cause of action adjudicated in the proceeding, and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;
- the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or
- with respect to any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe his or her act or omission was unlawful.

A court may order indemnification if it determines that the director or officer is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification, even though the director or officer did not meet the prescribed standard of conduct or was adjudged liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received. However, indemnification for an adverse judgment in a suit by the corporation or in its right, or for a judgment of liability on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received, is limited to expenses. The MGCL permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon receipt of a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification and a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

In addition to the above limitations of the MGCL, our charter provides that our directors, the Adviser and its affiliates may be indemnified for losses or liability suffered by them or held harmless for losses or liability suffered by us only if all of the following conditions are met:

- the indemnitee determined, in good faith, that the course of conduct which caused the loss or liability was in our best interest;
- the indemnitee was acting on our behalf or performing services for us;
- in the case of affiliated directors, the Adviser or its affiliates, the liability or loss was not the result of negligence or misconduct by the party seeking indemnification; and
- in the case of our independent directors, the liability or loss was not the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct by the party seeking indemnification.

In addition, any indemnification or any agreement to hold harmless is recoverable only out of our net assets and not from our stockholders.

Our charter also provides that we may not provide indemnification to a director, the Adviser or any affiliate of the Adviser for any loss, liability or expense arising from or out of an alleged violation of federal or state securities laws by such party unless one or more of the following conditions are met:

- there has been a successful adjudication on the merits of each count involving alleged securities law violations as to the party seeking indemnification;
- such claims have been dismissed with prejudice on the merits by a court of competent jurisdiction as to such party; or
- a court of competent jurisdiction approves a settlement of the claims against such party and finds that indemnification of the settlement and the related costs should be made, and the court considering the request for indemnification has been advised of the position of the SEC and of the published position of any state securities regulatory authority in which our securities were offered or sold as to indemnification for violations of securities laws.

Finally, our charter provides that we may pay or reimburse reasonable legal expenses and other costs incurred by our directors, the Adviser and its affiliates in advance of final disposition of a proceeding only if all of the following are satisfied:

- the proceeding relates to acts or omissions with respect to the performance of duties or services on our behalf;
- the indemnitee provides us with written affirmation of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification;
- the legal proceeding was initiated by a third party who is not a stockholder or, if by a stockholder acting in his or her capacity as such, a court of competent jurisdiction approves such advancement; and
- the indemnitee provides us with a written agreement to repay the amount paid or reimbursed, together with the applicable legal rate of interest thereon, if it is ultimately determined that he or she did not comply with the requisite standard of conduct and is not entitled to indemnification.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers. Pursuant to the terms of these indemnification agreements, we would indemnify and advance expenses and costs incurred by our directors and executive officers in connection with any claims, suits or proceedings brought against such directors and executive officers as a result of his or her service. However, our indemnification obligation is subject to the limitations set forth in the indemnification agreements and in our charter. We also maintain a directors and officers insurance policy.

The general effect to investors of any arrangement under which any of our controlling persons, directors or officers are insured or indemnified against liability is a potential reduction in distributions resulting from our payment of premiums, deductibles and other costs associated with such insurance or, to the extent any such loss is not covered by insurance, our payment of indemnified losses. In addition, indemnification could reduce the legal remedies available to us and our stockholders against the indemnified individuals; however, this provision does not reduce the exposure of our directors and officers to liability under federal or state securities laws, nor does it limit our stockholder's ability to obtain injunctive relief or other equitable remedies for a violation of a director's or an officer's duties to us or our stockholders, although the equitable remedies may not be an effective remedy in some circumstances.

The SEC and certain state securities regulators take the position that indemnification against liabilities arising under the Securities Act and state securities laws is against public policy and unenforceable.

Our Operating Partnership must also indemnify us and our directors and officers and other persons we may designate against damages and other liabilities in our capacity as general partner.

Legal Proceedings

Neither we nor the Adviser is currently involved in any material litigation. As a registered investment advisor, the Adviser may be examined periodically by the SEC.

COMPENSATION

We pay the Adviser, the Special Limited Partner, the Dealer Manager and their affiliates the fees and expense reimbursements described below in connection with performing services for us.

We do not intend to pay the Adviser or its affiliates any separate fees for property acquisitions, dispositions, financings (except interest and other payments to the lender in cases where the lender is an affiliate of the Adviser) or development, or adopt a long-term incentive plan, although our charter permits us to do so, subject to certain limitations. We do, however, reimburse the Adviser and its affiliates for out-of-pocket and other expenses related to the foregoing activities to the extent such expenses are paid by the Adviser.

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
<i>Organization and Offering Activities</i>		
Upfront Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ — <i>The Dealer Manager</i>	<p>The Dealer Manager is entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 3.0%, and upfront dealer manager fees of 0.5%, of the transaction price of each Class T share sold in the primary offering, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. The Dealer Manager is entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 3.5% of the transaction price of each Class S share sold in the primary offering. The Dealer Manager may be entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 1.5% of the transaction price of each Class D share sold in the primary offering. The Dealer Manager anticipates that all or a portion of the upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees will be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.</p> <p>No upfront selling commissions or dealer manager fees are paid with respect to purchases of Class I shares or shares of any class sold pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan.</p>	<p>The actual amount will depend on the number of Class T, Class S and Class D shares sold and the transaction price of each Class T, Class S and Class D share. Aggregate upfront selling commissions will equal approximately \$396.7 million if we sell the maximum amount in our primary offering, and aggregate dealer manager fees will equal approximately \$4.8 million if we sell the maximum amount in our primary offering, assuming payment of the full upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees (with a split for Class T shares of 3.0% and 0.5%, respectively), that 5%, 50% and 10% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of each of Class T, Class S and Class D shares, respectively, and that the transaction prices of our Class T, Class S and Class D shares remain constant at \$10.00.</p>
Stockholder Servicing Fees ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ — <i>The Dealer Manager</i>	Subject to FINRA limitations on underwriting compensation, we pay the Dealer Manager selling commissions over time as stockholder servicing fees for	Actual amounts depend upon the per share NAVs of our Class T shares,

Type of Compensation and Recipient

Determination of Amount

Estimated Amount

ongoing services rendered to stockholders by participating broker-dealers or broker-dealers servicing investors' accounts, referred to as servicing broker-dealers:

- with respect to our outstanding Class T shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class T shares, consisting of an advisor stockholder servicing fee of 0.65% per annum, and a dealer stockholder servicing fee of 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class T shares, however, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares;
- with respect to our outstanding Class S shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class S shares; and
- with respect to our outstanding Class D shares equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class D shares.

We do not pay a stockholder servicing fee with respect to our outstanding Class I shares.

The stockholder servicing fees are paid monthly in arrears. The Dealer Manager realloves (pays) all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees to participating broker-dealers and servicing broker-dealers for ongoing stockholder services performed by such broker-dealers, and will waive stockholder servicing fees to the extent a broker-dealer is not eligible to receive it for failure to provide such services. Because the stockholder servicing fees are calculated based on our NAV for our Class T, Class S and Class D shares, they will reduce the NAV or, alternatively, the distributions payable, with respect to the shares of each such class, including shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan.

We will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to any Class T share, Class S share or Class D share held in a stockholder's account at the end of the month in which the Dealer Manager in conjunction with the transfer agent determines that total upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares held by such stockholder within such account would exceed, in the aggregate, 8.75% (or, in the case of Class T shares

Class S shares and Class D shares, the number of Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares purchased and when such shares are purchased. For Class T shares, the stockholder servicing fees will equal approximately \$8.2 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount. For Class S shares, the stockholder servicing fees will equal approximately \$82.1 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount. For Class D shares, the stockholder servicing fees will equal approximately \$4.9 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount. In each case, we are assuming that, in our primary offering, 5% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of Class T shares, 50% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of Class S shares and 10% of our offering proceeds are from the sale of Class D shares, that the NAV per share of our Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares remains constant at \$10.00 and none of our stockholders participate in our distribution reinvestment plan.

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
	<p>sold through certain participating broker-dealers, a lower limit as set forth in the applicable agreement between the Dealer Manager and a participating broker-dealer at the time such Class T shares were issued) of the gross proceeds from the sale of such shares (including the gross proceeds of any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan with respect thereto) (collectively, the “Fee Limit”). At the end of such month, each such Class T share, Class S share or Class D share will convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares), with an equivalent aggregate NAV as such share (the “Share Conversion”). Although we cannot predict the length of time over which the stockholder servicing fee will be paid due to potential changes in the NAV of our shares, this fee would be paid with respect to a Class T share (in the case of a limit of 8.75% of gross proceeds) or Class S share over approximately 7 years from the date of purchase and with respect to a Class D share over approximately 30 years from the date of purchase, assuming payment of the full upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, opting out of the distribution reinvestment plan and a constant NAV of \$10.00 per share. Under these assumptions, if a stockholder holds his or her shares for these time periods, this fee with respect to a Class T share or Class S share would total approximately \$0.91 and with respect to a Class D share would total approximately \$0.89.</p> <p>In addition, we will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee on the Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares on the earlier to occur of the following: (i) a listing of Class I shares, (ii) our merger or consolidation with or into another entity, or the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets or (iii) the date following the completion of the primary portion of this offering on which, in the aggregate, underwriting compensation from all sources in connection with this offering, including upfront selling commissions, the stockholder servicing fee and other underwriting compensation, is equal to 10% of the gross proceeds from our primary offering.</p> <p>For a description of the services required from the participating broker-dealer or servicing broker-dealer, see the “Plan of Distribution—Underwriting Compensation—Stockholder Servicing Fees—Class T, Class S and Class D Shares.”</p>	

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
Organization and Offering Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ — <i>The Adviser</i>	<p>We reimburse the Adviser for any organization and offering expenses associated with this offering that it incurs on our behalf (including legal, accounting, printing, mailing, subscription processing and filing fees and expenses, reasonable bona fide due diligence expenses of participating broker-dealers supported by detailed and itemized invoices, costs in connection with preparing sales materials, design and website expenses, fees and expenses of our escrow agent and transfer agent, and expense reimbursements for actual costs incurred by employees of the Dealer Manager in the performance of wholesaling activities, but excluding upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and the stockholder servicing fee) as and when incurred. The Adviser currently pays wholesaling compensation expenses and certain related expenses of persons associated with the Dealer Manager without reimbursement from us.</p> <p>In connection with our prior public offering, the Adviser advanced \$10.2 million of organization and offering expenses to us through December 31, 2017. We are reimbursing the Adviser these expenses ratably over a 60 month period which began on January 1, 2018. After the termination of the primary offering and again after termination of the offering under our distribution reinvestment plan, the Adviser has agreed to reimburse us to the extent that the organization and offering expenses that we incur exceed 15% of our gross proceeds from the applicable offering.</p>	We estimate our organization and offering expenses to be approximately \$16.5 million if we sell the maximum offering amount.
<i>Investment Activities</i>		
Acquisition Expense Reimbursement ⁽⁵⁾ — <i>The Adviser</i>	<p>We do not intend to pay the Adviser any acquisition, financing (except interest payments to the lender in cases where the lender is an affiliate of the Adviser) or other similar fees in connection with making investments. We will, however, reimburse the Adviser for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the selection and acquisition of properties and real estate debt, whether or not such investments are acquired, and make payments to third parties or certain of the Adviser's affiliates in connection with making investments as described in "—Fees from Other Services" below.</p>	Actual amounts are dependent upon actual expenses incurred and, therefore, cannot be determined at this time.

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
<i>Operational Activities</i>		
Management Fee— <i>The Adviser</i> ⁽⁶⁾	<p>We pay the Adviser a management fee equal to 1.25% of NAV per annum payable monthly. Additionally, to the extent that our Operating Partnership issues Operating Partnership units to parties other than us, our Operating Partnership will pay the Adviser a management fee equal to 1.25% of the NAV of the Operating Partnership attributable to such Operating Partnership units not held by us per annum payable monthly.</p> <p>The management fee may be paid, at the Adviser's election, in cash, Class I shares or Class I units of our Operating Partnership. To the extent that the Adviser elects to receive any portion of its management fee in Class I shares or Class I units of our Operating Partnership, we may repurchase such Class I shares or Class I units of our Operating Partnership from the Adviser at a later date. Shares of our Class I common stock and Class I units of our Operating Partnership obtained by the Adviser will not be subject to the repurchase limits of our share repurchase plan or any Early Repurchase Deduction. The Operating Partnership will repurchase any such Operating Partnership units for cash unless our board of directors determines that any such repurchase for cash would be prohibited by applicable law or the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement, in which case such Operating Partnership units will be repurchased for shares of our common stock with an equivalent aggregate NAV. The Adviser and the Special Limited Partner will have the option of exchanging Class I shares for an equivalent aggregate NAV amount of Class T, Class S or Class D shares and will have registration rights with respect to shares of our common stock.</p> <p>In addition to the organization and offering expense and acquisition expense reimbursements described above, we will reimburse the Adviser for out-of-pocket costs and expenses it incurs in connection with the services it provides to us, including, but not limited to, (1) the actual cost of goods and services used by us and obtained from third parties, including fees paid to administrators, consultants, attorneys, technology providers and other service providers, and brokerage fees paid in connection with the purchase and sale of investments and securities, and (2) expenses of managing and operating our properties, whether payable to an affiliate or a non-affiliated person. See "Management—The Advisory Agreement—Management Fee, Performance Participation and Expense Reimbursements."</p>	<p>Actual amounts of the management fee depend upon our aggregate NAV. The management fee attributed to the shares sold in this offering will equal approximately \$245.0 million per annum if we sell the maximum amount in our primary offering, assuming that the NAV per share of our Class S, Class T, Class D and Class I shares remains constant at \$10.00 and before giving effect to any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan.</p> <p>Actual amounts of out-of-pocket expenses paid by the Adviser that we reimburse are dependent upon actual expenses incurred and, therefore, cannot be determined at this time.</p>

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
Performance Participation Allocation— <i>The Special Limited Partner</i>	<p>So long as the Advisory Agreement has not been terminated (including by means of non-renewal), the Special Limited Partner will hold a performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership that entitles it to receive an allocation from our Operating Partnership equal to 12.5% of the Total Return, subject to a 5% Hurdle Amount and a High Water Mark, with a Catch-Up (each term as defined below). Such allocation will be made annually and accrue monthly.</p> <p>Specifically, the Special Limited Partner will be allocated a performance participation in an amount equal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>First</i>, if the Total Return for the applicable period exceeds the sum of (i) the Hurdle Amount for that period and (ii) the Loss Carryforward Amount (any such excess, “Excess Profits”), 100% of such annual Excess Profits until the total amount allocated to the Special Limited Partner equals 12.5% of the sum of (x) the Hurdle Amount for that period and (y) any amount allocated to the Special Limited Partner pursuant to this clause (this is commonly referred to as a “Catch-Up”); and • <i>Second</i>, to the extent there are remaining Excess Profits, 12.5% of such remaining Excess Profits. <p>“Total Return” for any period since the end of the prior calendar year shall equal the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all distributions accrued or paid (without duplication) on the Operating Partnership units outstanding at the end of such period since the beginning of the then-current calendar year <i>plus</i> (ii) the change in aggregate NAV of such units since the beginning of the year, before giving effect to (x) changes resulting solely from the proceeds of issuances of Operating Partnership units, (y) any allocation/accrual to the performance participation interest and (z) applicable stockholder servicing fee expenses (including any payments made to us for payment of such expenses). <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of Total Return will (i) include any appreciation or depreciation in the NAV of units issued during the then-current calendar year but (ii) exclude the proceeds from the initial issuance of such units.</p>	Actual amounts of the performance participation depend upon the Operating Partnership’s actual annual total return and, therefore, cannot be calculated at this time.

Type of Compensation and Recipient

Determination of Amount

Estimated Amount

“Hurdle Amount” for any period during a calendar year means that amount that results in a 5% annualized internal rate of return on the NAV of the Operating Partnership units outstanding at the beginning of the then-current calendar year and all Operating Partnership units issued since the beginning of the then-current calendar year, taking into account the timing and amount of all distributions accrued or paid (without duplication) on all such units and all issuances of Operating Partnership units over the period and calculated in accordance with recognized industry practices. The ending NAV of the Operating Partnership units used in calculating the internal rate of return will be calculated before giving effect to any allocation/accrual to the performance participation interest and applicable stockholder servicing fee expenses. For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of the Hurdle Amount for any period will exclude any Operating Partnership units repurchased during such period, which units will be subject to the performance participation allocation upon repurchase as described below.

Except as described in Loss Carryforward below, any amount by which Total Return falls below the Hurdle Amount will not be carried forward to subsequent periods.

“Loss Carryforward Amount” shall initially equal zero and shall cumulatively increase by the absolute value of any negative annual Total Return and decrease by any positive annual Total Return, provided that the Loss Carryforward Amount shall at no time be less than zero and provided further that the calculation of the Loss Carryforward Amount will exclude the Total Return related to any Operating Partnership units repurchased during such year, which units will be subject to the performance participation allocation upon repurchase as described below. The effect of the Loss Carryforward Amount is that the recoupment of past annual Total Return losses will offset the positive annual Total Return for purposes of the calculation of the Special Limited Partner’s performance participation. This is referred to as a “High Water Mark.”

The Special Limited Partner will also be allocated a performance participation with respect to all Operating Partnership units that are repurchased at the end of any month (in connection with repurchases of our shares in our share repurchase plan) in an amount calculated as described above with the relevant period being the portion of the year for which such unit was outstanding, and proceeds for any such unit repurchase will be

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
Fees from Other Services— <i>Affiliates of the Adviser</i>	<p>reduced by the amount of any such performance participation.</p> <p>Distributions on the performance participation interest may be payable in cash, Class I units or Class B units at the election of the Special Limited Partner. If the Special Limited Partner elects to receive such distributions in Operating Partnership units, the Special Limited Partner may request the Operating Partnership to repurchase such Operating Partnership units from the Special Limited Partner at a later date. Any such repurchase requests will not be subject to the Early Repurchase Deduction but will be subject to similar repurchase limits that exist under our share repurchase plan.</p> <p>The Operating Partnership will repurchase any such Class I units for Class I shares of our common stock or cash (at the Special Limited Partner’s election) unless our board of directors determines that any such repurchase for cash would be prohibited by applicable law or the Operating Partnership’s partnership agreement, in which case such Class I units will be repurchased for Class I shares of our common stock. The Operating Partnership will repurchase any such Class B units for cash subject to the applicable repurchase limits.</p> <p>See “Summary of Our Operating Partnership Agreement—Special Limited Partner Interest.”</p>	
	<p>We retain certain of the Adviser’s affiliates, from time to time, for services relating to our investments or our operations, which may include accounting and audit services (including valuation support services), account management services, corporate secretarial services, data management services, directorship services, information technology services, finance/budget services, human resources, judicial processes, legal services, operational services, risk management services, tax services, treasury services, loan management services, construction management services, property management services, leasing services, property, title and/or other types of insurance and related services, transaction support services, transaction consulting services and other similar operational matters. Our Operating Partnership or its subsidiary may also issue equity incentive compensation to certain employees of such affiliates for services provided. Any compensation paid to the Adviser’s affiliates for any such services will not reduce the management fee or performance participation allocation. Any such arrangements will be at or below market rates. For more information about such services, please see</p>	<p>Actual amounts depend on to what extent affiliates of the Adviser are actually engaged to perform such services.</p>

Type of Compensation and Recipient	Determination of Amount	Estimated Amount
	<p>“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest— The Adviser may face conflicts of interest in choosing our service providers and certain service providers may provide services to the Dealer Manager, the Adviser or Blackstone on more favorable terms than those payable by us.”</p>	
<hr/>		
<p>(1) Upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees for sales of Class T, Class S and Class D shares may be reduced or waived in connection with volume or other discounts, other fee arrangements or for sales to certain categories of purchasers. See “Plan of Distribution—Underwriting Compensation—Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees.”</p> <p>(2) We will cease paying stockholder servicing fees at the date following the completion of the primary portion of this offering at which total underwriting compensation from any source in connection with this offering equals 10% of the gross proceeds from our primary offering (i.e., excluding proceeds from sales pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan). This limitation is intended to ensure that we satisfy the FINRA requirement that total underwriting compensation paid in connection with this offering does not exceed 10% of the gross proceeds of our primary offering.</p> <p>(3) In calculating our stockholder servicing fee, we will use our NAV before giving effect to accruals for the stockholder servicing fee or distributions payable on our shares.</p> <p>(4) These amounts represent estimated expenses incurred in connection with our organization and this offering, including legal, accounting, printing, mailing, subscription processing and filing fees and expenses, reasonable bona fide due diligence expenses of participating broker-dealers supported by detailed and itemized invoices, costs in connection with preparing sales materials, design and website expenses, fees and expenses of our escrow agent and transfer agent and certain wholesaling reimbursements. These amounts do not include wholesaling compensation and certain related expenses of persons associated with the Dealer Manager, which the Adviser currently pays without reimbursement from us. Under no circumstances may our total organization and offering expenses (including upfront selling commissions, stockholder servicing fees and due diligence expenses) exceed 15% of the gross proceeds from this offering.</p> <p>(5) We will pay all expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of our investments, including legal and accounting fees and expenses, brokerage commissions payable to unaffiliated third parties, travel expenses, costs of appraisals (including independent appraisals), nonrefundable option payments on property not acquired, engineering, due diligence, transaction support services, title insurance and other expenses related to the selection and acquisition of investments, whether or not acquired. While most of the acquisition expenses are expected to be paid to third parties, a portion of the out-of-pocket acquisition expenses may be paid or reimbursed to the Adviser or its affiliates. Acquisition expenses, together with any acquisition fees for a particular real estate-related asset, will in no event exceed 6% of the gross purchase price of the property.</p> <p>(6) In calculating our management fee, we will use our NAV and the NAV of our Operating Partnership before giving effect to accruals for the management fee, performance participation allocation, stockholder servicing fees or distributions payable on our shares.</p>		

Our Total Operating Expenses, including any performance participation allocation made to the Special Limited Partner with respect to its performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership, will be limited during any four fiscal quarters to the greater of (a) 2.0% of our Average Invested Assets or (b) 25.0% of our Net Income. This limit may be exceeded only if our independent directors have made a finding that, based on such unusual and non-recurring factors as they deem sufficient, a higher level of expenses is justified, and such finding is recorded in the minutes of a meeting of the independent directors. For purposes of these limits:

- “Total Operating Expenses” are all costs and expenses paid or incurred by us, as determined under generally accepted accounting principles, including the management fee and the performance participation, but excluding: (i) the expenses of raising capital such as organization and offering expenses, legal, audit, accounting, underwriting, brokerage, listing, registration and other fees, printing

and other such expenses and taxes incurred in connection with the issuance, distribution, transfer, registration and listing of our capital stock, (ii) property-level expenses incurred at each property, (iii) interest payments, (iv) taxes, (v) non-cash expenditures such as depreciation, amortization and bad debt reserves, (vi) incentive fees paid in compliance with our charter, (vii) acquisition fees and acquisition expenses related to the selection and acquisition of assets, whether or not a property is actually acquired, (viii) real estate commissions on the sale of property and (ix) other fees and expenses connected with the acquisition, disposition, management and ownership of real estate interests, mortgage loans or other property (including the costs of foreclosure, insurance premiums, legal services, maintenance, repair and improvement of property).

- “Average Invested Assets” means, for any period, the average of the aggregate book value of our assets, invested, directly or indirectly, in equity interests in and loans secured by real estate, including all properties, mortgages and real estate-related securities and consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures or other partnerships, before deducting depreciation, amortization, impairments, bad debt reserves or other non-cash reserves, computed by taking the average of such values at the end of each month during such period.
- “Net Income” means, for any period, total revenues applicable to such period, less the total expenses applicable to such period other than additions to, or allowances for, non-cash charges such as depreciation, amortization, impairments and reserves for bad debt or other similar non-cash reserves.

See “Management—The Advisory Agreement—Management Fee, Performance Participation and Expense Reimbursements.”

Performance Participation Allocation Example

The following example illustrates how we would calculate our Special Limited Partner’s performance participation allocation at the end of the year based on the assumptions set forth in rows A through E of the table below. All amounts are with respect to the units outstanding at the end of the year. Actual results may differ materially from the following example.

A. Beginning NAV	\$15,000,000,000
B. Loss Carryforward Amount	—
C. Net proceeds from new issuances	—
D. Distributions paid (in twelve equal monthly installments)	\$ 600,000,000
E. Change in NAV required to meet 5% annualized internal rate of return ⁽¹⁾	\$ 134,200,000
F. Hurdle Amount(1) (D plus E)	\$ 734,200,000
G. Actual change in NAV	\$ 750,000,000
H. Annual Total Return prior to performance participation allocation (D plus G)	\$ 1,350,000,000
I. Excess Proceeds (H minus the sum of B and F)	\$ 615,800,000
J. Performance participation allocation is equal to 12.5% of annual Total Return (H) because the annual Total Return exceeds the Hurdle Rate (F) plus loss carryforward account balance (B) with enough Excess Proceeds (I) to achieve the full Catch-Up	\$ 168,800,000

- (1) Amounts rounded to the nearest \$100,000. The Hurdle Amount for any period is that amount that results in a 5% annualized internal rate of return on the NAV of the units outstanding at the end of the period. An internal rate of return reflects the timing and amount of all distributions accrued or paid (without duplication) and any issuances or repurchases of such units during the period. Internal rate of return is a metric used in business and asset management to measure the profitability of an investment, and is calculated according to a standard formula that determines the total return provided by gains on an investment over time. We believe our fee structure described herein, including the requirement that a minimum internal rate of return be achieved before the Adviser is entitled to any performance allocation, aligns the interests of our stockholders with the Adviser in a manner that is typically offered to institutional investors.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

We pay the Adviser a management fee regardless of the performance of our portfolio. The Adviser's entitlement to a management fee, which is not based upon performance metrics or goals, might reduce its incentive to devote its time and effort to seeking investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted returns for our portfolio. We will be required to pay the Adviser a management fee in a particular period despite experiencing a net loss or a decline in the value of our portfolio during that period.

In addition, the Special Limited Partner has the ability to earn distributions on its performance participation interest each year based on the total return of our Operating Partnership, which may create an incentive for the Adviser to invest in assets with higher yield potential, which are generally riskier or more speculative, or sell an asset prematurely for a gain, in an effort to increase short-term net income and thereby increase the distributions on performance participation interest to which the Special Limited Partner is entitled. If our interests and those of the Adviser are not aligned, the execution of our business plan and our results of operations could be adversely affected, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to conflicts of interest arising out of our relationship with Blackstone, including the Adviser and its affiliates. Three members of our board of directors (one of whom serves as executive chairman of our board of directors), and our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and our other executive officers are also executives of Blackstone and/or one or more of its affiliates. There is no guarantee that the policies and procedures adopted by us, the terms of our charter, the terms and conditions of the Advisory Agreement or the policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser, Blackstone and their affiliates, will enable us to identify, adequately address or mitigate these conflicts of interest. Transactions between us and the Adviser or its affiliates will be subject to approval by our Affiliate Transaction Committee.

See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest."

Some examples of conflicts of interest that may arise by virtue of our relationship with the Adviser and Blackstone include:

- *Broad and Wide-Ranging Activities.* The Adviser, Blackstone and their affiliates engage in a broad spectrum of activities, including a broad range of activities relating to investments in the real estate industry, and have invested or committed billions of dollars in capital through various investment funds, managed accounts and other vehicles affiliated with Blackstone. In the ordinary course of their business activities, the Adviser, Blackstone and their affiliates may engage in activities where the interests of certain divisions of Blackstone and its affiliates, including the Adviser, or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of our stockholders. Certain of these divisions and entities affiliated with the Adviser have or may have investment objectives or guidelines similar to our investment guidelines and therefore may compete with us. In particular, Blackstone Real Estate invests in a broad range of real estate and real estate debt investments via numerous different investment funds, managed accounts and other vehicles.
- *Blackstone's Policies and Procedures.* Specified policies and procedures implemented by Blackstone and its affiliates, including the Adviser, to mitigate potential conflicts of interest and address certain regulatory requirements and contractual restrictions may reduce the advantages across Blackstone's and its affiliates' various businesses that Blackstone expects to draw on for purposes of pursuing attractive investment opportunities. Because Blackstone has multiple business lines, it is subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest, greater regulatory oversight and more legal and contractual restrictions than that to which it would otherwise be subject if it had just one line of business. In addressing these conflicts and regulatory, legal and contractual requirements across its various businesses, Blackstone has implemented certain policies and procedures (e.g., Blackstone's information wall policy) that also have the effect of reducing firm-wide synergies and collaboration that the Adviser could otherwise expect to utilize for purposes of identifying and managing attractive

investments. For example, Blackstone may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to companies that are Blackstone's and its affiliates' advisory clients in which the Adviser may be considering making an investment. As a consequence, that information, which could be of benefit to the Adviser, might become restricted to those other businesses and otherwise be unavailable to the Adviser, and could also restrict the Adviser's activities. Additionally, the terms of confidentiality or other agreements with or related to companies in which any investment vehicle of Blackstone has or has considered making an investment or which is otherwise an advisory client of Blackstone and its affiliates may restrict or otherwise limit the ability of Blackstone or its affiliates, including the Adviser, to engage in businesses or activities competitive with such companies.

- *Allocation of Investment Opportunities.* Certain inherent conflicts of interest arise from the fact that Blackstone and its affiliates, including the Adviser, will provide investment management and other services both to us and to any other person or entity, whether or not the investment objectives or guidelines of any such other person or entity are similar to ours, including, without limitation, the sponsoring, closing and/or managing of Other Blackstone Accounts. In particular, there will be overlap of real estate and real estate debt investment opportunities with certain Other Blackstone Accounts that are actively investing and similar overlap with future Other Blackstone Accounts. This overlap will from time to time create conflicts of interest. Additionally, in certain circumstances investment opportunities suitable for us will not be presented to us and there will be one or more investment opportunities where our participation is restricted.

With respect to Other Blackstone Accounts with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours but that do not have priority over us (including the Private Core+ Accounts), investment opportunities are allocated among us and one or more Other Blackstone Accounts in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures on a basis that the Adviser and its affiliates believe to be fair and reasonable in their sole discretion, which is generally pro rata based on relative available capital, subject to the following considerations: (i) any applicable investment objectives or focus of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (which, for us, includes our primary objective of providing attractive current income in the form of regular, stable cash distributions), (ii) any investment limitations, parameters or contractual provisions of ours and such Other Blackstone Accounts (e.g., joint venture investments between us and an Other Blackstone Account must be on the same terms and satisfy the restrictions of all participants, such as lowest leverage targeted by any participant), (iii) the sector, geography/location, expected return profile, expected distribution rates, anticipated cash flows, expected stability or volatility of cash flows, leverage profile, risk profile, and other features of the applicable investment opportunity and its impact on portfolio concentration and diversification, (including, but not limited to, (A) allocations necessary for us or Other Blackstone Accounts to maintain a particular concentration in a certain type of investment (e.g., if an Other Blackstone Account follows a liquid strategy pursuant to which it sells a type of investment more or less frequently than us and we or such Other Blackstone Account needs a non pro rata additional allocation to maintain a particular concentration in that type of investment) and (B) whether a particular fund already has its desired exposure to the investment, sector, industry, geographic region or markets in question), (iv) avoiding allocation that could result in de minimis or odd lot investments and (v) legal, tax, accounting, regulatory and other considerations deemed relevant by the Adviser and its affiliates (including, without limitation, maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act). Our board of directors (including our independent directors) has the duty to ensure that the allocation methodology described above is applied fairly to us.

Currently, Private Core+ Accounts invest in "core+" real estate and real estate-related assets in the United States and Canada (which are generally substantially stabilized assets generating relatively stable cash flow), with a focus on office, multifamily, industrial, retail and life sciences assets in major U.S. markets. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and the Private Core+ Accounts on the same terms, including at the lower leverage targeted by the Private Core+

Accounts, such investment will generally be allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above (including maintaining our status as a non-investment company exempt from the Investment Company Act). Certain Other Blackstone Accounts also invest in real estate debt with investment objectives or guidelines that overlap with ours, but do not have priority over us. To the extent an investment satisfies the investment objectives of us and such Other Blackstone Accounts, such investment will be allocated in accordance with Blackstone's prevailing policies and procedures described above. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest—Certain Other Blackstone Accounts have similar or overlapping investment objectives and guidelines, and we will not be allocated certain opportunities and may be allocated only opportunities with lower relative returns."

Furthermore, the Select Opportunistic Blackstone Accounts invest in "opportunistic" real estate and real estate-related assets globally (which often are undermanaged assets and with higher potential for equity appreciation) and have priority over us with respect to such investment opportunities and had approximately \$14.5 billion of unused capital commitments as of September 30, 2020. Other Blackstone Accounts having priority over us will result in fewer investment opportunities being made available to us.

While the Adviser will seek to manage potential conflicts of interest in a fair and reasonable manner (subject to any priorities of Other Blackstone Accounts) as required pursuant to our charter and the Advisory Agreement, the portfolio strategies employed by the Adviser, Blackstone or their affiliates in managing the Other Blackstone Accounts could conflict with the strategies employed by the Adviser in managing our business and may adversely affect the marketability, exit strategy, prices and availability of the properties, securities and instruments in which we invest. The Adviser, Blackstone or their affiliates may also give advice to the Other Blackstone Accounts that may differ from advice given to us even though their investment objectives or guidelines may be the same or similar to ours.

- *Corporate Opportunities.* Our board of directors has adopted a resolution that provides that none of Blackstone or its affiliates, our directors or any person our directors control will be required to refrain directly or indirectly from engaging in any business opportunities, including any business opportunities in the same or similar business activities or lines of business in which we or any of our affiliates may from time to time be engaged or propose to engage, or from competing with us, and that we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any such business opportunities, unless offered to a person in his or her capacity as one of our directors or officers and intended exclusively for us or any of our subsidiaries.
- *Investments in Different Levels or Classes of an Issuer's Securities.* From time to time, to the extent permitted by our charter, we and the Other Blackstone Accounts may make investments at different levels of an issuer's or borrower's capital structure or otherwise in different classes of the same issuer's securities. We may make investments that are senior or junior to, or have rights and interests different from or adverse to, the investments made by the Other Blackstone Accounts. Such investments may conflict with the interests of such Other Blackstone Accounts in related investments, and the potential for any such conflicts of interests may be heightened in the event of a default or restructuring of any such investments. While Blackstone will seek to resolve any such conflicts in a fair and equitable manner in accordance with its prevailing policies and procedures with respect to conflicts resolution among the Other Blackstone Accounts, such transactions are not required to be presented to our board of directors for approval (unless otherwise required by our charter or investment guidelines), and there can be no assurance that any conflicts will be resolved in our favor.
- *Minority Investments of Other Blackstone Accounts.* Certain Other Blackstone Accounts may also make minority investments in third-party investment managers or their investment vehicles with which we may engage in various transactions from time to time, including purchases or sales of assets or borrowing or lending transactions. Although these third-party investees may not be deemed to be affiliates of Blackstone due to the limited voting rights or other terms of the investments made by such

Other Blackstone Accounts, such Other Blackstone Accounts would have an indirect economic interest in any transactions between us and such third-party investees. Our stockholders will not share in any of the economic interest of such Other Blackstone Accounts in such transactions. There can be no assurance that any conflict will be resolved in our favor and Blackstone may be required to take action where it will have conflicting loyalties between its duties to us and to Other Blackstone Accounts, which may adversely impact us.

- Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, the investment professionals employed by the Adviser or its affiliates and other investment vehicles affiliated with the Adviser and/or Blackstone may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the investment professionals may place separate transactions for one or more accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles. For example, an investment professional may determine that it would be in the interest of another account to sell a security that we hold long, potentially resulting in a decrease in the market value of the security held by us.
- Variation in Financial and Other Benefits. A conflict of interest arises where the financial or other benefits available to the Adviser or its affiliates differ among the accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles that it manages. If the amount or structure of the management fee, the Special Limited Partner's performance participation interest and/or the Adviser's or its affiliates' compensation differs among accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles (such as where certain funds or accounts pay higher base management fees, incentive fees, performance-based management fees or other fees), the Adviser might be motivated to help certain accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles over others. Similarly, the desire to maintain assets under management or to enhance the Adviser's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the Adviser or its affiliates in affording preferential treatment to those accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles that could most significantly benefit the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser may, for example, have an incentive to allocate favorable or limited opportunity investments or structure the timing of investments to favor such accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles. Additionally, the Adviser or its affiliates might be motivated to favor accounts, clients, entities, funds and/or investment vehicles in which it has an ownership interest or in which Blackstone and/or its affiliates have ownership interests. Conversely, if an investment professional at the Adviser or its affiliates does not personally hold an investment in the fund but holds investments in other Blackstone affiliated vehicles, such investment professional's conflicts of interest with respect to us may be more acute.
- Investment Banking, Underwriting and Other Relationships. Blackstone is under no obligation to decline any engagements or investments in order to make an investment opportunity available to us. In connection with its investment banking and other businesses, Blackstone may come into possession of information that limits its ability to engage in potential transactions. Our activities may be constrained as a result of the inability of Blackstone personnel to use such information. For example, employees of Blackstone not serving as employees of the Adviser or its affiliates may be prohibited by law or contract from sharing information with members of Blackstone Real Estate. We may be forced to sell or hold existing investments as a result of investment banking relationships or other relationships that Blackstone may have or transactions or investments Blackstone and its affiliates may make or have made. Additionally, there may be circumstances in which one or more individuals associated with Blackstone will be precluded from providing services to the Adviser because of certain confidential information available to those individuals or to other parts of Blackstone. In addition, in connection with selling investments by way of a public offering, a Blackstone broker-dealer may act as the

managing underwriter or a member of the underwriting syndicate on a firm commitment basis and purchase securities on that basis. Blackstone may retain any commissions, remuneration, or other profits and receive compensation from such underwriting activities, which have the potential to create conflicts of interest. Blackstone may also participate in underwriting syndicates from time to time with respect to us or portfolio companies of Other Blackstone Accounts, or may otherwise be involved in the private placement of debt or equity securities issued by us or such portfolio companies, or otherwise in arranging financings with respect thereto. Subject to applicable law, Blackstone may receive underwriting fees, placement commissions, or other compensation with respect to such activities, which will not be shared with us or our stockholders. Where Blackstone serves as underwriter with respect to a portfolio company's securities, we or the applicable Other Blackstone Account holding such securities may be subject to a "lock-up" period following the offering under applicable regulations during which time our ability to sell any securities that we continue to hold is restricted. This may prejudice our ability to dispose of such securities at an opportune time.

Blackstone has long-term relationships with a significant number of corporations and their senior management. In determining whether to invest in a particular transaction on our behalf, the Adviser may consider those relationships (subject to its obligations under our charter and the Advisory Agreement), which may result in certain transactions that the Adviser will not undertake on our behalf in view of such relationships.

- *Service Providers.* Certain of our service providers (including lenders, brokers, attorneys, investment banking firms and property managers) may be sources of investment opportunities, counterparties therein or advisors with respect thereto. This may influence the Adviser in deciding whether to select such a service provider. In addition, in instances where multiple Blackstone businesses may be exploring a potential individual investment, certain of these service providers may choose to be engaged by other Blackstone affiliates rather than us.
- *Material, Non-Public Information.* We, directly or through Blackstone, the Adviser or certain of their respective affiliates may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to an issuer in which we have invested or may invest. Should this occur, the Adviser may be restricted from buying or selling securities, derivatives or loans of the issuer on our behalf until such time as the information becomes public or is no longer deemed material. Disclosure of such information to the personnel responsible for management of our business may be on a need-to-know basis only, and we may not be free to act upon any such information. Therefore, we and/or the Adviser may not have access to material non-public information in the possession of Blackstone which might be relevant to an investment decision to be made by the Adviser on our behalf, and the Adviser may initiate a transaction or purchase or sell an investment which, if such information had been known to it, may not have been undertaken. Due to these restrictions, the Adviser may not be able to initiate a transaction on our behalf that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to purchase or sell an investment that it otherwise might have purchased or sold, which could negatively affect our operations.
- *Possible Future Activities.* The Adviser and its affiliates may expand the range of services that they provide over time. Except as and to the extent expressly provided in the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser and its affiliates will not be restricted in the scope of its business or in the performance of any such services (whether now offered or undertaken in the future) even if such activities could give rise to conflicts of interest, and whether or not such conflicts are described herein. The Adviser, Blackstone and their affiliates continue to develop relationships with a significant number of companies, financial sponsors and their senior managers, including relationships with clients who may hold or may have held investments similar to those intended to be made by us. These clients may themselves represent appropriate investment opportunities for us or may compete with us for investment opportunities.
- *Transactions with Other Blackstone Accounts and Other Affiliates.* From time to time, we may enter into purchase and sale transactions and joint ventures with Other Blackstone Accounts. Such transactions will be conducted in accordance with, and subject to, our charter (including the

requirement that such transaction be approved by a majority of our independent directors as being fair and reasonable to us), the terms and conditions of the Advisory Agreement, and our code of business conduct and ethics and applicable laws and regulations. These requirements will also apply to transactions with Blackstone, any of our directors or any affiliates thereof.

- Other Affiliate Transactions. In connection with investments in which we participate alongside Other Blackstone Accounts, we may from time to time share certain rights with such Other Blackstone Accounts relating to such investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons, including, in certain instances, certain control-related rights with respect to jointly held investments. When making any decisions related to such investments, there may be conflicting interests. There can be no assurance that the return on our investment will be equivalent to or better than the returns obtained by Blackstone or its other affiliates.

Further conflicts could arise once we and Blackstone or its affiliates have made our respective investments. For example, if we enter into a joint venture with an Other Blackstone Account, our interests and the interests of such Other Blackstone Account may conflict, for example when one joint venture partner seeks to sell the property in the joint venture but the other joint venture partner does not. In such situations, the ability of the Adviser to recommend actions in our best interests might be impaired.

NET ASSET VALUE CALCULATION AND VALUATION GUIDELINES

Our NAV for each class of shares is based on the net asset values of our investments (including real estate debt and other securities), the addition of any other assets (such as cash on hand), and the deduction of any liabilities, including the allocation/accrual of any performance participation to the Special Limited Partner, and will also include the deduction of any stockholder servicing fees specifically applicable to such class of shares, in all cases as described below.

General

Our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, has adopted valuation guidelines that contain a comprehensive set of methodologies to be used by the Adviser and our independent valuation advisor in connection with estimating the values of our assets and liabilities for purposes of our NAV calculation. These guidelines are designed to produce a fair and accurate estimate of the price that would be received for our investments in an arm's-length transaction between a willing buyer and a willing seller in possession of all material information about our investments. Our independent valuation advisor will review our valuation guidelines and methodologies related to investments in real property and certain real estate debt and other securities (as described below) with the Adviser and our board of directors at least annually. From time to time, our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, may adopt changes to the valuation guidelines if it (1) determines that such changes are likely to result in a more accurate reflection of NAV or a more efficient or less costly procedure for the determination of NAV without having a material adverse effect on the accuracy of such determination or (2) otherwise reasonably believes a change is appropriate for the determination of NAV.

The calculation of our NAV is intended to be a calculation of the fair value of our assets less our outstanding liabilities as described below and will likely differ from the book value of our equity reflected in our financial statements. As a public company, we are required to issue financial statements based on historical cost in accordance with GAAP. To calculate our NAV for the purpose of establishing a purchase and repurchase price for our shares, we have adopted a model, as explained below, that adjusts the value of our assets and liabilities from historical cost to fair value generally in accordance with the GAAP principles set forth in FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements. The Adviser will calculate the fair value of our real estate properties based in part on values provided by third-party independent appraisers and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. The Adviser may retain additional third-parties to assist with our valuations of certain investments. Because these fair value calculations will involve significant professional judgment in the application of both observable and unobservable attributes, the calculated fair value of our assets may differ from their actual realizable value or future fair value. While we believe our NAV calculation methodologies are consistent with standard industry practices, there is no rule or regulation that requires we calculate NAV in a certain way. As a result, other public REITs may use different methodologies or assumptions to determine NAV. In addition, NAV is not a measure used under GAAP and the valuations of and certain adjustments made to our assets and liabilities used in the determination of NAV will differ from GAAP. You should not consider NAV to be equivalent to stockholders' equity or any other GAAP measure.

Our Independent Valuation Advisor

With the approval of our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, we have engaged Altus Group U.S. Inc., to serve as our independent valuation advisor with respect to our real properties and certain real estate debt and other securities, which will review annual third-party appraisals of our properties and internal valuations prepared by the Adviser. The Adviser, with the approval of our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, may engage additional independent valuation advisors in the future as our portfolio grows. While our independent valuation advisor is responsible for reviewing our property and certain real estate debt and other securities valuations, our independent valuation advisor is not responsible for, and does not calculate, our NAV. The Adviser is ultimately responsible for the determination of our NAV.

Our independent valuation advisor may be replaced at any time, in accordance with agreed-upon notice requirements, by a majority vote of our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors. We will promptly disclose any changes to the identity or role of our independent valuation advisor in reports we publicly file with the SEC.

Our independent valuation advisor will discharge its responsibilities in accordance with our valuation guidelines. Our board of directors will not be involved in the monthly valuation of our assets and liabilities, but will periodically receive and review such information about the valuation of our assets and liabilities as it deems necessary to exercise its oversight responsibility. Our NAV per share for each class of shares will be calculated by State Street, and such calculation will be reviewed and confirmed by the Adviser. Pursuant to our valuation services agreement with our independent valuation advisor, the Adviser will receive appraisal reports for our property investments from third-party appraisal firms that have been reviewed by our independent valuation advisor along with the Adviser's own valuation. Based in part on these appraisals, the Adviser will render a final valuation in order for State Street to calculate our NAV. The appraisals for our property investments performed by independent third-party appraisal firms and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor will be one of several components considered by the Adviser in determining the value of our properties that will be used when State Street calculates our NAV per share for each class of shares.

We have agreed to pay fees to our independent valuation advisor upon its delivery to us of its review reports. We have also agreed to indemnify our independent valuation advisor against certain liabilities arising out of this engagement. The compensation we pay to our independent valuation advisor will not be based on the estimated values of our properties.

Our independent valuation advisor and certain of the independent third-party appraisers have provided, and are expected to continue to provide, real estate appraisal, appraisal management and real estate valuation advisory services to Blackstone and its affiliates and have received, and are expected to continue to receive, fees in connection with such services. Our independent valuation advisor and certain of the independent third-party appraisers and their respective affiliates may from time to time in the future perform other commercial real estate and financial advisory services for Blackstone and its affiliates, or in transactions related to the properties that are the subjects of the valuations being performed for us, or otherwise, so long as such other services do not adversely affect the independence of the independent valuation advisor or the applicable appraiser as certified in the applicable appraisal report.

Valuation of Investments

Consolidated Properties

For the purposes of calculating our monthly NAV, our properties will initially be valued at cost, which we expect to represent fair value at that time, subject to any variation pursuant to our valuation guidelines. In accordance with GAAP, we determine whether the acquisition of a property qualifies as an asset acquisition or business combination. We capitalize acquisition-related costs associated with asset acquisitions and expense such costs associated with business combinations.

Each property will then be valued by an independent third-party appraisal firm within the first two full months after acquisition and no less than annually thereafter. Annual appraisals may be delayed for a short period in exceptional circumstances. Properties purchased as a portfolio may be valued as a single asset. Each third-party appraisal is performed in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, or the similar industry standard for the country where the property appraisal is conducted, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor for reasonableness. Upon conclusion of the appraisal, the independent third-party appraisal firm prepares a written report with an estimated range of gross market value of the property. Concurrent with the appraisal process, the Adviser values each property and, taking into account the appraisal, among other factors, determines the appropriate valuation within the range provided by the independent third-party appraisal firm. Each appraisal must be reviewed, approved and signed by an individual with the professional designation of

MAI (a Designated Member of the Appraisal Institute) or similar designation or, for international appraisals, a public or other certified expert for real estate valuations. We believe our policy of obtaining appraisals by independent third parties will meaningfully enhance the accuracy of our NAV calculation. Any appraisal provided by an independent third-party appraisal firm will be performed in accordance with our valuation guidelines and will not be considered in the Adviser's valuation of the applicable property until our independent valuation advisor has confirmed the reasonableness of such appraisal.

The Adviser will update the valuations of our properties monthly, based on the then most recent annual third-party appraisals and current material market data and other information deemed relevant, with review and confirmation for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor. These updates to valuations may be outside of the range of values provided in the most recent third-party appraisal. Although monthly reviews of each of our real property valuations will be performed by our independent valuation advisor, such reviews are based on asset and portfolio level information provided by the Adviser, including historical operating revenues and expenses of the properties, lease agreements on the properties, revenues and expenses of the properties, information regarding recent or planned estimated capital expenditures and any other information relevant to valuing the real estate property, which information will not be independently verified by our independent valuation advisor.

The Adviser will monitor our properties for events that the Adviser believes may be expected to have a material impact on the most recent estimated values of such property, and will notify our independent valuation advisor of such events. If, in the opinion of the Adviser, an event becomes known to the Adviser (including through communication with our independent valuation advisor) that is likely to have any material impact on previously provided estimated values of the affected properties, the Adviser will adjust the valuation of such properties, subject to the review and confirmation for reasonableness of our independent valuation advisor. If deemed appropriate by the Adviser or our independent valuation advisor, any necessary adjustment will be determined as soon as practicable. Updated appraisals received during the year, if any, may also trigger an adjustment in the value of a property.

For example, a valuation adjustment may be appropriate to reflect the occurrence of an unexpected property-specific event such as a termination or renewal of a material lease, a material change in vacancies, an unanticipated structural or environmental event at a property or a significant capital market event that may cause the value of a wholly-owned property to change materially. Valuation adjustments may also be appropriate to reflect the occurrence of broader market-driven events identified by the Adviser or our independent valuation advisor which may impact more than a specific property. Any such adjustments will be estimates of the market impact of specific events as they occur, based on assumptions and judgments that may or may not prove to be correct, and may also be based on the limited information readily available at that time.

In general, we expect that any adjustments to appraised values will be calculated promptly after a determination that a material change has occurred and the financial effects of such change are quantifiable by the Adviser. However, rapidly changing market conditions or material events may not be immediately reflected in our monthly NAV. The resulting potential disparity in our NAV may be detrimental to stockholders whose shares are repurchased or new purchasers of our common stock, depending on whether our published NAV per share for such class is overstated or understated.

Real estate appraisals will be reported on a free and clear basis (for example, without taking into consideration any mortgage on the property), irrespective of any property level financing that may be in place. We expect to use the discounted cash flow methodology (income approach) as the primary methodology to value properties, whereby a property's value is calculated by discounting the estimated cash flows and the anticipated terminal value of the subject property by the assumed new buyer's normalized weighted average cost of capital for the subject property. Consistent with industry practices, the income approach also incorporates subjective judgments regarding comparable rental and operating expense data, capitalization or discount rate, and projections of future rent and expenses based on appropriate evidence as well as the residual value of the asset as components in determining value. Other methodologies that may also be used to value properties include sales comparisons and

replacement cost approaches. Under the sales comparison approach, the independent third-party appraiser develops an opinion of value by comparing the subject property to similar, recently sold properties in the surrounding or competing area. The replacement cost approach relies on the principle of substitution, which holds that when a property is replaceable in the market, its value tends to be set at the cost of acquiring an equally desirable substitute property, assuming that no costly delay is encountered in making the substitution. Because the appraisals performed by the independent third-party appraisal firms and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor, the Adviser's determination of the appropriate valuations for our properties based on the range of values provided in such reports and any subsequent updates to the valuation of our properties made by the Adviser involve subjective judgments, the estimated fair value of our assets that will be included in our NAV may not reflect the liquidation value or net realizable value of our properties.

In conducting their investigations and analyses, our independent valuation advisor and other independent third-party appraisal firms will take into account customary and accepted financial and commercial procedures and considerations as they deem relevant, which may include, without limitation, the review of documents, materials and information relevant to valuing the property that are provided by us, such as (i) historical operating revenues and expenses of the property; (ii) lease agreements on the property; (iii) the revenues and expenses of the property; (iv) information regarding recent or planned estimated capital expenditures; and (v) any other information relevant to valuing the real estate property. Although our independent valuation advisor may review information supplied or otherwise made available by us for reasonableness, it will assume and rely upon the accuracy and completeness of all such information and of all information supplied or otherwise made available to it by any other party, and will not undertake any duty or responsibility to verify independently any of such information. Our independent valuation advisor will not make or obtain an independent valuation or appraisal of any of our other assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) other than our real properties. With respect to operating or financial forecasts and other information and data to be provided to or otherwise to be reviewed by or discussed with our independent valuation advisor, our independent valuation advisor will assume that such forecasts and other information and data were reasonably prepared in good faith on bases reflecting currently available estimates and judgments of our management and the Adviser, and will rely upon the Adviser to advise our independent valuation advisor promptly if any material information previously provided becomes inaccurate or was required to be updated during the period of review.

In performing their analyses, the Adviser, our independent valuation advisor and other independent third-party appraisal firms will make numerous other assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, economic and regulatory conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond its control and our control, as well as certain factual matters. For example, our independent valuation advisor and other independent third-party appraisal firms will assume that we have clear and marketable title to each real estate property valued, that no title defects exist unless specifically informed to the contrary, that improvements were made in accordance with law, that no hazardous materials are present or were present previously, that no deed restrictions exist, and that no changes to zoning ordinances or regulations governing use, density or shape are pending or being considered. Furthermore, our independent valuation advisor's review, opinions and conclusions will necessarily be based upon market, economic, financial and other circumstances and conditions existing prior to the valuation, and any material change in such circumstances and conditions may affect our independent valuation advisor's review and conclusions. Our independent valuation advisor's review reports may contain other assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in the respective appraisal reports that qualify the review, opinions and conclusions set forth therein. As such, the carrying values of our real properties may not reflect the price at which the properties could be sold in the market, and the difference between carrying values and the ultimate sales prices could be material. In addition, accurate valuations are more difficult to obtain in times of low transaction volume because there are fewer market transactions that can be considered in the context of the appraisal.

Pursuant to our valuation services agreement with our independent valuation advisor, each individual appraisal report for our assets will be addressed solely to us to assist the Adviser in calculating our NAV. The appraisal reports relating to our properties will not be addressed to the public and may not be relied upon by any other person to establish an estimated value of our common stock and will not constitute a recommendation to any

person to purchase or sell any shares of our common stock. In preparing appraisal reports, independent third-party appraisal firms will not, and will not be requested to, solicit third-party indications of interest for our common stock or any of our properties in connection with possible purchases thereof or the acquisition of all or any part of us.

The Adviser's valuation of each investment's liabilities, including any third-party incentive fee payments or investment level debt, deal terms and structure will not be reviewed by our independent valuation advisor or appraised. State Street will then incorporate such adjusted valuations into our NAV, which will then be reviewed and confirmed by the Adviser.

Unconsolidated Properties Held Through Joint Ventures

Unconsolidated properties held through joint ventures generally will be valued in a manner that is consistent with the guidelines described above for consolidated properties. Once the value of a property held by the joint venture is determined by an independent appraisal and we determine the fair value of any other assets and liabilities of the joint venture, the value of our interest in the joint venture would then be determined by the Adviser using a hypothetical liquidation calculation to value our interest in the joint venture, which would be a percentage of the joint venture's NAV. Unconsolidated properties held in a joint venture that acquires multiple properties over time may be valued as a single investment.

Valuation of Real Estate Debt and Other Securities

In general, real estate debt and other securities will be valued by the Adviser based on market quotations or at fair value determined in accordance with GAAP. GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or be paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Readily available market quotations

Market quotations may be obtained from third-party pricing service providers or, if not available from third-party pricing service providers, broker-dealers for certain of our real estate debt and other securities. When reliable market quotations for real estate debt and other securities are available from multiple sources, the Adviser will use commercially reasonable efforts to use two or more quotations and will value such investments based on the average of the quotations obtained. However, to the extent that one or more of the quotations received is determined in good faith by the Adviser to not be reliable, the Adviser may disregard such quotation if the average of the remaining quotations is determined in good faith to be reliable by the Adviser. Securities that are traded publicly on an exchange or other public market (stocks, exchange traded derivatives and securities convertible into publicly-traded securities, such as warrants) will be valued at the closing price of such securities in the principal market in which the security trades.

No readily available market quotations

If market quotations are not readily available (or are otherwise not reliable for a particular investment), the fair value will be determined in good faith by the Adviser. Due to the inherent uncertainty of these estimates, estimates of fair value may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed and the differences could be material. Market quotes are considered not readily available in circumstances where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information, bid/ask information, or broker-dealer quotations).

Certain investments, such as mortgages and mezzanine loans or preferred equity, are unlikely to have market quotations. The initial value of preferred equity investments will generally be the acquisition price of such investment until such time as the Adviser subsequently revalues the investment. The Adviser may utilize generally accepted valuation methodologies to value such preferred equity investments, with such methodologies generally including inputs such as the stock price of the investment, volatility, strike price, risk-free interest rate,

dividend yield and expected term, as applicable. In the case of loans acquired by us, such initial value will generally be the acquisition price of such loan. In the case of loans originated by us, such initial value will generally be the par value of such loan. Each such investment will then be valued by the Adviser within the first three full months after we make such investment and no less than quarterly thereafter in accordance with the procedures set forth in the immediately following paragraph.

To conduct its initial quarterly valuation and subsequent quarterly revaluations of such loan investments, the Adviser will initially determine if there is adequate collateral real estate value supporting such investments and whether the investment's yield approximates market yield. If the market yield is estimated to approximate the investment's yield, then such investment is valued at its par value. If the market yield is not estimated to approximate the investment's yield, the Adviser will project the expected cash flows of the investment based on its contractual terms and discount such cash flows back to the valuation date based on an estimated market yield. Market yield is estimated as of each quarterly valuation date based on a variety of inputs regarding the collateral asset(s) performance, local/macro real estate performance, and capital market conditions, in each case as determined in good faith by the Adviser. These factors may include, but are not limited to: purchase price/par value of such real estate debt or other difficult to value securities; debt yield, capitalization rates, loan-to-value ratio, and replacement cost of the collateral asset(s); borrower financial condition, reputation, and indications of intent (e.g., pending repayments, extensions, defaults, etc.); and known transactions or other price discovery for comparable debt investments. In the absence of collateral real estate value supporting such securities, the Adviser will consider the residual value to its securities, following repayment of any senior debt or other obligations of the collateral asset(s). For each month that the Adviser does not perform a valuation of such investments, it will review such investment to confirm that there have been no significant events that would cause a material change in value of such investment. Our independent valuation advisor will generally review and confirm the reasonableness of the valuation of our real estate debt investments without readily available market quotations upon the Adviser's initial quarterly valuation of such investment and each month thereafter.

Our board of directors has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for monitoring significant events that may materially affect the values of our real estate debt and other securities investments and for determining whether the value of the applicable investments should be re-evaluated in light of such significant events. Except as otherwise provided in our valuation guidelines, the valuation of our real estate debt and other securities will not be reviewed by our independent valuation advisor or appraised.

Liabilities

We will include the fair value of our liabilities as part of our NAV calculation. We expect that these liabilities will include the fees payable to the Adviser and the Dealer Manager, any accrued performance participation allocation to the Special Limited Partner, accounts payable, accrued operating expenses, property-level mortgages, any portfolio-level credit facilities and other liabilities. All liabilities will be valued using widely accepted methodologies specific to each type of liability. Liabilities related to stockholder servicing fees will be allocable to a specific class of shares and will only be included in the NAV calculation for that class as described below. Our debt will be valued at fair value in accordance with GAAP. The Adviser advanced all of our organization and offering expenses on our behalf (other than upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees) through December 31, 2017. We will reimburse the Adviser for such advanced expenses ratably over the 60 months following December 31, 2017. For purposes of calculating our NAV, the organization and offering expenses paid by the Adviser through December 31, 2017 are not recognized as expenses or as a component of equity and reflected in our NAV until we reimburse the Adviser for these costs. For purposes of calculating a monthly NAV, the stockholder servicing fee for each applicable class of shares will be calculated by multiplying the accrued monthly stockholder servicing fee rate (1/12th of the total annual stockholder servicing fee rate for each applicable class of shares) by the aggregate NAV of such class of shares for that month, after adjustment for any net portfolio income or loss, unrealized/realized gains or losses on assets and liabilities, management fee expense and performance participation allocation accrual. The Adviser's valuation of each investment's liabilities, including any third-party incentive fee payments or investment level debt, deal terms and structure will not be reviewed by our independent valuation advisor or appraised.

NAV and NAV Per Share Calculation

Our NAV will be calculated for each of these classes by State Street. Our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, may replace State Street with another party, including our Adviser, if it is deemed appropriate to do so. The Adviser is responsible for reviewing and confirming our NAV, and overseeing the process around the calculation of our NAV, in each case, as performed by State Street.

Each class will have an undivided interest in our assets and liabilities, other than class-specific stockholder servicing fees. In accordance with the valuation guidelines, State Street calculates our NAV per share for each class as of the last calendar day of each month, using a process that reflects several components (each as described above), including the estimated fair value of (1) each of our properties based in part upon individual appraisal reports provided periodically by third-party independent valuation firms and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor, as finally determined and updated monthly by the Adviser, with review and confirmation for reasonableness by our independent valuation advisor, (2) our real estate debt and other securities for which third-party market quotes are available, (3) our other real estate debt and other securities, if any, and (4) our other assets and liabilities. Because stockholder servicing fees allocable to a specific class of shares will only be included in the NAV calculation for that class, the NAV per share for our share classes may differ. Operating Partnership units will be valued in the same fashion. Our valuation procedures include the following methodology to determine the monthly NAV of our Operating Partnership and the units. Our Operating Partnership has classes of units that are each economically equivalent to our corresponding classes of shares. Accordingly, on the last day of each month, the NAV per Operating Partnership unit of such units equals the NAV per share of the corresponding class. To the extent our Operating Partnership has classes of units that do not correspond to a class of our shares, such units will be valued in a manner consistent with these guidelines. The NAV of our Operating Partnership on the last day of each month equals the sum of the NAVs of each outstanding Operating Partnership unit on such day.

Our NAV for each class of shares will be based on the net asset values of our investments (including real estate debt and other securities), the addition of any other assets (such as cash on hand), and the deduction of any liabilities (including the allocation/accrual of any performance participation to the Special Limited Partner and the deduction of any stockholder servicing fees specifically applicable to such class of shares). At the end of each month, before taking into consideration repurchases or class-specific expense accruals for that month, any change in our aggregate NAV (whether an increase or decrease) is allocated among each class of shares based on each class's relative percentage of the previous aggregate NAV plus issuances of shares that were effective on the first calendar day of such month. The NAV calculation is available generally within 15 calendar days after the end of the applicable month. Changes in our monthly NAV include, without limitation, accruals of our net portfolio income, interest expense, the management fee, any accrued performance participation, distributions, unrealized/realized gains and losses on assets, any applicable organization and offering costs and any expense reimbursements. Changes in our monthly NAV also include material non-recurring events, such as capital expenditures and material property acquisitions and dispositions occurring during the month. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Adviser may in its discretion consider material market data and other information that becomes available after the end of the applicable month in valuing our assets and liabilities and calculating our NAV for a particular month. On an ongoing basis, the Adviser will adjust the accruals to reflect actual operating results and the outstanding receivable, payable and other account balances resulting from the accumulation of monthly accruals for which financial information is available.

Following the aggregation of the net asset values of our investments, the addition of any other assets (such as cash on hand), and the deduction of any other liabilities, State Street incorporates any class-specific adjustments to our NAV, including additional issuances and repurchases of our common stock and accruals of class-specific stockholder servicing fees. For each applicable class of shares, the stockholder servicing fee is calculated as a percentage of the aggregate NAV for such class of shares. At the close of business on the date that is one business day after each record date for any declared distribution, our NAV for each class will be reduced to reflect the accrual of our liability to pay any distribution to our stockholders of record of each class as of the record date. NAV per share for each class is calculated by dividing such class's NAV at the end of each month by the number of shares outstanding for that class at the end of such month.

The combination of the Class T NAV, Class S NAV, Class D NAV and Class I NAV equals the aggregate net asset value of our assets, which will consist almost entirely of the value of our interest in the Operating Partnership, less our liabilities, including liabilities related to class-specific stockholder servicing fees. The value of our interest in the Operating Partnership is equal to the excess of the aggregate NAV of the Operating Partnership over the portion thereof that would be distributed to any limited partners other than us if the Operating Partnership were liquidated. The aggregate NAV of the Operating Partnership is the excess of the value of the Operating Partnership's assets (including the fair value of its properties, real estate debt and other securities, cash and other investments) over its liabilities (including the fair value of its debt, any declared and accrued unpaid distributions, any accrued performance participation allocation and the expenses attributable to its operations). The Adviser calculates the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the Operating Partnership as directed by our valuation guidelines based upon values received from various sources, as described in more detail above.

Net portfolio income and unrealized/realized gains on assets and liabilities for any month is allocated proportionately among the share classes according to the NAV of the classes at the beginning of the month.

Relationship between NAV and Our Transaction Price

Purchases and repurchases of shares of our common stock are not made based on the current NAV per share of our common stock at the time of purchase or repurchase. Generally, our transaction price will equal our prior month's NAV. The transaction price will be the price at which we repurchase shares and the price, together with applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, at which we offer shares. Although the transaction price will generally be based on our prior month's NAV per share, such prior month's NAV may be significantly different from the current NAV per share of the applicable class of stock as of the date on which your purchase or repurchase occurs.

In addition, we may offer shares at a price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month's NAV per share (including by updating a previously disclosed offering price) or suspend our offering and/or our share repurchase plan in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month. In cases where our transaction price is not based on the prior month's NAV per share, the offering price and repurchase price will not equal our NAV per share as of any time. The Adviser may determine whether a material change has occurred to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month and whether to set a transaction price that differs from the previous month's NAV per share, and in such cases, has discretion over what such transaction price will be.

Our transaction price will be made publicly available by posting it on our website at www.breit.com and filing a prospectus supplement with the SEC and in certain cases delivered directly to subscribers. Please see the "How to Subscribe" section of this prospectus for additional information on how we communicate a change in our transaction price and the timing of when we accept subscription requests.

As our upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees are a percentage of the transaction price, any increase or decrease in our transaction price will have a corresponding impact on the absolute amount of fees paid in connection with your purchase and thus the number of shares you would be able to purchase for the same aggregate amount. For example, an increase in the transaction price after your subscription was submitted would result in fewer shares purchased for the same aggregate amount (inclusive of upfront costs).

Limits on the Calculation of Our NAV Per Share

The overarching principle of our valuation guidelines is to produce reasonable estimated values for each of our investments (and other assets and liabilities), or the price that would be received for that investment in orderly transactions between market participants. However, the majority of our assets will consist of real estate properties and, as with any real estate valuation protocol and as described above, the valuation of our properties (and other assets and liabilities) is based on a number of judgments, assumptions and opinions about future events that may or may not prove to be correct. The use of different judgments, assumptions or opinions would

likely result in a different estimate of the value of our real estate properties (and other assets and liabilities). Any resulting potential disparity in our NAV per share may be in favor of stockholders whose shares are repurchased, existing stockholders or new purchasers of our common stock, as the case may be, depending on the circumstances at the time (for cases in which our transaction price is based on NAV). See “Risk Factors—Valuations and appraisals of our real estate and real estate debt are estimates of fair value and may not necessarily correspond to realizable value,” “—Our NAV per share amounts may change materially if the appraised values of our properties materially change from prior appraisals or the actual operating results for a particular month differ from what we originally budgeted for that month” and “—It may be difficult to reflect, fully and accurately, material events that may impact our monthly NAV.”

Additionally, while the methodologies contained in our valuation guidelines are designed to operate reliably within a wide variety of circumstances, it is possible that in certain unanticipated situations or after the occurrence of certain extraordinary events (such as a significant disruption in relevant markets, a terrorist attack or an act of nature), our ability to calculate NAV may be impaired or delayed, including, without limitation, circumstances where there is a delay in accessing or receiving information from vendors or other reporting agents upon which we may rely upon in determining the monthly value of our NAV. In these circumstances, a more accurate valuation of our NAV could be obtained by using different assumptions or methodologies. Accordingly, in special situations when, in the Adviser’s reasonable judgment, the administration of the valuation guidelines would result in a valuation that does not represent a fair and accurate estimate of the value of our investment, alternative methodologies may be applied, provided that the Adviser must notify our board of directors at the next scheduled board meeting of any alternative methodologies utilized and their impact on the overall valuation of our investment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, our board of directors may suspend the offering and/or our share repurchase plan if it determines that the calculation of our NAV is materially incorrect or unreliable or there is a condition that restricts the valuation of a material portion of our assets.

We include no discounts to our NAV for the illiquid nature of our shares, including the limitations on your ability to sell shares under our share repurchase plan and our ability to suspend or terminate our share repurchase plan at any time. Our NAV generally does not consider exit costs (e.g., selling costs and commissions and debt prepayment penalties related to the sale of a property) that would likely be incurred if our assets and liabilities were liquidated or sold. While we may use market pricing concepts to value individual components of our NAV, our per share NAV is not derived from the market pricing information of open-end real estate funds listed on stock exchanges.

Our NAV per share does not represent the amount of our assets less our liabilities in accordance with GAAP. We do not represent, warrant or guarantee that:

- a stockholder would be able to realize the NAV per share for the class of shares a stockholder owns if the stockholder attempts to sell its shares;
- a stockholder would ultimately realize distributions per share equal to the NAV per share for the class of shares it owns upon liquidation of our assets and settlement of our liabilities or a sale of our company;
- shares of our common stock would trade at their NAV per share on a national securities exchange;
- a third party would offer the NAV per share for each class of shares in an arm’s-length transaction to purchase all or substantially all of our shares; or
- the NAV per share would equate to a market price of an open-ended real estate fund.

December 31, 2020 NAV Per Share

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of the Operating Partnership held by parties other than us.

The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of December 31, 2020 (\$ and shares in thousands):

<u>Components of NAV</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Investments in real estate	\$ 37,671,984
Investments in real estate debt	4,566,306
Investments in unconsolidated entities	855,185
Cash and cash equivalents	333,388
Restricted cash	711,135
Other assets	836,239
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net . . .	(20,024,734)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(2,140,993)
Subscriptions received in advance	(508,817)
Other liabilities	(757,920)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(192,648)
Management fee payable	(22,253)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,589)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(270,030)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 21,050,253</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>1,821,889</u>

- (1) Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of December 31, 2020, we accrued under GAAP \$605.4 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of December 31, 2020 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

<u>NAV Per Share/Unit</u>	<u>Class S Shares</u>	<u>Class I Shares</u>	<u>Class T Shares</u>	<u>Class D Shares</u>	<u>Third-party Operating Partnership Units⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net asset value	\$8,144,540	\$10,712,085	\$523,046	\$1,417,854	\$252,728	\$21,050,253
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>702,853</u>	<u>927,080</u>	<u>45,943</u>	<u>124,141</u>	<u>21,872</u>	1,821,889
NAV Per Share/Unit as of						
December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 11.5878</u>	<u>\$ 11.5547</u>	<u>\$11.3847</u>	<u>\$ 11.4213</u>	<u>\$11.5547</u>	

- (1) Includes the partnership interests of the Operating Partnership held by the Special Limited Partner, Class B unitholders, and other Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than us.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the December 31, 2020 valuations, based on property types.

<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Discount Rate</u>	<u>Exit Capitalization Rate</u>
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.5%	5.2%
Industrial	6.7%	5.4%
Net lease	7.4%	6.8%
Hotel	9.3%	9.6%
Retail	7.7%	6.6%
Office	7.6%	6.2%
Self Storage	7.3%	6.2%

(1) Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

<u>Input</u>	<u>Hypothetical Change</u>	<u>Multifamily Investment Values</u>	<u>Industrial Investment Values</u>	<u>Net Lease Investment Values</u>	<u>Hotel Investment Values</u>	<u>Retail Investment Values</u>	<u>Office Investment Values</u>	<u>Self Storage Investment Values</u>
Discount Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+1.9%	+1.8%	+1.9%	+1.8%
(weighted average) ...	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)
Exit Capitalization Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.2%	+2.8%	+2.1%	+1.5%	+2.3%	+2.8%	+2.4%
(weighted average) ...	0.25% increase	(2.9%)	(3.4%)	(1.9%)	(1.4%)	(2.1%)	(2.5%)	(2.2%)

November 30, 2020 NAV Per Share

Our total NAV presented in the following tables includes the NAV of our Class S, Class I, Class T, and Class D common stockholders, as well as partnership interests of the Operating Partnership held by parties other than us. The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our total NAV as of November 30, 2020 (\$ and shares in thousands):

<u>Components of NAV</u>	<u>November 30, 2020</u>
Investments in real estate	\$ 34,792,253
Investments in real estate debt	4,685,245
Investments in unconsolidated entities	855,593
Cash and cash equivalents	686,374
Restricted cash	614,681
Other assets	910,191
Mortgage notes, term loans, and revolving credit facilities, net	(18,592,752)
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	(2,156,922)
Subscriptions received in advance	(405,734)
Other liabilities	(670,564)
Accrued performance participation allocation	(148,812)
Management fee payable	(21,405)
Accrued stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	(6,172)
Non-controlling interests in joint ventures	(257,879)
Net asset value	<u>\$ 20,284,097</u>
Number of outstanding shares/units	<u>1,772,789</u>

- (1) Stockholder servicing fees only apply to Class S, Class T and Class D shares. For purposes of NAV we recognize the stockholder servicing fee as a reduction of NAV on a monthly basis as such fee is paid. Under GAAP, we accrue the full cost of the stockholder servicing fee as an offering cost at the time we sell Class S, Class T and Class D shares. As of November 30, 2020, we accrued under GAAP \$592.6 million of stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager related to the Class S, Class T and Class D shares sold. The Dealer Manager does not retain any of these fees, all of which are retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

The following table provides a breakdown of our total NAV and NAV per share/unit by class as of November 30, 2020 (\$ and shares/units in thousands, except per share/unit data):

<u>NAV Per Share/Unit</u>	<u>Class S Shares</u>	<u>Class I Shares</u>	<u>Class T Shares</u>	<u>Class D Shares</u>	<u>Third-party Operating Partnership Units⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net asset value	\$7,879,873	\$10,285,738	\$516,711	\$1,352,053	\$249,722	\$20,284,097
Number of outstanding shares/ units	686,693	898,917	45,835	119,520	21,824	1,772,789
NAV Per Share/Unit as of November 30, 2020	<u>\$ 11.4751</u>	<u>\$ 11.4424</u>	<u>\$11.2733</u>	<u>\$ 11.3124</u>	<u>\$11.4424</u>	

- (1) Includes the partnership interests of the Operating Partnership held by the Special Limited Partner, Class B unitholders, and other Operating Partnership interests held by parties other than us.

Set forth below are the weighted averages of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow methodology used in the November 30, 2020 valuations, based on property types.

<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Discount Rate</u>	<u>Exit Capitalization Rate</u>
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	7.5%	5.2%
Industrial	6.8%	5.4%
Net lease	7.4%	6.8%
Hotel	9.2%	9.5%
Retail	7.7%	6.5%
Office	7.6%	6.2%
Other ⁽²⁾	7.3%	6.3%

(1) Multifamily includes student housing and manufactured housing

(2) Other includes self-storage.

These assumptions are determined by the Adviser, and reviewed by our independent valuation advisor. A change in these assumptions would impact the calculation of the value of our property investments. For example, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the changes listed below would result in the following effects on our investment values:

<u>Input</u>	<u>Hypothetical Change</u>	<u>Multifamily Investment Values</u>	<u>Industrial Investment Values</u>	<u>Net Lease Investment Values</u>	<u>Hotel Investment Values</u>	<u>Retail Investment Values</u>	<u>Office Investment Values</u>	<u>Other Investment Values</u>
Discount								
Rate	0.25% decrease	+1.9%	+1.7%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+1.9%	+1.8%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(1.9%)	(2.1%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)
Exit								
Capitalization								
Rate	0.25% decrease	+3.2%	+3.0%	+2.1%	+1.5%	+2.3%	+2.7%	+2.4%
(weighted average)	0.25% increase	(2.9%)	(3.2%)	(1.9%)	(1.4%)	(2.1%)	(2.5%)	(2.2%)

The following table presents our monthly NAV per share for each of the four classes of shares:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class S</u>	<u>Class I⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Class T</u>	<u>Class D</u>
January 31, 2017	\$10.0000	\$10.0100	—	—
February 28, 2017	\$10.0200	\$10.0300	—	—
March 31, 2017	\$10.0200	\$10.0200	—	—
April 30, 2017	\$10.0455	\$10.0495	—	—
May 31, 2017	\$10.1828	\$10.1868	—	\$10.1604
June 30, 2017	\$10.2904	\$10.2791	\$10.1721	\$10.2648
July 31, 2017	\$10.3173	\$10.3092	\$10.2256	\$10.2603
August 31, 2017	\$10.4074	\$10.3997	\$10.2883	\$10.3536
September 30, 2017	\$10.4662	\$10.4579	\$10.3239	\$10.3763
October 31, 2017	\$10.5060	\$10.4973	\$10.3549	\$10.4114
November 30, 2017	\$10.5174	\$10.5094	\$10.3622	\$10.4141
December 31, 2017	\$10.5750	\$10.5671	\$10.4175	\$10.4712
January 31, 2018	\$10.6339	\$10.6236	\$10.4684	\$10.5217
February 28, 2018	\$10.6714	\$10.6602	\$10.4985	\$10.5539
March 31, 2018	\$10.6795	\$10.6646	\$10.5050	\$10.5602
April 30, 2018	\$10.7134	\$10.6985	\$10.5372	\$10.5928
May 31, 2018	\$10.7321	\$10.7158	\$10.5525	\$10.6087
June 30, 2018	\$10.7620	\$10.7446	\$10.5802	\$10.6315
July 31, 2018	\$10.7959	\$10.7773	\$10.6120	\$10.6633
August 31, 2018	\$10.8268	\$10.8064	\$10.6411	\$10.6907
September 30, 2018	\$10.8508	\$10.8290	\$10.6629	\$10.7133
October 31, 2018	\$10.8806	\$10.8579	\$10.6909	\$10.7417
November 30, 2018	\$10.8862	\$10.8625	\$10.6957	\$10.7459
December 31, 2018	\$10.8222	\$10.7984	\$10.6318	\$10.6820
January 31, 2019	\$10.8756	\$10.8524	\$10.6835	\$10.7359
February 28, 2019	\$10.9142	\$10.8906	\$10.7202	\$10.7724
March 31, 2019	\$10.9458	\$10.9218	\$10.7502	\$10.8019
April 30, 2019	\$10.9756	\$10.9480	\$10.7769	\$10.8304
May 31, 2019	\$11.0625	\$11.0350	\$10.8612	\$10.9146
June 30, 2019	\$11.1022	\$11.0755	\$10.9007	\$10.9481
July 31, 2019	\$11.2241	\$11.1969	\$11.0191	\$11.0660
August 31, 2019	\$11.3286	\$11.3030	\$11.1221	\$11.1661
September 30, 2019	\$11.4074	\$11.3816	\$11.2000	\$11.2407
October 31, 2019	\$11.4263	\$11.4008	\$11.2193	\$11.2588
November 30, 2019	\$11.4634	\$11.4379	\$11.2553	\$11.2945
December 31, 2019	\$11.4725	\$11.4473	\$11.2642	\$11.3022
January 31, 2020	\$11.5029	\$11.4776	\$11.2933	\$11.3311
February 29, 2020	\$11.4430	\$11.4183	\$11.2339	\$11.2715
March 31, 2020	\$10.4637	\$10.4391	\$10.2709	\$10.3054
April 30, 2020	\$10.4825	\$10.4493	\$10.2997	\$10.3487
May 31, 2020	\$10.5798	\$10.5464	\$10.3947	\$10.4438
June 30, 2020	\$10.7439	\$10.7100	\$10.5557	\$10.6047
July 31, 2020	\$10.7800	\$10.7471	\$10.5914	\$10.6392
August 31, 2020	\$10.9604	\$10.9271	\$10.7676	\$10.8166
September 30, 2020	\$11.2015	\$11.1686	\$11.0048	\$11.0532
October 31, 2020	\$11.3607	\$11.3279	\$11.1613	\$11.2028
November 30, 2020	\$11.4751	\$11.4424	\$11.2733	\$11.3124
December 31, 2020	\$11.5878	\$11.5547	\$11.3847	\$11.4213

- (1) The NAV per unit of the Class I units issued to the Special Limited Partner and the Class B units generally correspond to the NAV per share of our Class I shares.

STOCK OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth, as of February 1, 2021, information regarding the number and percentage of shares of our common stock owned by each director, our named executive officers, all directors and executive officers as a group, and any person known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of outstanding shares of our common stock. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes securities that a person has the right to acquire within 60 days. The address for each of the persons named below is in care of our principal executive offices at 345 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10154.

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Number of Shares Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Percent of Shares Beneficially Owned</u>
Directors and Named Executive Officers:		
Frank Cohen	571,935	*
A.J. Agarwal	538,424	*
Wesley LePatner	24,720	*
Brian Kim	49,850	*
Paul D. Quinlan	19,940	*
Raymond J. Beier	34,847	*
Susan Carras	22,591	*
Richard I. Gilchrist	34,847	*
Field Griffith	34,847	*
Edward Lewis	34,847	*
All current executive officers and directors as a group (14 persons)	1,492,353	*

All shares listed in the table above are Class I shares.

* Represents less than 1%.

Blackstone and its employees, including our executive officers, owned approximately \$215.1 million of interests in us as of January 7, 2021.

SELECTED INFORMATION REGARDING OUR OPERATIONS

Selected Financial Information

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2020, each as incorporated herein by reference. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Period March 2, 2016 (date of initial capitalization) through December 31, 2016
Operating Data (in thousands)					
Total revenues	\$1,903,000	\$1,686,272	\$ 723,258	\$157,932	\$ —
Total expenses	1,953,565	1,866,396	837,761	226,858	115
Total other income (expense)	(725,784)	(234,119)	(176,962)	(18,624)	—
Net loss	(776,349)	(414,243)	(291,465)	(87,550)	(115)
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	<u>\$ (764,376)</u>	<u>\$ (401,771)</u>	<u>\$(281,056)</u>	<u>\$ (86,258)</u>	<u>\$ (115)</u>
Per Share Data					
Net loss per share of common stock—basic and diluted	(0.49)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.91)	\$ (0.90)	\$(5.74)
Gross distributions declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.48 ⁽¹⁾	\$ —

- (1) Represents the gross distributions declared for Class S and Class I shares for the year ended December 31, 2017. We did not sell any Class D or Class T shares prior to May 2017 and June 2017, respectively, thus no distributions were declared for Class D or Class T shares prior to such date.

	As of September 30, 2020	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
Balance Sheet Data (in thousands)					
Total assets	\$37,032,808	\$33,039,823	\$13,237,158	\$4,625,308	\$200
Investments in real estate, net	28,869,214	26,326,868	10,259,687	3,406,555	—
Investments in real estate debt	4,965,677	4,523,260	2,259,913	915,742	—
Mortgage notes, term loans, and secured revolving credit facilities, net ...	17,579,032	16,929,659	6,833,269	2,111,291	—
Secured financings on investments in real estate debt	2,392,945	3,092,137	1,713,723	682,848	—
Total equity	15,204,028	10,614,648	3,914,954	1,509,639	85

Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution

We believe funds from operations (“FFO”) is a meaningful supplemental non-GAAP operating metric. Our condensed consolidated financial statements are presented under historical cost accounting which, among other things, requires depreciation of real estate investments to be calculated on a straight-line basis. As a result, our operating results imply that the value of our real estate investments will decrease evenly over a set time period. However, we believe that the value of real estate investments will fluctuate over time based on market conditions and as such, depreciation under historical cost accounting may be less informative. FFO is a standard REIT

industry metric defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). FFO, as defined by NAREIT and presented below, is calculated as net income or loss (computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding (i) gains or losses from sales of depreciable real property, (ii) impairment write-downs on depreciable real property, plus (iii) real estate-related depreciation and amortization, and (iv) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests.

We also believe that adjusted FFO (“AFFO”) is a meaningful non-GAAP supplemental disclosure of our operating results. AFFO further adjusts FFO in order for our operating results to reflect the specific characteristics of our business by adjusting for items we believe are not related to our core operations. Our adjustments to FFO to arrive at AFFO include removing the impact of (i) straight-line rental income and expense, (ii) amortization of above- and below-market lease intangibles, (iii) amortization of mortgage premium/discount, (iv) unrealized (gains) losses on financial instruments, (v) forfeited investment deposits, (vi) amortization of restricted stock awards, (vii) non-cash performance participation allocation or other non-cash incentive compensation even if repurchased by us, (viii) gain or loss on involuntary conversion, (ix) realized (gains) losses on extinguishment of debt, and (x) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities.

We also believe funds available for distribution (“FAD”) is an additional meaningful non-GAAP supplemental disclosure that provides useful information for considering our operating results and certain other items relative to the amount of our distributions by removing the impact of certain non-cash items from our operating results. FAD is calculated as AFFO excluding (i) realized gains (losses) on Real Estate Debt and (ii) management fee paid in shares or operating partnership units even if repurchased by us, and including deductions for (iii) recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and other capital projects, (iv) stockholder servicing fees paid during the period, and (v) similar adjustments for non-controlling interests and unconsolidated entities. FAD is not indicative of cash available to fund our cash needs and does not represent cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, as it excludes adjustments for working capital items and actual cash receipts from interest income recognized on Real Estate Related Securities. Cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP would generally be adjusted for such items. Furthermore, FAD is adjusted for stockholder servicing fees and recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and other capital expenditures, which are not considered when determining cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP.

FFO, AFFO, and FAD should not be considered to be more relevant or accurate than the GAAP methodology in calculating net income (loss) or in evaluating our operating performance. In addition, FFO, AFFO, and FAD should not be considered as alternatives to net income (loss) as indications of our performance or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities as indications of our liquidity, but rather should be reviewed in conjunction with these and other GAAP measurements. Further, FFO, AFFO, and FAD are not intended to be used as liquidity measures indicative of cash flow available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

The following table presents a reconciliation of FFO, AFFO and FAD to net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders (\$ in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders	\$ (764,376)	\$(401,771)
Adjustments to arrive at FFO:		
Real estate depreciation and amortization	1,035,104	824,039
Impairment of investments in real estate	12,343	—
Net gains on dispositions of real estate	(100,441)	(35,035)
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustment	(29,664)	(28,668)
FFO attributable to BREIT stockholders	152,966	358,565
Adjustments to arrive at AFFO:		
Straight-line rental income and expense	(114,273)	(22,590)
Amortization of above- and below-market lease intangibles	(13,237)	(9,612)
Amortization of mortgage premium/discount	(871)	(285)
Unrealized losses (gains) from changes on financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	484,332	(47,651)
Net forfeited investment deposits	12,750	—
Amortization of restricted stock awards	300	400
Non-cash performance participation allocation	—	141,396
Non-cash incentive compensation awards to affiliated service providers	969	2,000
Gain on involuntary conversion	(270)	(1,389)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	6,495	—
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	(1,464)	(550)
AFFO attributable to BREIT stockholders	527,697	420,284
Adjustments to arrive at FAD:		
Management fee paid in shares	160,544	108,115
Recurring tenant improvements, leasing commissions and other capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	(85,901)	(69,834)
Stockholder servicing fees	(48,111)	(42,501)
Realized losses (gains) on financial instruments	8,410	(6,035)
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests for above adjustments	(1,114)	(644)
FAD attributable to BREIT stockholders	<u>\$ 561,525</u>	<u>\$ 409,385</u>

(1) Unrealized losses (gains) from changes on financial instruments primarily relates to mark-to-market changes on both our investments in real estate debt and our investments in equity securities.

(2) Recurring tenant improvements and leasing commissions are generally related to second-generation leases and other capital expenditures required to maintain our investments. Other capital expenditures exclude underwritten tenant improvements, leasing commissions and capital expenditures in conjunction with acquisitions and projects that we believe will enhance the value of our investments.

Our Indebtedness

The following table is a summary of our indebtedness as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 (\$ in thousands):

				Principal Balance as of	
Indebtedness	Weighted Average Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Maturity Date ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Maximum Facility Size	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>Fixed rate loans:</i>					
Fixed rate mortgages	3.8%	7/15/2027	N/A	\$12,713,738	\$12,424,717
Mezzanine loan	—	—		—	195,878
Total fixed rate loans	3.8%	7/15/2027		12,713,738	12,620,595
<i>Variable rate loans:</i>					
Floating rate mortgages	L+1.8%	2/8/2026	N/A	3,209,340	1,826,435
Variable rate term loans	L+1.7%	2/11/2024	N/A	1,639,495	1,533,561
Variable rate secured revolving credit facilities	—	—	\$2,339,495	—	1,063,837
Variable rate mezzanine loans	L+4.3%	4/9/2025	N/A	142,200	—
Total variable rate loans	L+1.8%	6/5/2025		4,991,035	4,423,833
Total loans secured by our properties	3.3%	2/18/2027		17,704,773	17,044,428
<i>Secured financings on investments in real estate debt:</i>					
Barclays MRA		9/29/2021	750,000	750,000	750,000
Other MRAs ⁽⁴⁾		3/21/2021	N/A	1,343,007	2,342,137
DB Secured Financing		4/2/2022	N/A	263,866	—
Citi Term Loan TRS		7/9/2021		36,072	—
Total secured financings on investments real estate debt ⁽⁵⁾	1.6%			2,392,945	3,092,137
<i>Unsecured loans:</i>					
Unsecured variable rate revolving credit facility	L+2.5%	2/22/2023	1,275,000	—	—
Affiliate line of credit	L+2.5%	1/22/2021	150,000	—	—
Total unsecured loans			1,425,000	—	—
Total indebtedness				\$20,097,718	\$20,136,565

- (1) The term “L” refers to the one-month LIBOR with respect to loans secured by our properties and unsecured loans.
- (2) For loans where we, at our sole discretion, have extension options, the maximum maturity date has been assumed.
- (3) Subsequent to quarter end, we rolled our repurchase agreement contracts expiring in October 2020 into new contracts.
- (4) Includes RBC MRA and Citi MRA.
- (5) Weighted average interest rate based on L+1.6%, whereby “L” refers to the relevant floating benchmark rates, which include USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and EURIBOR, as applicable to each secured financing.

Our Distributions

The following table summarizes the net distributions per share for each class and each record date declared by us since our inception through December 2020.

<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Class S Shares</u>	<u>Class I Shares</u>	<u>Class T Shares⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Class D Shares⁽¹⁾</u>
March 31, 2017	\$0.0250	\$0.0412	\$ —	\$ —
April 30, 2017	0.0292	0.0362	—	—
May 31, 2017	0.0368	0.0441	—	0.0420
June 30, 2017	0.0445	0.0517	0.0446	0.0496
July 31, 2017	0.0428	0.0501	0.0429	0.0479
August 31, 2017	0.0430	0.0505	0.0431	0.0483
September 30, 2017	0.0434	0.0507	0.0435	0.0485
October 31, 2017	0.0436	0.0512	0.0437	0.0490
November 30, 2017	0.0438	0.0511	0.0439	0.0490
December 31, 2017	0.0438	0.0514	0.0439	0.0492
January 31, 2018	0.0441	0.0517	0.0442	0.0495
February 28, 2018	0.0443	0.0513	0.0444	0.0492
March 31, 2018	0.0445	0.0522	0.0446	0.0500
April 30, 2018	0.0445	0.0520	0.0446	0.0498
May 31, 2018	0.0446	0.0524	0.0448	0.0501
June 30, 2018	0.0447	0.0522	0.0448	0.0500
July 31, 2018	0.0448	0.0526	0.0450	0.0504
August 31, 2018	0.0450	0.0528	0.0451	0.0505
September 30, 2018	0.0451	0.0527	0.0452	0.0505
October 31, 2018	0.0451	0.0530	0.0453	0.0507
November 30, 2018	0.0451	0.0527	0.0452	0.0505
December 31, 2018	0.0451	0.0530	0.0452	0.0507
January 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0530	0.0452	0.0507
February 28, 2019	0.0451	0.0522	0.0452	0.0501
March 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0530	0.0452	0.0507
April 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0528	0.0453	0.0506
May 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0453	0.0508
June 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0529	0.0453	0.0506
July 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0452	0.0508
August 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0532	0.0452	0.0508
September 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0453	0.0508
October 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0534	0.0452	0.0510
November 30, 2019	0.0451	0.0531	0.0452	0.0508
December 31, 2019	0.0451	0.0534	0.0452	0.0510
January 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0534	0.0452	0.0510
February 29, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
March 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
April 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0524	0.0452	0.0503
May 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0527	0.0452	0.0505
June 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0526	0.0452	0.0504
July 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
August 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0529	0.0452	0.0506
September 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0528	0.0452	0.0506
October 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0533	0.0452	0.0509
November 30, 2020	0.0451	0.0531	0.0452	0.0508
December 31, 2020	0.0451	0.0535	0.0453	0.0511
Total	2.0152	2.3785	1.9293	2.2021

- (1) We did not sell any Class D or Class T shares prior to May 2017 and June 2017, respectively, thus no distributions were made for such classes of shares prior to such dates.

The following tables summarize our distributions declared during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020		Year Ended December 31, 2019	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Distributions				
Payable in cash	\$317,527	46%	\$169,669	39%
Reinvested in shares	368,968	54%	263,897	61%
Total distributions	<u>\$686,495</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$433,566</u>	<u>100%</u>
Sources of Distributions				
Cash flows from operating activities	\$686,495	100%	\$433,566	100%
Offering proceeds	—	— %	—	— %
Total sources of distributions	<u>\$686,495</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$433,566</u>	<u>100%</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	\$729,451		\$600,927	
Funds from Operations ⁽¹⁾	\$152,966		\$358,565	
Adjusted Funds from Operations ⁽¹⁾	\$527,697		\$420,284	
Funds Available for Distribution ⁽¹⁾	\$561,525		\$409,385	

- (1) Please see “—Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution” above for descriptions of Funds from Operations (FFO), Adjusted Funds from Operations (AFFO), and Funds Available for Distribution (FAD), for reconciliations of them to GAAP net loss attributable to BREIT stockholders, and for considerations on how to review these metrics.

Related Party Transactions

Due to Affiliates

The following table details the components of due to affiliates (\$ in thousands):

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accrued stockholder servicing fee ⁽¹⁾	\$572,784	\$478,539
Accrued management fee	19,869	13,873
Accrued affiliate service provider expenses	4,606	6,037
Advanced organization and offering costs	4,602	6,136
Performance participation allocation	—	141,396
Other	21,175	44,162
Total	<u>\$623,036</u>	<u>\$690,143</u>

- (1) The Company accrues the full amount of the future stockholder servicing fees payable to the Dealer Manager for Class S, Class T, and Class D shares up to the 8.75% of gross proceeds limit at the time such shares are sold. The Dealer Manager has entered into agreements with the selected dealers distributing the Company’s shares in its ongoing public offering, which provide, among other things, for the re-allowance of the full amount of the selling commissions and dealer manager fee and all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees received by the Dealer Manager to such selected dealers.

Management Fee

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred management fees of \$160.5 million and \$108.1 million, respectively.

The Company issued 13,006,077 and 8,424,263 unregistered Class I shares to the Adviser as payment for the management fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, respectively, and also had \$19.9 million and \$13.9 million of management fees payable as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. During October 2020, the Adviser was issued 1,778,962 unregistered Class I shares as payment for the \$19.9 million management fees accrued as of September 30, 2020. The shares issued to the Adviser for payment of the management fee were issued at the applicable NAV per share at the end of each month for which the fee was earned.

Accrued affiliate service provider expenses and incentive compensation awards

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, we incurred expenses to affiliated service providers for services incurred in connection with our investments, certain restricted Class I units in the Operating Partnership issued in satisfaction with past incentive compensation awards vested and amounts for transaction support services provided were capitalized.

The following table details the expenses incurred, the incentive compensation awards vested and any capitalized transaction costs (\$ in thousands):

	Affiliate Service Provider Expenses		Affiliate Service Provider Incentive Compensation Awards		Capitalized Transaction Support Services	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Link Industrial Properties L.L.C.	\$39,334	\$19,332	\$505	\$1,042	\$2,926	\$3,460
LivCor, L.L.C.	19,474	18,464	149	308	2,533	2,990
BRE Hotels and Resorts LLC	11,661	7,250	303	624	—	—
ShopCore Properties TRS Management LLC	3,532	1,715	12	26	422	610
Revantage Corporate Services, L.L.C.	1,397	1,295	—	—	—	—
Equity Office Management, L.L.C.	465	104	—	—	—	30
Gateway Industrial Properties L.L.C.	—	2,524	—	—	—	27
Total	<u>\$75,863</u>	<u>\$50,684</u>	<u>\$969</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>	<u>\$5,881</u>	<u>\$7,117</u>

In addition, the Company issued incentive compensation awards to certain employees of the portfolio company service providers described above that entitles them to receive an allocation of total return over a certain hurdle amount, as determined by the Company. None of Blackstone, the Adviser or the affiliate portfolio company service providers receive any incentive compensation from the aforementioned arrangements. The portfolio company incentive compensation awards of \$14.7 million crystallized on December 31, 2019 and, in January 2020, the Company issued approximately 1.3 million restricted Class I units in the Operating Partnership to certain employees of such companies in satisfaction of such awards.

Performance Participation Allocation

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company recognized no performance participation allocation expense as the performance hurdle of 5% was not achieved as of September 30, 2020. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recognized performance participation allocation expenses of \$141.4 million. The 2019 performance participation allocation crystallized on December 31, 2019 and, in January 2020, the Company issued approximately 11.7 million Class I units and 0.7 million Class B units in our Operating Partnership to the Special Limited Partner as payment for the 2019 performance participation allocation. Such units were issued at the NAV per unit as of December 31, 2019. Subsequent to the Class I units and Class B units being issued, 7.3 million of such units were redeemed for \$83.6 million and 0.8 million of such units were exchanged for unregistered Class I shares in the Company.

Other

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company had \$18.9 million and \$42.1 million of accrued repurchases of Class I shares due to the Adviser. Additionally, as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Adviser had advanced \$2.2 million and \$2.0 million of expenses, respectively, on the Company's behalf for general corporate expenses provided by unaffiliated third parties.

Affiliate Title Service Provider

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company paid Lexington National Land Services \$2.6 million and 14.8 million, respectively, for title services related to 20 and 43 investments, respectively, and such costs were capitalized to Investments in Real Estate or recorded as deferred financing costs, which is a reduction to mortgage notes, term loans and secured revolving credit facilities on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Captive Insurance Company

On July 28, 2020, the Company became a member of a captive insurance company owned by the Company and other funds and accounts managed by Blackstone. A Blackstone affiliate provides oversight and management services to the captive and receives fees based on a percentage of premiums retained by it. The fees and expenses of the captive, including insurance premiums and fees paid to the Blackstone affiliate to manage it, are borne by the Company and the other Blackstone-managed funds and accounts pro rata based on estimates of insurance premiums that would have been payable for each party's respective properties, as benchmarked by third parties.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company contributed capital to the captive in amount equal to \$28.4 million for insurance premiums and its pro rata share of other expenses. Of this amount, \$0.5 million was attributable to the fee paid to a Blackstone affiliate to provide oversight and management services. The capital contributed and fees paid to the captive are in place of insurance premiums and fees previously paid to third parties. The Company did not contribute any capital to the captive for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Other

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company had a receivable of \$3.9 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, from Livcor, L.L.C. and such amounts are included in Other Assets on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a receivable of \$7.8 million from funds affiliated with the Company's Adviser for post-closing settlements related to the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio acquisition.

Share Repurchases

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, we redeemed approximately \$1.1 billion and \$236.4 million of common stock, respectively, which represented all redemption requests received in good order and eligible for redemption during such periods.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Number of shares requested for repurchase	105,593,735	21,275,413
Number of shares repurchased	105,593,735	21,275,413
% of shares requested that were repurchased	100%	100%
Average repurchase price per share	\$ 10.86	\$ 11.11

Financial Statements

On December 12, 2019, we filed an Amendment to the Current Report on Form 8-K, dated September 26, 2019 to provide the required audited combined statement of revenues and certain operating expenses under Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X with respect to the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio acquired by us, which was considered a significant asset acquisition. Additionally, the Amendment to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 26, 2019, presented the required pro forma financial information reflecting the impact of the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio transaction on our financial results at the time. The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statement has been included to update the pro forma financial information for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statement should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019. The unaudited pro forma income statement is not necessarily indicative of what the actual operating results would have been had the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio acquisition and sale of our common stock occurred on January 1, 2019, nor is it indicative of our future operating results.

The Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio is included in our consolidated balance sheet as disclosed on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2019. As such, we have not included a pro forma balance sheet for the acquisition of the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited, in thousands except share and per share data)

	BREIT Historical^(a)	Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio Acquisition	Pro-forma Adjustments	BREIT Pro forma
Revenues				
Rental revenue	\$1,201,613	\$263,285 ^(b)	\$ 14,029 ^(c)	\$1,478,927
Hotel revenue	432,892	—	—	432,892
Other revenue	51,767	3,951 ^(b)	—	55,718
Total revenues	<u>1,686,272</u>	<u>267,236</u>	<u>14,029</u>	<u>1,967,537</u>
Expenses				
Rental property operating	469,966	74,368 ^(b)	1,511 ^(d)	545,845
Hotel operating	304,710	—	—	304,710
General and administrative	18,170	—	—	18,170
Management fee	108,115	—	14,267 ^(e)	122,382
Performance participation allocation	141,396	—	9,827 ^(f)	151,223
Depreciation and amortization	824,039	—	224,918 ^(g)	1,048,957
Total expenses	<u>1,866,396</u>	<u>74,368</u>	<u>250,523</u>	<u>2,191,287</u>
Other income (expense)				
Income from real estate debt	213,062	—	—	213,062
Net gain on dispositions of real estate	35,035	—	—	35,035
Interest income	3,041	—	—	3,041
Interest expense	(487,517)	—	(95,468) ^(h)	(582,985)
Other income (expense)	2,260	—	—	2,260
Total other income (expense)	<u>(234,119)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(95,468)</u>	<u>(329,587)</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (414,243)</u>	<u>\$192,868</u>	<u>\$(331,962)</u>	<u>\$ (553,337)</u>
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in third-party joint ventures	5,671	—	—	5,671
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in the Operating Partnership	6,801	—	2,350 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9,151
Net loss attributable to our stockholders	<u>\$ (401,771)</u>	<u>\$192,868</u>	<u>\$(329,612)</u>	<u>\$ (538,515)</u>
Net loss per share of common stock—basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.54)</u>			<u>\$ (0.63)</u>
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding, basic and diluted	<u>748,841</u>			<u>850,504^(j)</u>

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

- (a) Historical financial information obtained from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.
- (b) Represents the operating results attributable to the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio for the period January 1, 2019 through September 25, 2019, the period prior to our acquisition of the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio. The operating results attributable to the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio for the period from September 26, 2019 through December 31, 2019 are included in our historical operating results for the year ended December 31, 2019.
- (c) We recognize rental revenue for operating leases on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease, including any rent steps or abatement provisions. An adjustment in the amount of \$5.1 million is made to reflect rental revenue on a straight-line basis as if we had acquired the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio as of January 1, 2019. In addition, we record acquired above-market and below-market leases at their fair value and recognizes the related amortization as an adjustment to rental revenue. As such, an adjustment to increase revenue in the amount of \$8.9 million is made to reflect rental revenue as if we had acquired the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio as of January 1, 2019.
- (d) We have engaged Link Industrial Properties Holdco LLC, a portfolio company owned by a Blackstone-advised fund, to provide services in connection with our investment in the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio. For further details of the services provided by Link, see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019. The pro forma adjustment for such services is \$4.0 million.

The pro forma adjustment also includes a decrease of \$2.7 million to reflect the current third-party management contracts for the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio and an increase of \$0.6 million in insurance expense due to increased premiums. The remainder of the adjustment relates to a decrease of \$0.4 million made to reflect ground rent expense on a straight-line basis as if we had acquired the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio on January 1, 2019.

The adjustments were made as if the contracts were in place during the year ended December 31, 2019.

- (e) The pro forma adjustment includes \$14.3 million to reflect the management fee due to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement as if we had acquired the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio as of January 1, 2019 and contributed to management fees for the period from January 1, 2019 through September 25, 2019.
- (f) The pro forma adjustment includes \$9.8 million to reflect the performance participation allocation expense due to the Special Limited Partner under the partnership agreement of the Operating Partnership as if we had acquired the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio on January 1, 2019 and contributed to the total return of the Operating Partnership from January 1, 2019 through September 25, 2019.
- (g) Represents depreciation and amortization expense on the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio for the period from January 1, 2019 through September 25, 2019. We record depreciation and amortization on a straight-line basis. The following table details the depreciation and amortization expense for the period from January 1, 2019 through September 25, 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	<u>Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio</u>
Depreciation Expense	\$130,692
Amortization Expense	94,226
Total	<u><u>\$224,918</u></u>

- (h) Represents the interest expense, and the related amortization of deferred financing costs, on our borrowings utilized in order to acquire the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio for the period January 1, 2019 through

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

September 25, 2019. The following table details the pro forma interest expense adjustments by borrowing for the period from January 1, 2019 through September 25, 2019 (\$ in thousands):

	<u>Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio</u>
\$2.8 billion mortgage loan	\$68,697
\$695 million assumed debt	19,595
Amortization of deferred financing costs	<u>7,176</u>
Pro forma adjustment to interest expense	<u><u>\$95,468</u></u>

An increase or decrease of 1/8% on the interest rate used to calculate interest expense on our borrowings would impact interest expense by approximately \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

- (i) Represents the operating results attributable to the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio and the related pro forma adjustments for the period from January 1, 2019 through September 25, 2019 that were allocated to non-controlling interests.
- (j) The available cash utilized in the acquisition of the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio consisted of net proceeds received from the sale of certain of our shares. The pro forma weighted average shares assume that such shares had been issued on January 1, 2019.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

We were formed under the laws of the State of Maryland. The rights of our stockholders are governed by Maryland law as well as our charter, bylaws and the policy adopted by our board of directors with respect to certain charter provisions. The following summary of the terms of our stock is a summary of all material provisions concerning our stock and you should refer to the MGCL and our charter, bylaws and the policy adopted by our board of directors with respect to certain charter provisions for a full description. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information contained in our charter, bylaws and the policy adopted by our board of directors with respect to certain charter provisions. Copies of our charter, bylaws and the policy adopted by our board of directors with respect to certain charter provisions are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. You can obtain copies of our charter, bylaws and the policy adopted by our board of directors with respect to certain charter provisions and every other exhibit to our registration statement. See the “Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference” section below.

Under our charter, we have authority to issue a total of 10,100,000,000 shares of capital stock. Of the total shares of stock authorized, 10,000,000,000 shares are classified as common stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share, 500,000,000 of which are classified as Class T shares, 3,000,000,000 of which are classified as Class S shares, 500,000,000 of which are classified as Class D shares and 6,000,000,000 of which are classified as Class I shares, and 100,000,000 shares are classified as preferred stock with a par value \$0.01 per share. In addition, our board of directors may amend our charter from time to time, without stockholder approval, to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue.

Common Stock

Subject to the restrictions on ownership and transfer of stock set forth in our charter and except as may otherwise be specified in our charter, the holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters voted on by stockholders, including election of our directors. Our charter does not provide for cumulative voting in the election of our directors. Therefore, the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock can elect our entire board of directors. Subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding class or series of shares of stock and to the provisions in our charter regarding the restriction on ownership and transfer of stock, the holders of common stock are entitled to such distributions as may be authorized from time to time by our board of directors (or a committee of the board of directors) and declared by us out of legally available funds and, upon liquidation, are entitled to receive all assets available for distribution to our stockholders. Upon issuance for full payment in accordance with the terms of this offering, all shares of our common stock issued in the offering will be fully paid and non-assessable. Holders of common stock will not have preemptive rights, which means that you will not have an automatic option to purchase any new shares of stock that we issue.

Our charter also contains a provision permitting our board of directors, without any action by our stockholders, to classify or reclassify any unissued common stock into one or more classes or series by setting or changing the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of repurchase of any new class or series of shares of stock.

We will generally not issue certificates for shares of our common stock. Shares of our common stock will be held in “uncertificated” form, which will eliminate the physical handling and safekeeping responsibilities inherent in owning transferable stock certificates and eliminate the need to return a duly executed stock certificate to effect a transfer. DST Systems, Inc. acts as our registrar and as the transfer agent for our shares. Transfers can be effected simply by mailing to our transfer agent a transfer and assignment form, which we will provide to you at no charge upon written request.

Class T Shares

Each Class T share issued in the primary offering is subject to an upfront selling commission of up to 3.0%, and an upfront dealer manager fee of 0.5%, of the transaction price of each Class T share sold in the offering on the date of the purchase, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. The Dealer Manager anticipates that all or a portion of the upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees will be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

We pay the Dealer Manager selling commissions over time as a stockholder servicing fee with respect to our outstanding Class T shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class T shares. For each Class T share, this stockholder servicing fee consists of an advisor stockholder servicing fee and a dealer stockholder servicing fee. We expect that generally the advisor stockholder servicing fee will equal 0.65% per annum and the dealer stockholder servicing fee will equal 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV for each Class T share. However, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares. The stockholder servicing fees are paid monthly in arrears. The Dealer Manager reallocate (pays) all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees to participating broker-dealers and servicing broker-dealers for ongoing stockholder services performed by such broker-dealers, and will waive stockholder servicing fees to the extent a broker-dealer is not eligible to receive it for failure to provide such services.

The upfront selling commission and dealer manager fee are each not payable in respect of any Class T shares sold pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan, but such shares will be charged the stockholder servicing fee payable with respect to all our outstanding Class T shares.

We will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to any Class T share held in a stockholder's account at the end of the month in which the Dealer Manager in conjunction with the transfer agent determines that total upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares held by such stockholder within such account would exceed, in the aggregate, 8.75% (or a lower limit as set forth in the applicable agreement between the Dealer Manager and a participating broker-dealer at the time such Class T shares were issued) of the gross proceeds from the sale of such shares (including the gross proceeds of any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan with respect thereto). At the end of such month, such Class T share will convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares) with an equivalent aggregate NAV as such share. Although we cannot predict the length of time over which the stockholder servicing fee will be paid due to potential changes in the NAV of our shares, this fee would be paid with respect to a Class T share (in the case of a limit of 8.75% of gross proceeds) over approximately 7 years from the date of purchase, assuming payment of the full upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, opting out of the distribution reinvestment plan and a constant NAV of \$10.00 per share. Under these assumptions, if a stockholder holds his or her shares for this time period, this fee with respect to a Class T share would total approximately \$0.91.

Class S Shares

Each Class S share issued in the primary offering is subject to an upfront selling commission of up to 3.5% of the transaction price of each Class S share sold in the offering on the date of the purchase. The Dealer Manager anticipates that all or a portion of the upfront selling commissions will be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

We pay the Dealer Manager selling commissions over time as a stockholder servicing fee with respect to our outstanding Class S shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class S shares. The stockholder servicing fees are paid monthly in arrears. The Dealer Manager reallocate (pays) all or a portion

of the stockholder servicing fees to participating broker-dealers and servicing broker-dealers for ongoing stockholder services performed by such broker-dealers, and will waive stockholder servicing fees to the extent a broker-dealer is not eligible to receive it for failure to provide such services.

The upfront selling commission is not payable in respect of any Class S shares sold pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan, but such shares will be charged the stockholder servicing fee payable with respect to all our outstanding Class S shares.

We will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to any Class S share held in a stockholder's account at the end of the month in which the Dealer Manager in conjunction with the transfer agent determines that total upfront selling commissions and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares held by such stockholder within such account would exceed, in the aggregate, 8.75% of the gross proceeds from the sale of such shares (including the gross proceeds of any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan with respect thereto). At the end of such month, such Class S share will convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares) with an equivalent aggregate NAV as such share. Although we cannot predict the length of time over which the stockholder servicing fee will be paid due to potential changes in the NAV of our shares, this fee would be paid with respect to a Class S share over approximately 7 years from the date of purchase, assuming payment of the full upfront selling commissions, opting out of the distribution reinvestment plan and a constant NAV of \$10.00 per share. Under these assumptions, if a stockholder holds his or her shares for this time period, this fee with respect to a Class S share would total approximately \$0.91.

Class D Shares

Each Class D share issued in the primary offering is subject to an upfront selling commission of up to 1.5% of the transaction price of each Class D share sold in the offering on the date of the purchase. The Dealer Manager anticipates that all or a portion of the upfront selling commissions will be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

We pay the Dealer Manager selling commissions over time as a stockholder servicing fee with respect to our outstanding Class D shares equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV of all our outstanding Class D shares, including any Class D shares sold pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. The stockholder servicing fees are paid monthly in arrears. The Dealer Manager reallocate (pays) all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees to participating broker-dealers and servicing broker-dealers for ongoing stockholder services performed by such broker-dealers, and will waive stockholder servicing fees to the extent a broker-dealer is not eligible to receive it for failure to provide such services.

Class D shares are generally available for purchase in this offering only (1) through fee-based programs, also known as wrap accounts, that provide access to Class D shares, (2) through participating broker-dealers that have alternative fee arrangements with their clients to provide access to Class D shares, (3) through transaction/brokerage platforms at participating broker-dealers, (4) through certain registered investment advisers, (5) through bank trust departments or any other organization or person authorized to act in a fiduciary capacity for its clients or customers or (6) by other categories of investors that we name in an amendment or supplement to this prospectus.

We will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to any Class D share held in a stockholder's account at the end of the month in which the Dealer Manager in conjunction with the transfer agent determines that total upfront selling commissions and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares held by such stockholder within such account would exceed, in the aggregate, 8.75% of the gross proceeds from the sale of such shares (including the gross proceeds of any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan with respect thereto). At the end of such month, such Class D share will convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares) with an equivalent aggregate NAV as such share. Although we cannot predict the length of time over which the stockholder servicing fee will be paid due to potential changes in the NAV of

our shares, this fee would be paid with respect to a Class D share over approximately 30 years from the date of purchase, assuming opting out of the distribution reinvestment plan and a constant NAV of \$10.00 per share. Under these assumptions, if a stockholder holds his or her shares for this time period, this fee with respect to a Class D share would total approximately \$0.89.

Class I Shares

No upfront selling commissions or stockholder servicing fees are paid for sales of any Class I shares.

Class I shares are generally available for purchase in this offering only (1) through fee-based programs, also known as wrap accounts, that provide access to Class I shares, (2) by endowments, foundations, pension funds and other institutional investors, (3) through participating broker-dealers that have alternative fee arrangements with their clients to provide access to Class I shares, (4) through certain registered investment advisers, (5) by our executive officers and directors and their immediate family members, as well as officers and employees of the Adviser, Blackstone or other affiliates and their immediate family members, and joint venture partners, consultants and other service providers or (6) other categories of investors that we name in an amendment or supplement to this prospectus. In certain cases, where a holder of Class S, Class T or Class D shares exits a relationship with a participating broker-dealer for this offering and does not enter into a new relationship with a participating broker-dealer for this offering, such holder's shares may be exchanged into an equivalent NAV amount of Class I shares.

Other Terms of Common Stock

If not already converted into Class I shares upon a determination that total upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to such shares would exceed the applicable limit as described in the “—Class T Shares,” “—Class S Shares” and “—Class D Shares” sections above, each Class T share, Class S share and Class D share held in a stockholder's account will automatically and without any action on the part of the holder thereof convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares) with an equivalent NAV as such share on the earliest of (i) a listing of Class I shares, (ii) our merger or consolidation with or into another entity or the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets or (iii) after termination of the primary portion of the offering in which such Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares were sold, the end of the month in which we, with the assistance of the dealer manager, determine that all underwriting compensation from all sources in connection with the offering, including upfront selling commissions, the stockholder servicing fee and other underwriting compensation, is equal to 10% of the gross proceeds of the primary portion of the offering. In addition, immediately before any liquidation, dissolution or winding up, each Class T share, Class S share and Class D share will automatically convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares) with an equivalent NAV as such share.

Preferred Stock

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to designate and issue one or more classes or series of preferred stock without stockholder approval, and to establish the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of repurchase of each class or series of preferred stock so issued. Because our board of directors has the power to establish the preferences and rights of each class or series of preferred stock, it may afford the holders of any series or class of preferred stock preferences, powers and rights senior to the rights of holders of common stock.

However, the voting rights per share of any series or class of preferred stock sold in a private offering may not exceed voting rights which bear the same relationship to the voting rights of a publicly held share as the consideration paid to us for each privately-held preferred share bears to the book value of each outstanding publicly held share. If we ever created and issued preferred stock with a distribution preference over common stock, payment of any distribution preferences of outstanding preferred stock would reduce the amount of funds

available for the payment of distributions on the common stock. Further, holders of preferred stock are normally entitled to receive a liquidation preference in the event we liquidate, dissolve or wind up before any payment is made to the common stockholders, likely reducing the amount common stockholders would otherwise receive upon such an occurrence. In addition, under certain circumstances, the issuance of preferred stock may render more difficult or tend to discourage a merger, offer or proxy contest, the assumption of control by a holder of a large block of our securities, or the removal of incumbent management. Our board of directors has no present plans to issue any preferred stock, but may do so at any time in the future without stockholder approval.

Meetings and Special Voting Requirements

An annual meeting of the stockholders will be held each year, upon reasonable notice to our stockholders, but no sooner than 30 days after delivery of our annual report to stockholders. Special meetings of stockholders may be called only upon the request of a majority of our directors, a majority of our independent directors or our chief executive officer, president or chairman of the board of directors and must be called by our secretary to act on any matter that may properly be considered at a meeting of stockholders upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast at least 10% of the votes entitled to be cast on such matter at the meeting. Upon receipt of a written request stating the purpose of any such special meeting, our secretary shall provide a written notice to our stockholders within 10 days of receipt of such written request, stating the purpose of the meeting and setting a meeting date not less than 15 nor more than 60 days after the delivery of such notice. The presence either in person or by proxy of stockholders entitled to cast at least 50% of all the votes entitled to be cast on such matter at the meeting on any matter will constitute a quorum. Generally, the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast is necessary to take stockholder action, except as described in the next paragraph and except that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares represented in person or by proxy at a meeting at which a quorum is present is required to elect a director.

Under the MGCL and our charter, stockholders generally are entitled to vote at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present on (1) amendments to our charter, (2) our liquidation and dissolution, (3) a merger, consolidation, conversion, statutory share exchange or sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets, (4) election or removal of our directors, and (5) such other matters that our board of directors have declared advisable and directed that the matter be submitted to our stockholders for approval or ratification. Except with respect to the election of directors or as otherwise provided in the MGCL or our charter, the vote of stockholders holding a majority of the outstanding shares of our stock entitled to vote is required to approve any such action, and no such action can be taken by our board of directors without such majority vote of our stockholders. In addition, although the NASAA REIT Guidelines indicate that stockholders are permitted to amend our charter or dissolve us without the necessity for concurrence by our board of directors, we are required to comply with the MGCL, which provides that any amendment to our charter or any dissolution of our company must first be declared advisable by our board of directors. Therefore, except with respect to the election or removal of our directors, prior to a stockholder vote, our board of directors must first adopt a resolution that the proposed action is advisable and directing the matter to be submitted to the stockholders. Accordingly, the only proposals to amend our charter or to dissolve our company that will be presented to our stockholders will be those that have been declared advisable by our board of directors. Stockholders are not entitled to exercise any of the rights of an objecting stockholder provided for in Title 3, Subtitle 2 of the MGCL unless our board of directors determines that such rights apply, with respect to all or any classes or series of stock, to one or more transactions occurring after the date of the determination in connection with which stockholders would otherwise be entitled to exercise such rights. Stockholders have the power, without the concurrence of the directors, to remove a director from our board of directors with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

Stockholders are entitled to receive a copy of our stockholder list upon request. The list provided by us will include each stockholder's name, address and telephone number and number of shares of stock owned by each stockholder and will be sent within 10 days of our receipt of the request. The stockholder list shall be maintained as part of our books and records and shall be available for inspection by any stockholder or the stockholder's

designated agent at our corporate offices upon the request of a stockholder. The stockholder list will be updated at least quarterly to reflect changes in the information contained therein. The copy of the stockholder list will be printed in alphabetical order, on white paper, and in a readily readable type size (in no event smaller than ten-point type). A stockholder requesting a list will be required to pay reasonable costs of postage and duplication. The purposes for which a stockholder may request a copy of the stockholder list include, but are not limited to, matters relating to stockholders' voting rights, the exercise of stockholder rights under federal proxy laws and any other proper purpose. If the Adviser or our board of directors neglects or refuses to exhibit, produce or mail a copy of our stockholder list as requested, the Adviser and/or our board of directors, as the case may be, shall be liable to any stockholder requesting our stockholder list for the costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, incurred by that stockholder for compelling the production of our stockholder list, and for actual damages suffered by any such stockholder by reason of such refusal or neglect. It shall be a defense that the actual purpose and reason for the requests for inspection or for a copy of our stockholder list is to secure such list or other information for the purpose of selling our stockholder list or copies thereof, or of using the same for a commercial purpose other than in the interest of the applicant as a stockholder relative to our affairs. We have the right to request that a requesting stockholder represent to us that the list will not be used to pursue commercial interests unrelated to such stockholder's interest in us. The remedies provided by our charter to stockholders requesting copies of our stockholder list are in addition to, and shall not in any way limit, other remedies available to stockholders under federal law, or the laws of any state.

In addition to the foregoing, stockholders have rights under Rule 14a-7 under the Exchange Act, which provides that, upon the request of a stockholder and the payment of the expenses of the distribution, we are required to distribute specific materials to stockholders in the context of the solicitation of proxies by a stockholder for voting on matters presented to stockholders or, at our option, provide requesting stockholders with a copy of the list of stockholders so that the requesting stockholder may make the distribution of such materials.

Furthermore, pursuant to our charter, any stockholder and any designated representative thereof shall be permitted access to our corporate records to which such stockholder is entitled under applicable law at all reasonable times, and may inspect and copy any of them for a reasonable charge. Under Maryland law, stockholders are entitled to inspect and copy only our bylaws, minutes of stockholder proceedings, annual statements of affairs, voting trust agreements and statements of stock and securities issued by us during the period specified by the requesting stockholder, which period may not be longer than 12 months prior to the date of the stockholder's request. Because our stockholders are entitled to inspect only those corporate records that stockholders are entitled to inspect and copy under Maryland law, our stockholders will not be entitled to inspect and copy the minutes of the meetings of our board of directors, which are records that certain states other than Maryland allow corporate stockholders to inspect and copy. Requests to inspect and/or copy our corporate records must be made in writing to: Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., 345 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10154. It is the policy of our board of directors to comply with all proper requests for access to our corporate records in conformity with our charter and Maryland law.

Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer

Our charter contains restrictions on the number of shares of our stock that a person or group may own. No person or group may acquire or hold, directly or indirectly through application of constructive ownership rules, in excess of 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding common stock or 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding stock of all classes or series unless they receive an exemption (prospectively or retroactively) from our board of directors.

Subject to certain limitations, our board of directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt a person prospectively or retroactively from, or modify, these limits, subject to such terms, conditions, representations and undertakings as required by our charter and as our board of directors may determine. Our board of directors has granted limited exemptions to certain persons who directly or indirectly own our stock, including directors, officers and stockholders controlled by them or trusts for the benefit of their families.

Our charter further prohibits any person from beneficially or constructively owning shares of our stock that would result in our being “closely held” under Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT and any person from transferring shares of our stock if the transfer would result in our stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons. Any person who acquires or intends to acquire shares of our stock that may violate any of these restrictions, or who is the intended transferee of shares of our stock which are transferred to the trust, as described below, is required to give us immediate written notice, or in the case of a proposed or attempted transaction, give at least 15 days prior written notice, and provide us with such information as we may request in order to determine the effect of the transfer on our status as a REIT. The above restrictions will not apply if our board of directors determines that it is no longer in our best interests to continue to qualify as a REIT or that compliance with such restrictions is no longer required for us to qualify as a REIT.

Any attempted transfer of our stock which, if effective, would result in violation of the above limitations, except for a transfer which results in shares being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons, in which case such transfer will be void and of no force and effect and the intended transferee shall acquire no rights in such shares, will cause the number of shares causing the violation, rounded to the nearest whole share, to be automatically transferred to a trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries designated by us and the proposed transferee will not acquire any rights in the shares. The automatic transfer will be deemed to be effective as of the close of business on the business day, as defined in our charter, prior to the date of the transfer. Shares of our stock held in the trust will be issued and outstanding shares. The proposed transferee will not benefit economically from ownership of any shares of stock held in the trust, will have no rights to dividends and no rights to vote or other rights attributable to the shares of stock held in the trust. The trustee of the trust will have all voting rights and rights to dividends or other distributions with respect to shares held in the trust. These rights will be exercised for the exclusive benefit of the charitable beneficiaries. Any dividend or other distribution paid prior to our discovery that shares of stock have been transferred to the trust will be paid by the recipient to the trustee upon demand. Any dividend or other distribution authorized but unpaid will be paid when due to the trustee. Any dividend or distribution paid to the trustee will be held in trust for the charitable beneficiaries. Subject to Maryland law, the trustee will have the authority to rescind as void any vote cast by the proposed transferee prior to our discovery that the shares have been transferred to the trust and to recast the vote in accordance with the desires of the trustee acting for the benefit of the charitable beneficiaries. However, if we have already taken irreversible corporate action, then the trustee will not have the authority to rescind and recast the vote.

Within 20 days of receiving notice from us that shares of our stock have been transferred to the trust, the trustee will sell the shares to a person designated by the trustee, whose ownership of the shares will not violate the above ownership limitations. Upon the sale, the interest of the charitable beneficiaries in the shares sold will terminate and the trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the proposed transferee and to the charitable beneficiaries as follows. The proposed transferee will receive the lesser of (i) the price paid by the proposed transferee for the shares or, if the proposed transferee did not give value for the shares in connection with the event causing the shares to be held in the trust, such as a gift, devise or other similar transaction, the market price, as defined in our charter, of the shares on the day of the event causing the shares to be held in the trust and (ii) the price per share received by the trustee from the sale or other disposition of the shares. The trustee may reduce the amount payable to the proposed transferee by the amount of dividends and other distributions which have been paid to the proposed transferee and are owed by the proposed transferor to the transferee. Any net sale proceeds in excess of the amount payable per share to the proposed transferee will be paid immediately to the charitable beneficiaries. If, prior to our discovery that shares of our stock have been transferred to the trust, the shares are sold by the proposed transferee, then the shares shall be deemed to have been sold on behalf of the trust and, to the extent that the proposed transferee received an amount for the shares that exceeds the amount he was entitled to receive, the excess shall be paid to the trustee upon demand.

In addition, shares of our stock held in the trust will be deemed to have been offered for sale to us, or our designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of (i) the price per share in the transaction that resulted in the transfer to the trust, or, in the case of a devise or gift, the market price at the time of the devise or gift and (ii) the

market price on the date we, or our designee, accept the offer. We will have the right to accept the offer until the trustee has sold the shares. Upon a sale to us, the interest of the charitable beneficiaries in the shares sold will terminate and the trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the proposed transferee. We may reduce the amount payable to the proposed transferee by the amount of dividends and other distributions which have been paid to the proposed transferor and are owed to the proposed transferor to the trustee. We may pay the amount of such reduction to the trustee for the benefit of the charitable beneficiaries.

If the transfer to the trust as described above is not automatically effective for any reason to prevent violation of the above limitations or our failing to qualify as a REIT, then the transfer of the number of shares that otherwise cause any person to violate the above limitations will be void and the intended transferee shall acquire no rights in such shares.

All certificates, if any, representing shares of our stock issued in the future will bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

Every owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our stock during any taxable year, or such lower percentage as required by the Code or the regulations promulgated thereunder or as otherwise required by our board of directors, within 30 days after the end of each taxable year, is required to give us written notice, stating his or her name and address, the number of shares of each class and series of our stock which he or she beneficially owns and a description of the manner in which the shares are held. Each such owner shall provide us with such additional information as we may request in order to determine the effect, if any, of its beneficial ownership on our status as a REIT and to ensure compliance with the ownership limits. In addition, each stockholder shall, upon demand, be required to provide us with such information as we may request in good faith in order to determine our status as a REIT and to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or governmental authority or to determine such compliance.

Any subsequent transferee to whom you transfer any of your shares of our stock must also comply with the suitability standards we have established for our stockholders. See the “Suitability Standards” section of this prospectus.

Distribution Policy

We have declared, and intend to continue to declare, monthly distributions as authorized by our board of directors (or a committee of the board of directors) and have paid, and intend to continue to pay, such distributions on a monthly basis. We commenced paying distributions in April 2017 and have paid distributions each month since such date. Our distribution policy is set by our board of directors and is subject to change based on available cash flows. We cannot guarantee the amount of distributions paid, if any. You will not be entitled to receive a distribution if your shares are repurchased prior to the applicable time of the record date. In connection with a distribution to our stockholders, our board of directors approves a monthly distribution for a certain dollar amount per share for each class of our common stock.

Distributions are made on all classes of our common stock at the same time. The per share amount of distributions on Class T, Class S, Class D and Class I shares will likely differ because of different class-specific stockholder servicing fees that are deducted from the gross distributions for each share class. We expect to use the “record share” method of determining the per share amount of distributions on Class T shares, Class S shares, Class D shares and Class I shares, although our board of directors may choose any other method. The “record share” method is one of several distribution calculation methods for multiple-class funds recommended, but not required, by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Under this method, the amount to be distributed on our common stock will be increased by the sum of all class-specific stockholder servicing fees for such period. Such amount will be divided by the number of our common shares outstanding on the record date. Such per share amount will be reduced for each class of common stock by the per share amount of any class-specific stockholder servicing fees allocable to such class.

To qualify as a REIT, we are required to pay distributions sufficient to satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT for tax purposes. We intend to distribute sufficient income so that we satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT. In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute 90% of our annual REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding net capital gains, to our stockholders. See the “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation of REITs in General—Requirements for Qualification as a REIT” and “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Annual Distribution Requirements Applicable to REITs” sections of this prospectus. Generally, income distributed to stockholders will not be taxable to us under the Code if we distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding net capital gains.

Distributions are authorized at the discretion of our board of directors, in accordance with our earnings, cash flows and general financial condition. Our board of directors’ discretion is directed, in substantial part, by its obligation to cause us to comply with the REIT requirements. Because we may receive income from interest or rents at various times during our fiscal year, distributions may not reflect our income earned in that particular distribution period but may be made in anticipation of cash flows which we expect to receive during a later quarter and may be made in advance of actual receipt of funds in an attempt to make distributions relatively uniform. Due to these timing differences, we may be required to borrow money, use proceeds from the issuance of securities (in this offering or subsequent offerings, if any) or sell assets in order to distribute amounts sufficient to satisfy the requirement that we distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income in order to qualify as a REIT. We have not established any limit on the amount of proceeds from this offering that may be used to fund distributions other than those limits imposed by our organizational documents and Maryland law. See the “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” section of this prospectus for information concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of distributions paid by us.

There is no assurance we will pay distributions in any particular amount, if at all. We may fund any distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of our common stock or Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner, an affiliate of Blackstone), and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources. The extent to which we pay distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations will depend on various factors, including the level of participation in our distribution reinvestment plan, the extent to which the Adviser elects to receive its management fee in Class I shares or Class I units and the Special Limited Partner elects to receive distributions on its performance participation interest in Class I units or Class B units, how quickly we invest the proceeds from this and any future offering and the performance of our investments, including our real estate debt portfolio. Funding distributions from the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or proceeds of this offering will result in us having less funds available to acquire properties or other real estate-related investments. As a result, the return you realize on your investment may be reduced. Doing so may also negatively impact our ability to generate cash flows. Likewise, funding distributions from the sale of additional securities will dilute your interest in us on a percentage basis and may impact the value of your investment especially if we sell these securities at prices less than the price you paid for your shares.

Under the MGCL, our board of directors may delegate to a committee of directors the power to fix the amount and other terms of a distribution. In addition, if our board of directors gives general authorization for a distribution and provides for or establishes a method or procedure for determining the maximum amount of the distribution, our board of directors may delegate to one of our officers the power, in accordance with the general authorization, to fix the amount and other terms of the distribution.

Distributions in kind shall not be permitted, except for distributions of readily marketable securities, distributions of beneficial interests in a liquidating trust established for our dissolution and the liquidation of our assets in accordance with the terms of our charter or distributions in which (a) our board of directors advises each stockholder of the risks associated with direct ownership of the property, (b) our board of directors offers each stockholder the election of receiving such in-kind distributions, and (c) in-kind distributions are made only to those stockholders that accept such offer. Our stockholders who receive distributions in kind of marketable securities may incur transaction expenses in liquidating the securities.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan

We have adopted a distribution reinvestment plan whereby stockholders (other than Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and Washington investors and clients of certain participating broker-dealers that do not permit automatic enrollment in our distribution reinvestment plan) will have their cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless they elect to receive their distributions in cash. Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and Washington investors and clients of certain participating broker-dealers that do not permit automatic enrollment in our distribution reinvestment plan will automatically receive their distributions in cash unless they elect to have their cash distributions reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. Any cash distributions attributable to the class or classes of shares owned by participants in the distribution reinvestment plan will be immediately reinvested in our shares on behalf of the participants on the business day such distribution would have been paid to such stockholder. See the “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” section of this prospectus for information concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of participating in the distribution reinvestment plan.

The per share purchase price for shares purchased pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plan will be equal to the transaction price at the time the distribution is payable. Stockholders will not pay upfront selling commissions when purchasing shares pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plan. The stockholder servicing fees with respect to shares of our Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares are calculated based on our NAV for those shares and may reduce the NAV or, alternatively, the distributions payable with respect to shares of each such class, including shares issued in respect of distributions on such shares under the distribution reinvestment plan. Shares acquired under the distribution reinvestment plan will entitle the participant to the same rights and be treated in the same manner as shares of that class purchased in this offering.

We reserve the right to amend any aspect of our distribution reinvestment plan without the consent of our stockholders, provided that notice of any material amendment is sent to participants at least ten business days prior to the effective date of that amendment. In addition, we may suspend or terminate the distribution reinvestment plan for any reason at any time upon ten business days’ prior written notice to participants. A stockholder’s participation in the plan will be terminated to the extent that a reinvestment of such stockholder’s distributions in our shares would cause the percentage ownership or other limitations contained in our charter to be violated. Participants may terminate their participation in the distribution reinvestment plan with ten business days’ prior written notice to us.

Account Statements

Our transfer agent will provide on a quarterly basis to each participant in the distribution reinvestment plan a statement of account describing, as to such participant, (1) the distributions reinvested during the quarter, (2) the number of shares purchased during the quarter, (3) the per share purchase price for such shares and (4) the total number of shares purchased on behalf of the participant under the plan. On an annual basis, tax information with respect to income earned on shares under the plan for the calendar year will be provided to each applicable participant.

Restrictions on Roll-Up Transactions

In connection with any proposed transaction considered a “Roll-up Transaction” involving us and the issuance of securities of an entity that would be created or would survive after the successful completion of the Roll-up Transaction, an appraisal of all of our assets must be obtained from a competent independent appraiser. If the appraisal will be included in a prospectus used to offer the securities of the roll-up entity, the appraisal shall be filed with the SEC and the states. The assets will be appraised on a consistent basis, and the appraisal will be based on the evaluation of all relevant information and shall indicate the value of the assets as of a date

immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Roll-up Transaction. The appraisal will assume an orderly liquidation of assets over a 12-month period. The terms of the engagement of the independent appraiser shall clearly state that the engagement is for our benefit and the benefit of our stockholders. A summary of the appraisal, indicating all material assumptions underlying the appraisal, will be included in a report to stockholders in connection with any proposed Roll-up Transaction.

A “Roll-up Transaction” is a transaction involving the acquisition, merger, conversion or consolidation, directly or indirectly, of us and the issuance of securities of another entity, or a “Roll-up Entity,” that would be created or would survive after the successful completion of such transaction. The term Roll-up Transaction does not include:

- a transaction involving our securities that have been for at least 12 months listed on a national securities exchange; or
- a transaction involving our conversion to a corporate, trust, or association form if, as a consequence of the transaction, there will be no significant adverse change in any of the following: stockholder voting rights; the term of our existence; compensation to the Adviser; or our investment objectives.

In connection with a proposed Roll-up Transaction, the person sponsoring the Roll-up Transaction must offer to common stockholders who vote “against” the Roll-up Transaction the choice of:

- accepting the securities of a Roll-up Entity offered in the proposed Roll-up Transaction; or
- one of the following:
 - remaining as holders of our stock and preserving their interests therein on the same terms and conditions as existed previously; or
 - receiving cash in an amount equal to the stockholder’s pro rata share of the appraised value of our net assets.

We are prohibited from participating in any proposed Roll-up Transaction:

- that would result in the common stockholders having democracy rights in a Roll-up Entity that are less than those provided in our charter and bylaws and described elsewhere in this prospectus, including rights with respect to the election of directors, the removal of the Adviser, the directors or any of their affiliates, any transaction between the Company and the Adviser, the directors or any of their affiliates, annual reports, annual and special meetings, amendment of our charter, and our dissolution;
- that includes provisions that would operate to materially impede or frustrate the accumulation of shares of stock by any purchaser of the securities of the Roll-up Entity, except to the minimum extent necessary to preserve the tax status of the Roll-up Entity, or which would limit the ability of an investor to exercise the voting rights of its securities of the Roll-up Entity on the basis of the number of shares of stock held by that investor;
- in which investor’s rights to access of records of the Roll-up Entity will be less than those provided in the “—Meetings and Special Voting Requirements” section above; or
- in which any of the costs of the Roll-up Transaction would be borne by us if the Roll-up Transaction is rejected by our common stockholders.

Registration Rights Agreements

We entered into a registration rights agreement with the Adviser and the Special Limited Partner, pursuant to which the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner may require us to prepare and file, at our expense, a shelf registration statement relating to the resale of all shares of our common stock currently held or later acquired by them or their permitted transferees and under certain circumstances they may require us to file resale registration statements on demand and provide unlimited “piggyback” rights with respect to the resale of such shares (subject to certain cutback and other provisions).

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF MARYLAND LAW AND OUR CHARTER AND BYLAWS

The following description of the terms of certain provisions of Maryland law and our charter and bylaws is only a summary. For a complete description, we refer you to the MGCL, our charter and our bylaws. We have filed our charter and bylaws as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Business Combinations

Under the MGCL, business combinations between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 10.0% or more of the voting power of the corporation's outstanding voting stock; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10.0% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder under the statute if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board of directors.

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80.0% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares of stock held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation's common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under the MGCL, for their shares of our common stock in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares of our common stock.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution providing that any business combination between us and any other person is exempted from this statute, provided that such business combination is first approved by our board of directors. This resolution, however, may be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If this resolution is repealed or our board of directors fails to first approve the business combination, the statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Control Share Acquisitions

The MGCL provides that a holder of control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition has no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of stockholders entitled to cast two-thirds

of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares of stock owned by the acquiror, by officers or by employees who are directors of the corporation are excluded from shares of stock entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third;
- one-third or more but less than a majority; or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares of stock the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval or shares acquired directly from the corporation. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of issued and outstanding control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel our board of directors to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares of stock. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders' meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the corporation may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of the shares of stock are considered and not approved or, if no such meeting is held, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders' meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares of stock as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The control share acquisition statute does not apply (1) to shares of stock acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction, or (2) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions of our stock by any person. There can be no assurance that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

Subtitle 8

Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the MGCL permits a Maryland corporation with a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act, and at least three independent directors to elect to be subject, by provision in its charter or bylaws or a resolution of its board of directors and notwithstanding any contrary provision in the charter or bylaws, to any or all of five provisions:

- a classified board of directors;
- a two-thirds vote requirement for removing a director;
- a requirement that the number of directors be fixed only by vote of the directors;

- a requirement that a vacancy on the board of directors be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred; and
- a majority requirement for the calling of a stockholder-requested special meeting of stockholders.

In our charter, we have elected that vacancies on our board of directors be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred. Through provisions in our charter and bylaws unrelated to Subtitle 8, we vest in our board of directors the exclusive power to fix the number of directorships, provided that the number is not less than three. We have not elected to be subject to any of the other provisions of Subtitle 8.

Vacancies on Board of Directors; Removal of Directors

Any vacancy on our board of directors may be filled only by a vote of a majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum. Any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is duly elected and qualifies. Our independent directors will choose the nominees to fill vacancies in our independent director positions.

Any director may resign at any time and may be removed with or without cause by our stockholders upon the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors. The notice of any special meeting called for the purpose of the proposed removal shall indicate that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to determine if the director shall be removed.

Advance Notice of Director Nominations and New Business

Our bylaws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of individuals for election to the board of directors and the proposal of business to be considered by our stockholders may be made only (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (2) by or at the direction of our board of directors or (3) by a stockholder who is a stockholder of record at the record date set by our board of directors for the purpose of determining stockholders entitled to vote at the annual meeting, at the time of giving the advance notice required by the bylaws and at the time of the meeting (and any postponement or adjournment thereof), who is entitled to vote at the meeting in the election of each individual nominated or on such other business and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the bylaws. With respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting. Nominations of individuals for election to our board of directors at a special meeting may be made only (1) by or at the direction of our board of directors or (2) provided that the meeting has been called for the purpose of electing directors, by a stockholder who is a stockholder of record at the record date set by our board of directors for the purpose of determining stockholders entitled to vote at the special meeting, at the time of giving the advance notice required by the bylaws and at the time of the meeting (and any postponement or adjournment thereof), who is entitled to vote at the meeting in the election of each individual nominated and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the bylaws.

Tender Offers

Our charter provides that any tender offer made by any person, including any “mini-tender” offer, must comply with the provisions of Regulation 14D of the Exchange Act, including the notice and disclosure requirements. Among other things, the offeror must provide us notice of such tender offer at least ten business days before initiating the tender offer. If a person makes a tender offer that does not comply with such provisions, we may elect to grant tendering stockholders a rescission right with respect to their tendered shares. In addition, the non-complying offeror will be responsible for all of our expenses in connection with that offeror’s noncompliance.

Effect of Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of our Charter and Bylaws

The business combination provisions and the control share acquisition provisions of Maryland law, the provision of our charter electing to be subject to a provision of Subtitle 8, and the advance notice provisions of our bylaws could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium price for stockholders or otherwise be in their best interest.

SUMMARY OF OUR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

We have summarized the material terms and provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement of BREIT Operating Partnership L.P., which we refer to as the “partnership agreement.”

Management of Our Operating Partnership

BREIT Operating Partnership L.P. was formed on August 5, 2016 to acquire and hold assets on our behalf.

We intend to hold substantially all of our assets in the Operating Partnership or in subsidiary entities in which the Operating Partnership owns an interest. For purposes of satisfying the asset and gross income tests for qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our proportionate share of the assets and income of the Operating Partnership will be deemed to be our assets and income.

We are and expect to continue to be the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. As of the date of this prospectus, the only limited partners of the Operating Partnership are us, BREIT Special Limited Partner L.P., the special limited partner of the Operating Partnership and an affiliate of Blackstone, certain Senior Managing Directors of Blackstone Real Estate and certain investors who have exchanged property for limited partnership units.

As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, we have the exclusive power to manage and conduct the business of the Operating Partnership. A general partner is accountable to a limited partnership as a fiduciary and consequently must exercise good faith and integrity in handling partnership affairs. No limited partner of the Operating Partnership may transact business for the Operating Partnership, or participate in management activities or decisions, except as provided in the partnership agreement and as required by applicable law. We may not be removed as general partner by the limited partners. Our board of directors will at all times have oversight and policy-making authority, including responsibility for governance, financial controls, compliance and disclosure with respect to the Operating Partnership. However, pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, we have delegated to the Adviser authority to make decisions related to the management of our and the Operating Partnership's assets, including sourcing, evaluating and monitoring our investment opportunities and making decisions related to the acquisition, management, financing and disposition of our assets, in accordance with our investment objectives, guidelines, policies and limitations, subject to oversight by our board of directors.

The Special Limited Partner has expressly acknowledged and any future limited partners of the Operating Partnership will expressly acknowledge that we, as general partner, are acting on behalf of the Operating Partnership, ourselves and our stockholders collectively. Neither we nor our board of directors is under any obligation to give priority to the separate interests of the limited partners of the Operating Partnership or our stockholders in deciding whether to cause the Operating Partnership to take or decline to take any actions. If there is a conflict between the interests of our stockholders on the one hand and the Operating Partnership's limited partners on the other, we will endeavor in good faith to resolve the conflict in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the Operating Partnership's limited partners, provided, however, that for so long as we own a controlling interest in the Operating Partnership, any conflict that cannot be resolved in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the Operating Partnership's limited partners may be resolved in favor of our stockholders. We are not liable under the partnership agreement to the Operating Partnership or to any of its limited partners for monetary damages for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived by such limited partners in connection with such decisions, provided that we have acted in good faith.

The partnership agreement requires that the Operating Partnership be operated in a manner that will enable us to (1) satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless we otherwise cease to qualify as a REIT, (2) avoid any U.S. federal income or excise tax liability and (3) ensure that the Operating Partnership will not be classified as a “publicly traded partnership” that is taxable as a corporation. See “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.”

Capital Contributions

We intend to contribute the net proceeds from this offering, after payment of fees and expenses attributable to our offering and operations, to the Operating Partnership as capital contributions. However, we will be deemed to have made capital contributions in the amount of the gross offering proceeds received from investors, and the Operating Partnership will be deemed to have simultaneously paid the fees, commissions and other costs associated with this offering and our operations.

If the Operating Partnership requires additional funds at any time in excess of capital contributions made by us, the Operating Partnership may borrow funds from a financial institution or other lenders or we or any of our affiliates may provide such additional funds through loans, purchase of additional partnership interests or otherwise (which we or such affiliates will have the option, but not the obligation, of providing). In addition, the Operating Partnership may admit additional limited partners whose investments may be subject to a different management fee and repurchase limitations if our board of directors concludes in good faith that such admittance is in our best interest.

Limited Partnership Units Generally

Limited partnership units represent an interest as a limited partner in the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership may issue additional partnership units and classes of partnership units with rights different from, and superior to, those of limited partnership units of any class, without the consent of the limited partners or our stockholders. Holders of limited partnership units do not have any preemptive rights with respect to the issuance of additional units.

Limited partners of any class do not have the right to participate in the management of the Operating Partnership. Limited partners of any class who do not participate in the management of the Operating Partnership, by virtue of their status as limited partners, generally are not liable for the debts and liabilities of the Operating Partnership beyond the amount of their capital contributions. The voting rights of the limited partners of any class are generally limited to approval of specific types of amendments to the Operating Partnership agreement.

Partnership interests in the Operating Partnership, other than the special limited partner interest and general partner interest, are currently divided into five classes of units: (a) Class T units; (b) Class S units; (c) Class D units; (d) Class I units; and (e) Class B units.

Class T Units, Class S Units, Class D Units and Class I Units

In general, the Class T units, Class S units, Class D units and Class I units are intended to correspond on a one-for-one basis with our Class T shares, Class S shares, Class D shares and Class I shares. When we receive proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock, we will contribute such proceeds to the Operating Partnership and receive Operating Partnership units that correspond to the classes of our shares sold.

In general, each Class T unit, Class S unit, Class D unit and Class I unit will share in distributions from the Operating Partnership when such distributions are declared by us, the general partner, which decision will be made in our sole discretion. Upon the Operating Partnership's liquidation, Class T units, Class S units and Class D units will automatically convert to Class I units, in each case in proportion to the NAV per unit of each class, and the resulting Class I units will share on a unit-by-unit basis in the assets of the operating partnership that are available for distribution, after payment of all liabilities, establishment of reserves and after payment of any preferred return owed to holders of any limited partnership preferred units and payment of the portion distributable to the holder of the special limited partner interest. In addition, a portion of the items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the operating partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be allocated to each limited partnership unit, regardless of whether any distributions are made by the Operating Partnership.

For each Class T unit, Class S unit, Class D unit or Class I unit, investors generally will be required to contribute money or property, with a net equity value determined by the general partner. Holders of Operating Partnership

units will not be obligated to make additional capital contributions to the Operating Partnership. Further, these holders will not have the right to make additional capital contributions to the Operating Partnership or to purchase additional Operating Partnership units without our consent as general partner.

The Adviser may elect to receive its management fee in cash, Class I shares or Class I units, and distributions on the Special Limited Partner's performance participation allocation may be payable in cash, Class I units or Class B units at the election of the Special Limited Partner. See "Compensation—Management Fee" and "—Special Limited Partner Interest" below.

For holders other than us, the Adviser or the Special Limited Partner, after owning an Operating Partnership unit for one year, Operating Partnership unitholders generally may, subject to certain restrictions, exchange Operating Partnership units for a corresponding number of shares of our common stock. The Adviser and the Special Limited Partner may exchange Class I units for a corresponding number of Class I shares at any time. The Adviser and the Special Limited Partner will have the option of exchanging Class I shares for an equivalent aggregate NAV amount of Class T, Class S or Class D shares and will have registration rights with respect to shares of our common stock. See "Description of Capital Stock—Registration Rights."

Class B Units

Class B units are available to certain suitable investors in private placements generally utilizing a "draw-down" structure. Class B Units are sold at their NAV per unit, which is equal to the NAV per Class I unit and generally corresponds to the NAV per share of our Class I shares of common stock. Each investor that subscribes with a commitment to purchase Class B units will purchase such units pursuant to capital call notices delivered by the Operating Partnership up to the maximum amount of the investor's capital commitment and, upon the purchase of any Class B units, will become a limited partner of the Operating Partnership.

Class B units are subject to the same fees and expenses of Class I units and do not have any preferential rights relative to our interest in the Operating Partnership, nor will they be exchangeable for any shares of our common stock. Holders of the Class B units have a right to redeem their units for cash in a manner similar to the ability of our stockholders to have their shares repurchased under the share repurchase plan. Class B unit redemptions are subject to the same limitations as share repurchases under the share repurchase plan, namely the early repurchase deduction and caps on monthly and quarterly repurchases (calculated on an aggregate basis with shares of our common stock submitted for repurchase for the applicable period). The redemption rights of the Class B unitholders do not affect the terms of the Company's share repurchase plan. Class B units have the same limited voting rights as the other Operating Partnership units and such rights do not affect the Company's exclusive power, as general partner of the Operating Partnership, to manage and conduct the business of the Operating Partnership.

Distributions on the Special Limited Partner's performance participation allocation may be payable in cash, Class I units or Class B units at the election of the Special Limited Partner. See "Compensation—Special Limited Partner Interest."

Class B units are not being offered to the public as part of this offering.

Special Limited Partner Interest

So long as the Advisory Agreement has not been terminated (including by means of non-renewal), the Special Limited Partner will hold a performance participation interest in the Operating Partnership that entitles it to receive an allocation from our Operating Partnership equal to 12.5% of the Total Return, subject to a 5% Hurdle Amount and a High Water Mark, with a Catch-Up (each term as defined below). Such allocation will be made annually and accrue monthly.

Specifically, the Special Limited Partner will be allocated a performance participation in an amount equal to:

- *First*, if the Total Return for the applicable period exceeds the sum of (i) the Hurdle Amount for that period and (ii) the Loss Carryforward Amount (any such excess, "Excess Profits"), 100% of such

Excess Profits until the total amount allocated to the Special Limited Partner equals 12.5% of the sum of (x) the Hurdle Amount for that period and (y) any amount allocated to the Special Limited Partner pursuant to this clause (this is commonly referred to as a “Catch-Up”); and

- *Second*, to the extent there are remaining Excess Profits, 12.5% of such remaining Excess Profits.

“Total Return” for any period since the end of the prior calendar year shall equal the sum of:

- (i) all distributions accrued or paid (without duplication) on the Operating Partnership units outstanding at the end of such period since the beginning of the then-current calendar year *plus*
- (ii) the change in aggregate NAV of such units since the beginning of the year, before giving effect to (x) changes resulting solely from the proceeds of issuances of Operating Partnership units, (y) any allocation/accrual to the performance participation interest and (z) applicable stockholder servicing fee expenses (including any payments made to us for payment of such expenses).

For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of Total Return will (i) include any appreciation or depreciation in the NAV of units issued during the then-current calendar year but (ii) exclude the proceeds from the initial issuance of such units.

“Hurdle Amount” for any period during a calendar year means that amount that results in a 5% annualized internal rate of return on the NAV of the Operating Partnership units outstanding at the beginning of the then-current calendar year and all Operating Partnership units issued since the beginning of the then-current calendar year, taking into account the timing and amount of all distributions accrued or paid (without duplication) on all such units and all issuances of Operating Partnership units over the period and calculated in accordance with recognized industry practices. The ending NAV of the Operating Partnership units used in calculating the internal rate of return will be calculated before giving effect to any allocation/accrual to the performance participation interest and applicable stockholder servicing fee expenses, provided that the calculation of the Hurdle Amount for any period will exclude any Operating Partnership units repurchased during such period, which units will be subject to the performance participation allocation upon repurchase as described below.

Except as described in Loss Carryforward below, any amount by which Total Return falls below the Hurdle Amount will not be carried forward to subsequent periods.

“Loss Carryforward Amount” shall initially equal zero and shall cumulatively increase by the absolute value of any negative annual Total Return and decrease by any positive annual Total Return, provided that the Loss Carryforward Amount shall at no time be less than zero and provided further that the calculation of the Loss Carryforward Amount will exclude the Total Return related to any Operating Partnership units repurchased during such year, which units will be subject to the performance participation allocation upon repurchase as described below. The effect of the Loss Carryforward Amount is that the recoupment of past annual Total Return losses will offset the positive annual Total Return for purposes of the calculation of the Special Limited Partner’s performance participation. This is referred to as a “High Water Mark.”

The Special Limited Partner will also be allocated a performance participation with respect to all Operating Partnership units that are repurchased at the end of any month (in connection with repurchases of our shares in our share repurchase plan) in an amount calculated as described above with the relevant period being the portion of the year for which such unit was outstanding, and proceeds for any such unit repurchase will be reduced by the amount of any such performance participation.

Distributions on the performance participation interest may be payable in cash, Class I units or Class B units at the election of the Special Limited Partner. If the Special Limited Partner elects to receive such distributions in Operating Partnership units, the Special Limited Partner may request the Operating Partnership to repurchase such Operating Partnership units from the Special Limited Partner at a later date. Any such repurchase requests

will not be subject to the Early Repurchase Deduction but will be subject to similar repurchase limits that exist under our share repurchase plan. The Operating Partnership will repurchase any such Class I units for Class I shares of our common stock or cash (at the Special Limited Partner's election) unless our board of directors determines that any such repurchase for cash would be prohibited by applicable law or the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement, in which case such Class I units will be repurchased for Class I shares of our common stock. The Operating Partnership will repurchase any such Class B units for cash subject to the applicable repurchase limits.

The NAV of the Operating Partnership calculated on the last trading day of a calendar year shall be the amount against which changes in NAV is measured during the subsequent calendar year. In our first calendar year of operations, the performance participation will be prorated for the portion of the calendar year.

The measurement of the foregoing net assets change is also subject to adjustment by our board of directors to account for any unit dividend, unit split, recapitalization or any other similar change in the Operating Partnership's capital structure or any distributions made after the commencement of this offering that the board of directors deems to be a return of capital (if such changes are not already reflected in the Operating Partnership's net assets).

The Special Limited Partner will not be obligated to return any portion of performance participation paid based on our subsequent performance.

Changes in our Operating Partnership's NAV per unit of each class will generally correspond to changes in our NAV per share of the corresponding class of our common stock. Distributions with respect to the performance participation interest are calculated from the Operating Partnership's Total Return over a calendar year. As a result, the Special Limited Partner may be entitled to receive compensation under the performance participation for a given year even if some of our stockholders who purchased shares during such year experienced a decline in NAV per share. Similarly, stockholders whose shares are repurchased during a given year may have their shares repurchased at a lower NAV per share as a result of an accrual for the estimated performance participation at such time, even if no performance participation allocation for such year are ultimately payable to the Special Limited Partner at the end of such calendar year.

In the event the Advisory Agreement is terminated, the Special Limited Partner will be allocated any accrued performance participation with respect to all Operating Partnership units as of the date of such termination.

Issuance of Additional Limited Partnership Interests

As sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, we will have the ability to cause the Operating Partnership to issue additional limited partnership interests (including Operating Partnership units), preferred partnership interests or convertible securities. We have issued Operating Partnership units, and may issue more in the future.

Our Operating Partnership allows us to be organized as an UPREIT. A sale of property directly to a REIT is generally a taxable transaction to the selling property owner. In an UPREIT structure, a seller of appreciated property who desires to defer taxable gain on the transfer of such property may, subject to meeting applicable tax requirements, transfer the property to the Operating Partnership in exchange for limited partnership interests (including Operating Partnership units) on a tax-free basis. Being able to offer a seller the opportunity to defer taxation of gain until the seller disposes of its interest in the Operating Partnership may give us a competitive advantage in acquiring desired properties relative to buyers who cannot offer this opportunity.

In addition, investing in the Operating Partnership, rather than in shares of our common stock, may be more attractive to certain institutional or other investors due to their business or tax structure.

Transferability of Interests

Without the consent of a majority in interest of the limited partners of the Operating Partnership, other than interests held by us, we may not voluntarily withdraw as the general partner of the Operating Partnership, engage

in any merger, consolidation or other business combination or transfer our general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (except to a wholly owned subsidiary), unless: (1) the transaction in which such withdrawal, business combination or transfer occurs results in the limited partners of the Operating Partnership receiving or having the right to receive an amount of cash, securities or other property equal in value to the amount they would have received if they had exercised their exchange rights immediately prior to such transaction or (2) in the case of a merger or other business combination, the successor entity contributes substantially all of its assets to the Operating Partnership in return for an interest in the Operating Partnership and agrees to assume all obligations of the general partner of the Operating Partnership.

With certain exceptions, the limited partners may not transfer their interests in the Operating Partnership, in whole or in part, without our written consent, as general partner.

Exculpation

We, as general partner, will not be liable to the Operating Partnership or limited partners for errors in judgment or other acts or omissions not amounting to willful misconduct or gross negligence since provision has been made in the partnership agreement for exculpation of the general partner. Therefore, purchasers of interests in the Operating Partnership have a more limited right of action than they would have absent the limitation in the partnership agreement.

Indemnification

The partnership agreement provides for the indemnification of us, as general partner, by the Operating Partnership for liabilities we incur in dealings with third parties on behalf of the Operating Partnership. To the extent that the indemnification provisions purport to include indemnification of liabilities arising under the Securities Act, in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is contrary to public policy and therefore unenforceable.

Tax Matters

We are the Operating Partnership's tax matters partner (and partnership representative, as applicable) and have the authority to make tax elections under the Code on the Operating Partnership's behalf.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary describes the material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the ownership of our common stock as of the date hereof by U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders, each as defined below. Except where noted, this summary deals only with common stock held as a capital asset and does not deal with special situations, such as those of dealers in securities or currencies, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, tax-exempt entities (except as described in “—Taxation of Tax-Exempt Holders of Our Common Stock” below), insurance companies, persons holding common stock as a part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, persons who are “foreign governments” within the meaning of Section 892 of the Internal Revenue Code, investors in pass-through entities or U.S. holders of common stock whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar. Furthermore, the discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Code and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified, possibly with retroactive effect, so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. No ruling on the U.S. federal, state, or local tax considerations relevant to our operation or to the purchase, ownership or disposition of our common stock has been requested from the IRS or other tax authority. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. The summary is also based upon the assumption that we and our subsidiaries and affiliated entities will operate in accordance with our and their applicable organizational documents.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of holders of our common stock depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. In addition, the tax consequences to any particular stockholder of holding our common stock will depend on the stockholder’s particular tax circumstances. You are urged to consult your own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences in light of your particular situation as well as consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Our Taxation as a REIT

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2017. We believe that we have been organized and have operated and will continue to operate in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the applicable provisions of the Code so long as our board of directors determines that REIT qualification remains in our best interest.

In connection with this offering, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP is expected to render an opinion that, commencing with our initial taxable year ended December 31, 2017, we have been organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code, and our actual and proposed method of operation has enabled and will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code. Investors should be aware that the opinion of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP will be based upon customary assumptions, will be conditioned upon certain representations made by us as to factual matters, including representations regarding the nature of our assets, income, organizational documents, stockholder ownership, and the present and future conduct of our business and will not be binding upon the IRS or any court. We have not received, and do not intend to seek, any rulings from the IRS regarding our status as a REIT or our satisfaction of the REIT requirements. The IRS may challenge our status as a REIT, and a court could sustain any such challenge. In addition, the opinion of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP will be based on U.S. federal income tax law governing qualification as a REIT in effect as of the date thereof, which is subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. Moreover, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, certain qualification tests set forth in the U.S. federal tax laws. Those qualification tests involve the percentage of income that we earn from specified sources, the percentage of our assets that falls within specified categories, the diversity of the ownership of our shares,

and the percentage of our taxable income that we distribute. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP will not review our compliance with those tests on a continuing basis. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that our actual results of operations for any particular taxable year will satisfy such requirements. For a discussion of the tax consequences of our failure to qualify as a REIT, see “—Failure to Qualify.”

The sections of the Code and the corresponding regulations that govern the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its stockholders are highly technical and complex. The following discussion is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative interpretations thereof.

Taxation of REITs in General

As indicated above, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, on a continuing basis, various qualification requirements imposed upon REITs by the Code. The material qualification requirements are summarized below under “—Requirements for Qualification as a REIT.” While we intend to operate so that we qualify as a REIT, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge our qualification, or that we will be able to operate in accordance with the REIT requirements in the future. See “—Failure to Qualify.”

Provided that we qualify as a REIT, generally we will be entitled to a deduction for dividends that we pay and therefore will not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our net taxable income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the “double taxation” at the corporate and stockholder levels that generally results from an investment in a C corporation (i.e., a corporation generally subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax). Double taxation means taxation once at the corporate level when income is earned and once again at the stockholder level when the income is distributed. In general, the income that we generate, to the extent declared as a dividend and subsequently paid to our stockholders, is taxed only at the stockholder level.

If we qualify as a REIT, we will nonetheless be subject to U.S. federal tax in the following circumstances:

- We will pay U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income, including net capital gain, that we do not distribute to stockholders during, or within a specified time after, the calendar year in which the income is earned.
- For taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2018, under some circumstances, we may be subject to the “alternative minimum tax” due to our undistributed items of tax preference and alternative minimum tax adjustments.
- If we have net income from “prohibited transactions,” which are, in general, sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, other than foreclosure property, such income will be subject to a 100% tax.
- If we elect to treat property that we acquire in connection with a foreclosure of a mortgage loan or from certain leasehold terminations as “foreclosure property,” we may thereby avoid (a) the 100% tax on gain from a resale of that property (if the sale would otherwise constitute a prohibited transaction) and (b) the inclusion of any income from such property not qualifying for purposes of the REIT gross income tests discussed below, but the income from the sale or operation of the property may be subject to U.S. corporate income tax at the highest applicable rate.
- If due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect we fail to satisfy either the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test discussed below, but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because other requirements are met, we will be subject to a 100% tax on the greater of the amount by which we fail the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, multiplied in either case by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

- If (i) we fail to satisfy the asset tests (other than a de minimis failure of the 5% asset test or the 10% vote or value test, as described below under “—Asset Tests”) due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, (ii) we dispose of the assets or otherwise comply with such asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter in which we identify such failure and (iii) we file a schedule with the IRS describing the assets that caused such failure, we will pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the net income from the nonqualifying assets during the period in which we failed to satisfy such asset tests multiplied by the highest corporate tax rate.
- If we fail to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification, other than the gross income tests and the asset tests, and the failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, we will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure.
- We may be required to pay monetary penalties to the IRS in certain circumstances, including if we fail to meet recordkeeping requirements intended to monitor our compliance with rules relating to the composition of a REIT’s stockholders, as described below in “—Requirements for Qualification as a REIT.”
- If we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of:
 - 85% of our ordinary income for such calendar year;
 - 95% of our capital gain net income for such calendar year; and
 - any undistributed taxable income from prior taxable years,

we will pay a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the amount we actually distributed, plus any retained amounts on which income tax has been paid at the corporate level.

- We may elect to retain and pay income tax on our net long-term capital gain. In that case, a U.S. holder would include its proportionate share of our undistributed long-term capital gain (to the extent we make a timely designation of such gain to the stockholder) in its income, and would receive a credit or a refund for its proportionate share of the tax we paid.
- We will be subject to a 100% excise tax on amounts received by us from a taxable REIT subsidiary (or on certain expenses deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary) if certain arrangements between us and a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours, as further described below, are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties.
- If we acquire any assets from a non-REIT C corporation in a carry-over basis transaction, we could be liable for specified tax liabilities inherited from that non-REIT C corporation with respect to that corporation’s “built-in gain” in its assets. Built-in gain is the amount by which an asset’s fair market value exceeds its adjusted tax basis at the time we acquire the asset. Applicable Treasury regulations, however, allow us to avoid the recognition of gain and the imposition of corporate-level tax with respect to a built-in gain asset acquired in a carry-over basis transaction from a non-REIT C corporation unless and until we dispose of that built-in gain asset during the 5-year period following its acquisition, at which time we would recognize, and would be subject to tax at the highest regular corporate rate on, the built-in gain.

In addition, notwithstanding our status as a REIT, we may also have to pay certain state and local income taxes, because not all states and localities treat REITs in the same manner that they are treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Moreover, as further described below, any domestic taxable REIT subsidiary in which we own an interest will be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on its net income.

Requirements for Qualification as a REIT. The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

- (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;

- (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
- (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for its election to be subject to tax as a REIT;
- (4) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to certain provisions of the Code;
- (5) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons;
- (6) of which not more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares are owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities) after applying certain attribution rules;
- (7) that makes an election to be a REIT for the current taxable year or has made such an election for a previous taxable year, which has not been terminated or revoked; and
- (8) that meets other tests described below regarding the nature of its income and assets.

Conditions (1) through (4), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year. Condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months other than the first taxable year for which an election to become a REIT is made. Condition (6) must be met during the last half of each taxable year, but neither conditions (5) nor (6) apply to the first taxable year for which an election to become a REIT is made. We believe that we will maintain sufficient diversity of ownership to allow us to satisfy conditions (5) and (6) above. In addition, our charter contains restrictions regarding the ownership and transfer of our stock that are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in (5) and (6) above. The provisions of our charter restricting the ownership and transfer of our stock are described in “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer.” These restrictions, however, may not ensure that we will be able to satisfy these share ownership requirements. If we fail to satisfy these share ownership requirements, we will fail to qualify as a REIT.

If we comply with regulatory rules pursuant to which we are required to send annual letters to holders of our stock requesting information regarding the actual ownership of our stock (as discussed below), and we do not know, or exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, whether we failed to meet requirement (6) above, we will be treated as having met the requirement.

To monitor compliance with the share ownership requirements, we generally are required to maintain records regarding the actual ownership of our shares. To do so, we must demand written statements each year from the record holders of significant percentages of our stock pursuant to which the record holders must disclose the actual owners of the shares (i.e., the persons required to include our dividends in their gross income). We must maintain a list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with this demand as part of our records. We could be subject to monetary penalties if we fail to comply with these record-keeping requirements. If you fail or refuse to comply with the demands, you will be required by Treasury regulations to submit a statement with your tax return disclosing your actual ownership of our shares and other information. In addition, we must satisfy all relevant filing and other administrative requirements established by the IRS to elect and maintain REIT status, use a calendar year for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and comply with the record keeping requirements of the Code and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Ownership of Partnership Interests. In the case of a REIT that is a partner in an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Treasury regulations provide that the REIT is deemed to own its proportionate share of the partnership’s assets and to earn its proportionate share of the partnership’s gross income based on its pro rata share of capital interests in the partnership for purposes of the asset and gross income tests applicable to REITs, as described below. However, solely for purposes of the 10% value test described below (see “—Asset Tests”), the determination of a REIT’s interest in a partnership’s assets will be based on the REIT’s proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership, excluding for these purposes, certain excluded securities as described in the Code. In addition, the assets and gross income of the

partnership generally are deemed to retain the same character in the hands of the REIT. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets and items of income of partnerships in which we own an equity interest is treated as assets and items of income of our company for purposes of applying the REIT requirements described below. Consequently, to the extent that we directly or indirectly hold a preferred or other equity interest in a partnership, the partnership's assets and operations may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, even though we may have no control or only limited influence over the partnership.

Disregarded Subsidiaries. If a REIT owns a corporate subsidiary that is a “qualified REIT subsidiary,” the separate existence of that subsidiary is disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Generally, a qualified REIT subsidiary is a corporation, other than a taxable REIT subsidiary, all of the stock of which is owned directly or indirectly by the REIT. Other entities that are wholly-owned by us, including single member limited liability companies that have not elected to be taxed as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, are also generally disregarded as separate entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests. All assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of qualified REIT subsidiaries and disregarded subsidiaries will be treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the REIT itself. A qualified REIT subsidiary of ours is not subject to U.S. federal corporate income taxation, although it may be subject to state and local taxation in some states.

In the event that a qualified REIT subsidiary or a disregarded subsidiary ceases to be wholly owned by us (for example, if any equity interest in the subsidiary is acquired by a person other than us or another disregarded subsidiary of us), the subsidiary's separate existence would no longer be disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Instead, it would have multiple owners and would be treated as either a partnership or a taxable corporation. Such an event could, depending on the circumstances, adversely affect our ability to satisfy the various asset and gross income tests applicable to REITs, including the requirement that REITs generally may not own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the value or voting power of the outstanding securities of another corporation. See “—Asset Tests” and “—Income Tests.”

Taxable REIT Subsidiaries. A “taxable REIT subsidiary” is an entity that is taxable as a corporation in which we directly or indirectly own stock and that elects with us to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. The separate existence of a taxable REIT subsidiary is not ignored for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a domestic taxable REIT subsidiary generally is subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on its earnings, which may reduce the cash flow that we and our subsidiaries generate in the aggregate, and may reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. In addition, if a taxable REIT subsidiary owns, directly or indirectly, securities representing 35% or more of the vote or value of a subsidiary corporation, that subsidiary will also be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. However, an entity will not qualify as a taxable REIT subsidiary if it directly or indirectly operates or manages a lodging or health care facility or, generally, provides to another person, under a franchise, license or otherwise, rights to any brand name under which any lodging facility or health care facility is operated. We generally may not own more than 10%, as measured by voting power or value, of the securities of a corporation that is not a qualified REIT subsidiary unless we and such corporation elect to treat such corporation as a taxable REIT subsidiary. Overall, no more than 20% of the value of a REIT's assets (25% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018) may consist of stock or securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Income earned by a taxable REIT subsidiary is not attributable to the REIT. Rather, the stock issued by a taxable REIT subsidiary to us is an asset in our hands, and we treat dividends paid to us from such taxable REIT subsidiary, if any, as income. This income can affect our income and asset tests calculations, as described below. As a result, income that might not be qualifying income for purposes of the income tests applicable to REITs could be earned by a taxable REIT subsidiary without affecting our status as a REIT. For example, we may use taxable REIT subsidiaries to perform services or conduct activities that give rise to certain categories of income such as management fees, or to conduct activities that, if conducted by us directly, would be treated in our hands as prohibited transactions.

Several provisions of the Code regarding the arrangements between a REIT and its taxable REIT subsidiaries ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to an appropriate level of U.S. federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary is limited in its ability to deduct interest payments made to affiliated REITs. In addition, we would be obligated to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that we receive from, or on certain expenses deducted by, a taxable REIT subsidiary if the IRS were to assert successfully that the economic arrangements between us and a taxable REIT subsidiary are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties.

Deductions are disallowed for business interest expense (even if paid to third parties) in excess of the sum of a taxpayer's business interest income and 30% of the adjusted taxable income of the business, which is its taxable income computed without regard to business interest income or expense, net operating losses or the pass-through income deduction (and for taxable years before 2022, excludes depreciation and amortization). Under recently enacted legislation, the limitation for taxable years 2019 and 2020 is increased to the sum of a taxpayer's business interest and 50% of the adjusted taxable income of the business. Such limitations may also impact the amount of U.S. federal income tax paid by any of our taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Income Tests

To qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy two gross income requirements, each of which is applied on an annual basis. First, at least 75% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions and certain hedging and foreign currency transactions, for each taxable year generally must be derived directly or indirectly from:

- rents from real property;
- interest on debt secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property;
- dividends or other distributions on, and gain from the sale of, stock in other REITs;
- gain from the sale of real property or mortgage loans;
- abatements and refunds of taxes on real property;
- income and gain derived from foreclosure property (as described below);
- amounts (other than amounts the determination of which depends in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person) received or accrued as consideration for entering into agreements (i) to make loans secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property or (ii) to purchase or lease real property (including interests in real property and interests in mortgages on real property); and
- interest or dividend income from investments in stock or debt instruments attributable to the temporary investment of new capital during the one-year period following our receipt of new capital that we raise through equity offerings or public offerings of debt obligations with at least a five-year term.

Second, at least 95% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions and certain hedging transactions, for each taxable year must be derived from sources that qualify for purposes of the 75% test, and from (i) dividends, (ii) interest and (iii) gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, which need not have any relation to real property.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% and 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for that year if we are entitled to relief under the Code. These relief provisions generally will be available if our failure to meet the tests is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, and we attach a schedule of the sources of our income to our U.S. federal income tax return. It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally recognize exceeds the limits on nonqualifying income, the IRS could conclude that the failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable

cause. If these relief provisions are inapplicable to a particular set of circumstances, we will fail to qualify as a REIT. Even if these relief provisions apply, a penalty tax would be imposed based on the amount of nonqualifying income. See “—Taxation of REITs in General.”

Gross income from our sale of property that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business is excluded from both the numerator and the denominator in both gross income tests. In addition, certain foreign currency gains will be excluded from gross income for purposes of one or both of the gross income tests. We will monitor the amount of our nonqualifying income, and we will manage our portfolio to comply at all times with the gross income tests. The following paragraphs discuss some of the specific applications of the gross income tests to us.

Dividends. We may directly or indirectly receive distributions from taxable REIT subsidiaries or other corporations that are not REITs or qualified REIT subsidiaries. These distributions generally are treated as dividend income to the extent of earnings and profits of the distributing corporation. Our dividend income from stock in any corporation (other than any REIT), including any taxable REIT subsidiary, will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not the 75% gross income test. Dividends that we receive from any REITs in which we own stock and our gain on the sale of the stock in those REITs will be qualifying income for purposes of both gross income tests. However, if a REIT in which we own stock fails to qualify as a REIT in any year, our income from such REIT would be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not the 75% gross income test.

Interest. The term “interest,” as defined for purposes of both gross income tests, generally excludes any amount that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person; however, it generally includes the following: (i) an amount that is received or accrued based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales, and (ii) an amount that is based on the income or profits of a debtor, as long as the debtor derives substantially all of its income from the real property securing the debt by leasing substantially all of its interest in the property, and only to the extent that the amounts received by the debtor would be qualifying “rents from real property” if received directly by a REIT.

Interest on debt secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property (including, for this purpose, prepayment penalties, loan assumption fees and late payment charges that are not compensation for services) generally is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. However, if the highest principal amount of a loan outstanding during a taxable year exceeds the fair market value of the real property securing the loan as of the date we agreed to originate or acquire the loan, a portion of the interest income from such loan will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test but will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test. The portion of the interest income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test will be equal to the portion of the principal amount of the loan that is not secured by real property—that is, the amount by which the loan exceeds the value of the real estate that is security for the loan.

We expect that the CMBS and RMBS in which we invest generally will be treated either as interests in a grantor trust or as interests in a real estate mortgage investment conduit (“REMIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that all interest income from such CMBS and RMBS will be qualifying income for the 95% gross income test. In the case of CMBS and RMBS treated as interests in grantor trusts, we would be treated as owning an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the mortgage loans held by the grantor trust. The interest on such mortgage loans would be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test to the extent that the obligation is secured by real property, as discussed above. In the case of CMBS and RMBS treated as interests in a REMIC, income derived from REMIC interests will generally be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. If less than 95% of the assets of the REMIC are real estate assets, however, then only a proportionate part of our interest in the REMIC and income derived from the interest will qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test. In addition, some REMIC securitizations include imbedded interest swap or cap contracts or other derivative instruments that potentially could produce nonqualifying income for the holder of the related REMIC securities.

Interest, original issue discount and market discount income that we receive or accrue from mortgage-related assets generally will be qualifying income for purposes of both gross income tests.

Hedging Transactions. We and our subsidiaries may enter into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of our assets or liabilities. Hedging transactions could take a variety of forms, including interest rate swap agreements, interest rate cap agreements, options, futures contracts, forward rate agreements or similar financial instruments. Except to the extent provided by Treasury regulations, any income from a hedging transaction we enter into (i) in the normal course of our business primarily to manage risk of interest rate or price changes or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made, or ordinary obligations incurred or to be incurred, to acquire or carry real estate assets, which is clearly identified as a hedge along with the risk that it hedges within prescribed time periods specified in Treasury regulations, (ii) primarily to manage risk of currency fluctuations with respect to any item of income or gain that would be qualifying income under the 75% or 95% income tests which is clearly identified as a hedge along with the risk that it hedges within prescribed time periods, or (iii) in connection with the effective termination of certain hedging transactions described above will be excluded from gross income for purposes of both the 75% or 95% gross income tests. To the extent that we enter into other types of hedging transactions, the income from those transactions is likely to be treated as nonqualifying income for purposes of both of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Moreover, to the extent that a position in a hedging transaction has positive value at any particular point in time, it may be treated as an asset that does not qualify for purposes of the asset tests described below. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our qualification as a REIT. No assurance can be given, however, that our hedging activities will not give rise to income or assets that do not qualify for purposes of the REIT tests, or that our hedging will not adversely affect our ability to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

We may conduct some or all of our hedging activities through a taxable REIT subsidiary or other corporate entity, the income of which may be subject to U.S. federal income tax, rather than by participating in the arrangements directly or through pass-through subsidiaries.

Fee Income. Any fee income that we earn will generally not be qualifying income for purposes of either gross income test. Any fees earned by a taxable REIT subsidiary will not be included for purposes of the gross income tests.

Rents from Real Property. Rents we receive will qualify as “rents from real property” in satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if several conditions described below are met. These conditions relate to the identity of the tenant, the computation of the rent payable, and the nature of the property leased and any services provided in connection with the property. First, the amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from rents from real property solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Second, rents we receive from a “related party tenant” will not qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income tests unless the tenant is a taxable REIT subsidiary, at least 90% of the property is leased to unrelated tenants, the rent paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary is substantially comparable to the rent paid by the unrelated tenants for comparable space and the rent is not attributable to an increase in rent due to a modification of a lease with a “controlled taxable REIT subsidiary” (i.e., a taxable REIT subsidiary in which we own directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting power or value of the stock). A tenant is a related party tenant if the REIT, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of the REIT, actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the tenant. Whether rents paid by a taxable REIT subsidiary are substantially comparable to rents paid by other tenants is determined at the time the lease with the taxable REIT subsidiary is entered into, extended, or modified, if such modification increases the rents due under such lease. Third, if rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to the personal property will not qualify as rents from real property. Finally, for rents to qualify as “rents from real property” for purposes of the gross income tests, we are only allowed to provide services that are both usually or “customarily rendered” in

connection with the rental of real property and not otherwise considered “rendered to the occupant” of the property. Examples of these permitted services include the provision of light, heat, or other utilities, trash removal and general maintenance of common areas. We may, however, render services to our tenants through an “independent contractor” who is adequately compensated and from whom we do not derive revenue if certain requirements are satisfied. We may also own an interest in a taxable REIT subsidiary which provides non-customary services to tenants without tainting our rental income from the related properties.

Even if a REIT furnishes or renders services that are non-customary with respect to a property, if the greater of (i) the amounts received or accrued, directly or indirectly, or deemed received by the REIT with respect to such services, or (ii) 150% of our direct cost in furnishing or rendering the services during a taxable year is not more than 1% of all amounts received or accrued, directly or indirectly, by the REIT with respect to the property during the same taxable year, then only the amounts with respect to such non-customary services are not treated as rent for purposes of the REIT gross income tests.

We intend to cause any services that are not usually or “customarily rendered,” or that are for the benefit of a particular tenant in connection with the rental of real property, to be provided through a taxable REIT subsidiary or through an “independent contractor” who is adequately compensated and from which we do not derive revenue, and which meets certain other requirements. However, no assurance can be given that the IRS will concur with our determination as to whether a particular service is usual or customary, or otherwise in this regard.

Prohibited Transactions Tax. A REIT will incur a 100% tax on the net income derived from any sale or other disposition of property, other than foreclosure property, that the REIT holds primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Whether a REIT holds an asset primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business depends, however, on the facts and circumstances in effect from time to time, including those related to a particular asset. Nevertheless, we intend to conduct our operations so that no asset that we own (or are treated as owning) will be treated as, or as having been, held for sale to customers, and that a sale of any such asset will not be treated as having been in the ordinary course of our business. We cannot assure you that we will comply with certain safe harbor provisions or that we will avoid owning property that may be characterized as property that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. The 100% tax will not apply to gains from the sale of property that is held through a taxable REIT subsidiary or other taxable corporation, although such income will be subject to tax in the hands of such corporation at regular corporate income tax rates. We intend to structure our activities to avoid prohibited transaction characterization.

Foreclosure Property. Foreclosure property is any real property, including interests in real property, and any personal property incident to such real property:

- that is acquired by a REIT as the result of the REIT having bid in such property at foreclosure, or having otherwise reduced such property to ownership or possession by agreement or process of law, after there was a default or default was imminent on a lease of such property or on indebtedness that such property secured;
- for which the related loan was acquired by the REIT at a time when the default was not imminent or anticipated; and
- for which the REIT makes a proper election to treat the property as foreclosure property.

However, a REIT will not be considered to have foreclosed on a property where the REIT takes control of the property as a mortgagee-in-possession and cannot receive any profit or sustain any loss except as a creditor of the mortgagor.

Property generally ceases to be foreclosure property at the end of the third taxable year following the taxable year in which the REIT acquired the property, or longer if an extension is granted by the Secretary of the Treasury. This grace period terminates and foreclosure property ceases to be foreclosure property on the first day:

- on which a lease is entered into for the property that, by its terms, will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test, or any amount is received or accrued, directly or indirectly, pursuant to a lease entered into on or after such day that will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test;
- on which any construction takes place on the property, other than completion of a building or any other improvement, if more than 10% of the construction was completed before default became imminent; or
- which is more than 90 days after the day on which the REIT acquired the property and the property is used in a trade or business that is conducted by the REIT, other than through an independent contractor from whom the REIT itself does not derive or receive any income.

We will be subject to tax at the maximum corporate rate on any income from foreclosure property, including gain from the disposition of the foreclosure property, other than income that otherwise would be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, less expenses directly connected with the production of that income. However, net income from foreclosure property, including gain from the sale of foreclosure property held for sale in the ordinary course of a trade or business, will qualify for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Any gain from the sale of property for which a foreclosure property election has been made will not be subject to the 100% tax on gains from prohibited transactions described above, even if the property would otherwise constitute inventory or dealer property.

Phantom Income. Due to the nature of the assets in which we will invest, we may be required to recognize taxable income from certain assets in advance of our receipt of cash flow from or proceeds from disposition of such assets, and may be required to report taxable income that exceeds the economic income ultimately realized on such assets.

We may acquire debt instruments in the secondary market for less than their face amount. The amount of such discount generally will be treated as “market discount” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accrued market discount is reported as income when, and to the extent that, any payment of principal of the debt instrument is made, unless we elect to include accrued market discount in income as it accrues. Principal payments on certain debt instruments may be made monthly, and consequently accrued market discount may have to be included in income each month as if the debt instrument were assured of ultimately being collected in full. If we collect less on the debt instrument than our purchase price plus the market discount we had previously reported as income, we may not be able to benefit from any offsetting loss deductions.

The terms of the debt instruments that we hold may be modified under certain circumstances. These modifications may be considered “significant modifications” for U.S. federal income tax purposes that give rise to a deemed debt-for-debt exchange upon which we may recognize taxable income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash.

Some of the debt securities that we acquire may have been issued with original issue discount. In general, we will be required to accrue non-de minimis original issue discount based on the constant yield to maturity of such debt securities, and to treat it as taxable income in accordance with applicable U.S. federal income tax rules even though such yield may exceed cash payments, if any, received on such debt instrument.

In addition, in the event that any debt instruments or debt securities acquired by us are delinquent as to mandatory principal and interest payments, or in the event payments with respect to a particular debt instrument are not made when due, we may nonetheless be required to continue to recognize the unpaid interest as taxable income. Similarly, we may be required to accrue interest income with respect to subordinated mortgage-backed securities at the stated rate regardless of whether corresponding cash payments are received.

Finally, we may be required under the terms of indebtedness that we incur to use cash received from interest payments to make principal payments on that indebtedness, with the effect of recognizing income but not having a corresponding amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

As a result of each of these potential timing differences between income recognition or expense deduction and cash receipts or disbursements, there is a risk that we may have taxable income in excess of cash available for distribution. In that event, we may need to borrow funds or take other action to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements for the taxable year in which this “phantom income” is recognized. See “—Annual Distribution Requirements Applicable to REITs.”

Asset Tests

At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must satisfy the following tests relating to the nature of our assets:

- At least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by the following:
 - interests in real property, including leaseholds and options to acquire real property and leaseholds;
 - interests in mortgages on real property;
 - stock in other REITs and debt instruments issued by publicly offered REITs;
 - cash and cash items (including certain receivables);
 - government securities;
 - investments in stock or debt instruments attributable to the temporary investment of new capital during the one-year period following our receipt of new capital that we raise through equity offerings or public offerings of debt obligations with at least a five-year term; and
 - regular or residual interests in a REMIC. However, if less than 95% of the assets of a REMIC consists of assets that are qualifying real estate-related assets under U.S. federal income tax laws, determined as if we held such assets directly, we will be treated as holding directly our proportionate share of the assets of such REMIC.
- Not more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities, other than those in the 75% asset class described above.
- Except for securities in taxable REIT subsidiaries and the securities in the 75% asset class described in the first bullet point above, the value of any one issuer’s securities owned by us may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets.
- Except for securities in taxable REIT subsidiaries and the securities in the 75% asset class described in the first bullet point above, we may not own more than 10% of any one issuer’s outstanding voting securities.
- Except for securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries and the securities in the 75% asset class described in the first bullet point above, we may not own more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer, other than securities that qualify for the “straight debt” exception or other exceptions discussed below.
- Not more than 20% of the value of our total assets (25% for any taxable year beginning before January 1, 2018) may be represented by the securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.
- Not more than 25% of the value of our total assets may be represented by nonqualified publicly offered REIT debt instruments.

Notwithstanding the general rule, as noted above, that for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests we are treated as owning our proportionate share of the underlying assets of a subsidiary partnership, if we hold

indebtedness issued by a partnership, the indebtedness will be subject to, and may cause a violation of, the asset tests unless the indebtedness is a qualifying mortgage asset or other conditions are met. Similarly, although stock of another REIT is a qualifying asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, any non-mortgage debt that is issued by another REIT may not so qualify (although such debt will not be treated as “securities” for purposes of the 10% value test, as explained below).

Securities, for purposes of the asset tests, may include debt we hold from other issuers. However, debt we hold in an issuer that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% asset test will not be taken into account for purposes of the 10% value test if the debt securities meet the straight debt safe harbor. Subject to certain exceptions, debt will meet the “straight debt” safe harbor if the debt is a written unconditional promise to pay on demand or on a specified date a sum certain in money, the debt is not convertible, directly or indirectly, into stock, and the interest rate and the interest payment dates of the debt are not contingent on the profits of any person, the borrower’s discretion or similar factors. In the case of an issuer that is a corporation or a partnership, securities that otherwise would be considered straight debt will not be so considered if we, and any of our “controlled taxable REIT subsidiaries” as defined in the Code, hold any securities of the corporate or partnership issuer that (a) are not straight debt or other excluded securities (prior to the application of this rule), and (b) have an aggregate value greater than 1% of the issuer’s outstanding securities (including, in the case of a partnership issuer, our interest as a partner in the partnership).

In addition to straight debt, the Code provides that certain other securities will not violate the 10% asset test. Such securities include (i) any loan made to an individual or an estate, (ii) certain rental agreements pursuant to which one or more payments are to be made in subsequent years (other than agreements between a REIT and certain persons related to the REIT under attribution rules), (iii) any obligation to pay rents from real property, (iv) securities issued by governmental entities that are not dependent in whole or in part on the profits of (or payments made by) a non-governmental entity, (v) any security (including debt securities) issued by another REIT and (vi) any debt instrument issued by a partnership if the partnership’s income is of such a nature that the partnership would satisfy the 75% gross income test described above under “—Income Tests.” In applying the 10% asset test, a debt security issued by a partnership (other than straight debt or any other excluded security) is not taken into account to the extent, if any, of the REIT’s proportionate interest as a partner in that partnership.

Any stock that we hold or acquire in other REITs will be a qualifying asset for purposes of the 75% asset test. However, if a REIT in which we own stock fails to qualify as a REIT in any year, the stock in such REIT will not be a qualifying asset for purposes of the 75% asset test. Instead, we would be subject to the second, third, fourth, and fifth asset tests described above with respect to our investment in such a disqualified REIT. We will also be subject to those asset tests with respect to our investments in any non-REIT C corporations for which we do not make a taxable REIT subsidiary election.

We will monitor the status of our assets for purposes of the various asset tests and will seek to manage our portfolio to comply at all times with such tests. There can be no assurances, however, that we will be successful in this effort. Independent appraisals may not have been obtained to support our conclusions as to the value of our total assets or the value of any particular security or securities. Moreover, the values of some assets may not be susceptible to a precise determination, and values are subject to change in the future. Furthermore, the proper classification of an instrument as debt or equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be uncertain in some circumstances, which could affect the application of the REIT asset requirements. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not contend that our interests in our subsidiaries or in the securities of other issuers will not cause a violation of the REIT asset tests.

However, certain relief provisions are available to allow REITs to satisfy the asset requirements or to maintain REIT qualification notwithstanding certain violations of the asset and other requirements. For example, if we failed to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter, such a failure would not cause us to lose our REIT qualification if (i) we satisfied the asset tests at the close of the preceding calendar quarter and (ii) the discrepancy between the value of our assets and the asset requirements was not wholly or partly caused by an

acquisition of nonqualifying assets, but instead arose from changes in the relative market values of our assets. If the condition described in (ii) were not satisfied, we could nevertheless avoid disqualification by eliminating any discrepancy within 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which it arose or by making use of the relief provisions described above.

In the case of de minimis violations of the 10% and 5% asset tests, a REIT may maintain its qualification despite a violation of such requirements if (i) the value of the assets causing the violation does not exceed the lesser of 1% of the REIT's total assets and \$10,000,000 and (ii) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within six months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or the relevant tests are otherwise satisfied within that time frame.

Even if we did not qualify for the foregoing relief provisions, one additional provision allows a REIT which fails one or more of the asset requirements for a particular tax quarter to nevertheless maintain its REIT qualification if (i) the REIT provides the IRS with a description of each asset causing the failure, (ii) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, (iii) the REIT pays a tax equal to the greater of (a) \$50,000 per failure and (b) the product of the net income generated by the assets that caused the failure multiplied by the highest applicable corporate tax rate and (iv) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within six months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or otherwise satisfies the relevant asset tests within that time frame.

Annual Distribution Requirements Applicable to REITs

To qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally must distribute dividends (other than capital gain dividends) to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to:

- the sum of (i) 90% of our REIT taxable income, computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain and (ii) 90% of our net income after tax, if any, from foreclosure property; minus
- the excess of the sum of specified items of non-cash income (including original issue discount on our mortgage loans) over 5% of our REIT taxable income, computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain.

Distributions generally must be made during the taxable year to which they relate. Distributions may be made in the following year in two circumstances. First, if we declare a dividend in October, November or December of any year with a record date in one of these months and pay the dividend on or before January 31 of the following year, we will be treated as having paid the dividend on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared. Second, distributions may be made in the following year if the dividends are declared before we timely file our tax return for the year and if made before the first regular dividend payment made after such declaration. These distributions are taxable to our stockholders in the year in which paid, even though the distributions relate to our prior taxable year for purposes of the 90% distribution requirement. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or we distribute at least 90%, but less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be subject to tax on the undistributed amount at regular corporate tax rates.

To the extent that in the future we may have available net operating losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses may reduce the amount of distributions that we must make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. Such losses, however, will generally not affect the tax treatment to our stockholders of any distributions that are actually made.

If we fail to distribute during a calendar year (or, in the case of distributions with declaration and record dates falling in the last three months of the calendar year, by the end of January following such calendar year) at least the sum of (i) 85% of our ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95% of our capital gain net income for such year and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from prior years, we will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of

such required distribution over the sum of (x) the amounts actually distributed (taking into account excess distributions from prior years) and (y) the amounts of income retained on which we have paid corporate income tax.

Although several types of non-cash income are excluded in determining the annual distribution requirement, we will incur corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax with respect to those non-cash income items if we do not distribute those items on a current basis. As a result of the foregoing, we may not have sufficient cash to distribute all of our taxable income and thereby avoid corporate income tax and the excise tax imposed on certain undistributed income. In such a situation, we may need to borrow funds or issue additional stock.

We may elect to retain rather than distribute all or a portion of our net capital gains and pay the tax on the gains. In that case, we may elect to have our stockholders include their proportionate share of the undistributed net capital gains in income as long-term capital gains and receive a credit for their share of the tax paid by us. Our stockholders would then increase the adjusted basis of their stock by the difference between (i) the amounts of capital gain dividends that we designated and that they include in their taxable income, minus (ii) the tax that we paid on their behalf with respect to that income. For purposes of the 4% excise tax described above, any retained amounts for which we elect this treatment would be treated as having been distributed.

We intend to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy the distribution requirements. However, it is possible that, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet the distribution requirements due to timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses, and the inclusion of items of income and deduction of expenses by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, we may decide to retain our cash, rather than distribute it, in order to repay debt, acquire assets or for other reasons. In the event that such timing differences occur, and in other circumstances, it may be necessary in order to satisfy the distribution requirements to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings, or to pay the dividends in the form of other property (including, for example, shares of our own stock).

If our taxable income for a particular year is subsequently determined to have been understated, under some circumstances we may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirement for a year by paying deficiency dividends to stockholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Thus, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. However, we will be required to pay interest based upon the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

Like-Kind Exchanges

We may dispose of properties in transactions intended to qualify as like-kind exchanges under the Code. Such like-kind exchanges are intended to result in the deferral of gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The failure of any such transaction to qualify as a like-kind exchange could require us to pay U.S. federal income tax, possibly including the 100% prohibited transaction tax, depending on the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction.

Penalty Tax

Any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions, excess interest or redetermined TRS service income we generate will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of any services furnished to any of our tenants by a taxable REIT subsidiary, and redetermined deductions and excess interest represent any amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's-length negotiations. Rents that we receive will not constitute redetermined rents if they qualify for certain safe harbor provisions contained in the Code. Redetermined TRS service income is income earned by a taxable

REIT subsidiary that is attributable to services provided to us, or on our behalf to any of our tenants, that is less than the amounts that would have been charged based upon arms' length negotiations.

Record Keeping Requirements

We are required to comply with applicable record keeping requirements. Failure to comply could result in monetary fines. For example, we must request on an annual basis information from our stockholders designed to disclose the actual ownership of our outstanding common stock.

Failure to Qualify

If we fail to satisfy one or more requirements of REIT qualification, other than the income tests or asset requirements, then we may still retain REIT qualification if the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and we pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each failure.

If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year and the relief provisions do not apply, we will be subject to tax, including, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income as a corporation. This would significantly reduce both our cash available for distribution to our stockholders and our earnings. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will not be required to make any distributions to stockholders and any distributions that are made will not be deductible by us. Moreover, all distributions to stockholders would be taxable as dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, whether or not attributable to capital gains of ours. Furthermore, subject to certain limitations in the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends received deduction with respect to those distributions, and individual, trust and estate distributees may be eligible for reduced U.S. federal income tax rates on such dividends. Unless we are entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we also will be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost.

Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership and any Subsidiary Partnerships

General. Substantially all of our assets will be held through our Operating Partnership. In addition, our Operating Partnership may hold certain investments indirectly through subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies which are treated as partnerships or disregarded entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, entities that are treated as partnerships or disregarded entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes are "pass-through" entities which are not required to pay U.S. federal income tax. Rather, partners or members of such entities are allocated their shares of the items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of the partnership or limited liability company, and are potentially required to pay tax on this income, without regard to whether they receive a distribution from the partnership or limited liability company. A partner in such entities that is a REIT will include in its income its share of these partnership and limited liability company items for purposes of the various gross income tests, the computation of its REIT taxable income, and the REIT distribution requirements. Pursuant to these rules, for purposes of the asset tests, we will include our pro rata share of assets held by our Operating Partnership, including our share of its subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies, based on its capital interest in each such entity.

Entity Classification. Our interests in the Operating Partnership and the subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies involve special tax considerations, including the possibility that the IRS might challenge the status of these entities as partnerships (or disregarded entities), as opposed to associations taxable as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For example, an entity that would otherwise be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes may nonetheless be taxable as a corporation if it is a "publicly traded partnership" and certain other requirements are met. A partnership or limited liability company would be treated as a publicly traded partnership if its interests are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or a substantial equivalent thereof, within the meaning of applicable Treasury

regulations. If our Operating Partnership or a subsidiary partnership or limited liability company were treated as an association rather than as a partnership, it would be taxable as a corporation and would be required to pay an entity-level tax on its income. In this situation, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change and could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT. See “—Failure to Qualify” for a discussion of the effects of our failure to meet the REIT asset and income tests. In addition, a change in the tax status of our Operating Partnership, a subsidiary partnership or limited liability company might be treated as a taxable event. If so, we might incur a tax liability without any related cash distributions. We do not anticipate that our Operating Partnership or any subsidiary partnership or limited liability company will be treated as a publicly traded partnership which is taxable as a corporation.

Legislation was enacted that significantly changes the rules for U.S. federal income tax audits of partnerships, such as our Operating Partnership or any subsidiary partnerships or limited liability companies treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such audits will continue to be conducted at the entity level, but unless such entity qualifies for and affirmatively elects an alternative procedure, any adjustments to the amount of tax due (including interest and penalties) will be payable by the entity itself. Under an alternative procedure, if elected, a partnership would issue information returns to persons who were partners in the audited year, who would then be required to take such adjustments into account in calculating their own tax liability, and the partnership would not be liable for the adjustments. If any of the Operating Partnership or our subsidiary partnerships or limited liability companies is able to and in fact elects the alternative procedure for a given adjustment, the amount of taxes for which such persons will be liable will be increased by any applicable penalties and a special interest charge. There can be no assurance that any such entities will make such an election for any given adjustment. Many issues and the overall effect of this new legislation on us are uncertain.

Allocations of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction. A partnership agreement (or, in the case of a limited liability company treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the limited liability company agreement) will generally determine the allocation of partnership income and loss among partners. Generally, Section 704(b) of the Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder require that partnership allocations respect the economic arrangement of the partners. If an allocation of partnership income or loss does not comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder, the item subject to the allocation will be reallocated in accordance with the partners’ interests in the partnership. This reallocation will be determined by taking into account all of the facts and circumstances relating to the economic arrangement of the partners with respect to such item. Our Operating Partnership’s allocations of taxable income and loss are intended to comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder.

Tax Allocations with Respect to the Properties. Under Section 704(c) of the Code, income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership (including a limited liability company treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) in exchange for an interest in the partnership must be allocated in a manner so that the contributing partner is charged with the unrealized gain, or benefits from the unrealized loss, associated with the property at the time of the contribution, as adjusted from time to time. The amount of the unrealized gain or unrealized loss generally is equal to the difference between the fair market value or book value and the adjusted tax basis of the contributed property at the time of contribution (this difference is referred to as a book-tax difference), as adjusted from time to time. These allocations are solely for U.S. federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners.

Appreciated property may be contributed to our Operating Partnership in exchange for Operating Partnership units in connection with future acquisitions. The partnership agreement requires that allocations be made in a manner consistent with Section 704(c) of the Code. Treasury regulations issued under Section 704(c) of the Code provide partnerships with a choice of several methods of accounting for book-tax differences. Any book-tax differences will be accounted for using any method approved under Section 704(c) of the Code and the applicable Treasury regulations as chosen by the general partner under the partnership agreement. Any property acquired by our Operating Partnership in a taxable transaction will initially have a tax basis equal to its fair market value, and Section 704(c) of the Code will not apply.

Taxation of U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock

U.S. Holder. As used in the remainder of this discussion, the term “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of our common stock that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (i) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding common stock, you should consult your advisors. A “non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of our common stock that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

Distributions Generally. As long as we qualify as a REIT, distributions made by us to our taxable U.S. holders out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits that are not designated as capital gain dividends or “qualified dividend income” will be taken into account by them as ordinary income taxable at ordinary income tax rates and will not qualify for the reduced capital gains rates that currently generally apply to distributions by non-REIT C corporations to certain non-corporate U.S. holders. In determining the extent to which a distribution constitutes a dividend for tax purposes, our earnings and profits will be allocated first to distributions with respect to our preferred stock, if any, and then to our common stock. Corporate stockholders will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction with respect to these distributions. Under the Tax Reform Bill, U.S. holders that are individuals, trusts and estates generally may deduct 20% of “qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates). The overall deduction is limited to 20% of the sum of the taxpayer’s taxable income (less net capital gain) and certain cooperative dividends, subject to further limitations based on taxable income. The deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective U.S. federal income tax rate on ordinary REIT dividends of 29.6%. Without further legislation, the deduction would sunset after 2025.

Distributions in excess of both current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a U.S. holder to the extent that the distributions do not exceed the adjusted basis of the holder’s stock. Rather, such distributions will reduce the adjusted basis of the stock. To the extent that distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a U.S. holder’s stock, the U.S. holder generally must include such distributions in income as long-term capital gain if the shares have been held for more than one year, or short-term capital gain if the shares have been held for one year or less.

Distributions will generally be taxable, if at all, in the year of the distribution. However, if we declare a dividend in October, November or December of any year with a record date in one of these months and pay the dividend on or before January 31 of the following year, we will be treated as having paid the dividend, and the stockholder will be treated as having received the dividend, on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

We will be treated as having sufficient earnings and profits to treat as a dividend any distribution we pay up to the amount required to be distributed in order to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax discussed above. Moreover, any “deficiency dividend” will be treated as an ordinary or capital gain dividend, as the case may be, regardless of our earnings and profits. As a result, U.S. holders may be required to treat certain distributions that would otherwise result in a tax-free return of capital as taxable dividends.

Capital Gain Dividends. We may elect to designate distributions of our net capital gain as “capital gain dividends” to the extent that such distributions do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year. Capital gain dividends are taxed to U.S. holders of our stock as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year. This tax treatment applies regardless of the period during which the stockholders have held their stock. If we designate any portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend, the amount that will be taxable to the stockholder as capital gain will be indicated to U.S. holders on IRS Form 1099-DIV. Corporate stockholders, however, may be required to treat up to 20% of capital gain dividends as ordinary income. Capital gain dividends are not eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations.

Instead of paying capital gain dividends, we may elect to require stockholders to include our undistributed net capital gains in their income. If we make such an election, U.S. holders (i) will include in their income as long-term capital gains their proportionate share of such undistributed capital gains and (ii) will be deemed to have paid their proportionate share of the tax paid by us on such undistributed capital gains and thereby receive a credit or refund to the extent that the tax paid by us exceeds the U.S. holder’s tax liability on the undistributed capital gain. A U.S. holder of our stock will increase the basis in its stock by the difference between the amount of capital gain included in its income and the amount of tax it is deemed to have paid. A U.S. holder that is a corporation will appropriately adjust its earnings and profits for the retained capital gain in accordance with Treasury regulations to be prescribed by the IRS. Our earnings and profits will be adjusted appropriately.

We must classify portions of our designated capital gain dividend into the following categories:

- a 20% gain distribution, which would be taxable to non-corporate U.S. holders of our stock at a federal rate of up to 20%; or
- an unrecaptured Section 1250 gain distribution, which would be taxable to non-corporate U.S. holders of our stock at a maximum rate of 25%.

We must determine the maximum amounts that we may designate as 20% and 25% capital gain dividends by performing the computation required by the Code as if the REIT were an individual whose ordinary income were subject to a marginal tax rate of at least 28%. The IRS currently requires that distributions made to different classes of stock be comprised proportionately of dividends of a particular type.

Passive Activity Loss and Investment Interest Limitation. Distributions that we make and gains arising from the disposition of our common stock by a U.S. holder will not be treated as passive activity income, and therefore U.S. holders will not be able to apply any “passive activity losses” against such income. Dividends paid by us, to the extent they do not constitute a return of capital, will generally be treated as investment income for purposes of the investment income limitation on the deduction of the investment interest.

Qualified Dividend Income. Distributions that are treated as dividends may be taxed at capital gains rates, rather than ordinary income rates, if they are distributed to an individual, trust or estate, are properly designated by us as qualified dividend income and certain other requirements are satisfied. Dividends are eligible to be designated by us as qualified dividend income up to an amount equal to the sum of the qualified dividend income received by us during the year of the distribution from other C corporations such as taxable REIT subsidiaries, our “undistributed” REIT taxable income from the immediately preceding year, and any income attributable to the sale of a built-in gain asset from the immediately preceding year (reduced by any U.S. federal income taxes that we paid with respect to such REIT taxable income and built-in gain).

Dividends that we receive will be treated as qualified dividend income to us if certain criteria are met. The dividends must be received from a domestic corporation (other than a REIT or a regulated investment company) or a qualifying foreign corporation. A foreign corporation generally will be a qualifying foreign corporation if it is incorporated in a possession of the United States, the corporation is eligible for benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States which the Secretary of Treasury determines is satisfactory, or the stock on which the dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. However, if a foreign

corporation is a foreign personal holding company, a foreign investment company or a passive foreign investment company, then it will not be treated as a qualifying foreign corporation, and the dividends we receive from such an entity would not constitute qualified dividend income.

Furthermore, certain exceptions and special rules apply to determine whether dividends may be treated as qualified dividend income to us. These rules include certain holding requirements that we would have to satisfy with respect to the stock on which the dividend is paid, and special rules with regard to dividends received from regulated investment companies and other REITs.

In addition, even if we designate certain dividends as qualified dividend income to our stockholders, the stockholder will have to meet certain other requirements for the dividend to qualify for taxation at capital gains rates. For example, the stockholder will only be eligible to treat the dividend as qualifying dividend income if the stockholder is taxed at individual rates and meets certain holding requirements. In general, in order to treat a particular dividend as qualified dividend income, a stockholder will be required to hold our stock for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which the stock becomes ex-dividend.

Other Tax Considerations. To the extent that we have available net operating losses and capital losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses may reduce the amount of distributions that we must make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. Such losses, however, are not passed through to stockholders and do not offset income of stockholders from other sources, nor would such losses affect the character of any distributions that we make, which are generally subject to tax in the hands of stockholders to the extent that we have current or accumulated earnings and profits.

Sales of Our Common Stock. Upon any taxable sale or other disposition of our common stock (except pursuant to a repurchase by us, as described below), a U.S. holder of our common stock will recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between:

- the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received on such disposition; and
- the U.S. holder's adjusted basis in such common stock for tax purposes.

Gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the common stock has been held by the U.S. holder as a capital asset. The applicable tax rate will depend on the holder's holding period in the asset (generally, if an asset has been held for more than one year, it will produce long-term capital gain) and the holder's tax bracket.

In general, any loss upon a sale or exchange of our common stock by a U.S. holder who has held such stock for six months or less (after applying certain holding period rules) will be treated as a long-term capital loss, but only to the extent of distributions from us received by such U.S. holder that are required to be treated by such U.S. holder as long-term capital gains.

Repurchases of Our Common Stock. A repurchase of our common stock will be treated as a distribution in exchange for the repurchased shares and taxed in the same manner as any other taxable sale or other disposition of our common stock discussed above, provided that the repurchase satisfies one of the tests enabling the repurchase to be treated as a sale or exchange. A repurchase will generally be treated as a sale or exchange if it (i) results in a complete termination of the holder's interest in our common stock, (ii) results in a substantially disproportionate redemption with respect to the holder, or (iii) is not essentially equivalent to a dividend with respect to the holder. In determining whether any of these tests has been met, common stock actually owned, as well as common stock considered to be owned by the holder by reason of certain constructive ownership rules set forth in Section 318 of the Code, generally must be taken into account. The sale of common stock pursuant to a repurchase generally will result in a "substantially disproportionate" redemption with respect to a holder if the percentage of our then outstanding voting stock owned by the holder immediately after the sale is less than 80% of the percentage of our voting stock owned by the holder determined immediately before the sale. The sale of

common stock pursuant to a repurchase generally will be treated as not “essentially equivalent to a dividend” with respect to a holder if the reduction in the holder’s proportionate interest in our stock as a result of our repurchase constitutes a “meaningful reduction” of such holder’s interest.

A repurchase that does not qualify as an exchange under such tests will constitute a dividend equivalent repurchase that is treated as a taxable distribution and taxed in the same manner as regular distributions, as described above under “—Distributions Generally.” In addition, although guidance is sparse, the IRS could take the position that a holder who does not participate in any repurchase treated as a dividend should be treated as receiving a constructive distribution of our common stock taxable as a dividend in the amount of their increased percentage ownership of our common stock as a result of the repurchase, even though the holder did not actually receive cash or other property as a result of the repurchase.

Medicare Tax. Certain U.S. holders, including individuals and estates and trusts, are subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes net gain from a sale or exchange of common stock and income from dividends paid on common stock. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the Medicare tax.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock

The rules governing the U.S. federal income taxation of non-U.S. holders are complex. This section is only a summary of such rules. **We urge non-U.S. holders to consult their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state and local income tax laws on ownership of the common stock, including any reporting requirements.**

Distributions. Distributions by us to a non-U.S. holder on our common stock that are neither attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of “U.S. real property interests” nor designated by us as capital gains dividends will be treated as dividends of ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. These distributions generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a gross basis at a rate of 30%, or a lower rate as may be specified under an applicable income tax treaty, unless the dividends are treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business within the United States. Under some treaties, however, lower rates generally applicable to dividends do not apply to dividends from REITs. Further, reduced treaty rates are not available to the extent the income allocated to the non-U.S. holder is excess inclusion income. Dividends that are effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment) will be subject to tax on a net basis, that is, after allowance for deductions, at graduated rates, in the same manner as U.S. holders are taxed with respect to these dividends, and are generally not subject to withholding. Applicable certification and disclosure requirements must be satisfied to be exempt from withholding under the effectively connected income exception. Any dividends received by a corporate non-U.S. holder that is engaged in a trade or business within the United States may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate, or lower applicable treaty rate.

A non-U.S. holder of our common stock who wishes to claim the benefit of an applicable treaty rate and avoid backup withholding, as discussed below, for our ordinary dividends will be required (i) to complete the applicable IRS Form W-8 and certify under penalty of perjury that such holder is not a U.S. person as defined under the Code and is eligible for treaty benefits or (ii) if our common stock is held through certain foreign intermediaries, to satisfy the relevant certification requirements of applicable Treasury regulations. Special certification and other requirements apply to certain non-U.S. holders that are pass-through entities rather than corporations or individuals.

A non-U.S. holder of our common stock eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Distributions that are neither attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of “U.S. real property interests” nor designated as capital gains dividends and that are in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits that do not exceed the adjusted basis of the non-U.S. holder in its common stock will reduce the non-U.S. holder’s adjusted basis in its common stock and will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Distributions that are neither attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of “U.S. real property interests” nor designated as capital gains dividends and that are in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits that do exceed the adjusted basis of the non-U.S. holder in its common stock will be treated as gain from the sale of its stock, the tax treatment of which is described below under “—Sales of Our Common Stock.” Because we generally cannot determine at the time we make a distribution whether or not the distribution will exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits, we normally will withhold tax on the entire amount of any distribution at the same rate as we would withhold on a dividend.

We would be required to withhold at least 15% of any distribution to a non-U.S. holder in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits if our common stock constitutes a U.S. real property interest with respect to such non-U.S. holder, as described below under “—Sales of Our Common Stock.” This withholding would apply even if a lower treaty rate otherwise applies or the non-U.S. holder is not liable for tax on the receipt of that distribution. However, a non-U.S. holder may seek a refund of these amounts from the IRS if the non-U.S. holder’s U.S. tax liability with respect to the distribution is less than the amount withheld.

Distributions to a non-U.S. holder that are designated by us at the time of the distribution as capital gain dividends, other than those arising from the disposition of a U.S. real property interest, generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income taxation unless:

- The investment in the common stock is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment of the non-U.S. holder), in which case the non-U.S. holder will generally be subject to the same treatment as U.S. holders with respect to any gain, except that a holder that is a foreign corporation also may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax, as discussed above; or
- The non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the distribution and has a “tax home” in the United States, in which case the individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual’s capital gains.

Under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (“FIRPTA”), distributions to a non-U.S. holder that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of U.S. real property interests, whether or not designated as capital gain dividends, will cause the non-U.S. holder to be treated as recognizing gain that is income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Non-U.S. holders will be taxed on this gain at the same rates applicable to U.S. holders, subject to a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals. Also, this gain may be subject to a 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) branch profits tax in the hands of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation. A distribution is not attributable to a U.S. real property interest if we held an interest in the underlying asset solely as a creditor.

We will be required to withhold and remit to the IRS the highest rate of U.S. federal income tax applicable to each non-U.S. holder, based on the status of such holder, of any distributions to non-U.S. holders that are designated as capital gain dividends, or, if greater, the highest rate of U.S. federal income tax applicable to each non-U.S. holder, based on the status of such holder, of a distribution that could have been designated as a capital gain dividend, whether or not attributable to sales of U.S. real property interests. Distributions can be designated as capital gain dividends to the extent of our net capital gain for the taxable year of the distribution. The amount withheld, which for individual non-U.S. holders may exceed the actual tax liability, is creditable against the non-U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.

However, the above withholding tax will not apply to any capital gain dividend with respect to (i) any class of our stock which is “regularly traded” on an established securities market located in the United States if the

non-U.S. holder did not own more than 10% of such class of stock at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of such dividend or (ii) a “qualified shareholder” or a “qualified foreign pension fund”. Instead, any capital gain dividend will be treated as a distribution subject to the rules discussed above under “—Distributions.” Also, the branch profits tax would not apply to such a distribution. However, it is not anticipated that our common stock will be “regularly traded” on an established securities market.

Although the law is not clear on the matter, it appears that amounts we designate as undistributed capital gains in respect of the stock held by U.S. holders generally should be treated with respect to non-U.S. holders in the same manner as actual distributions by us of capital gain dividends. Under that approach, the non-U.S. holders would be able to offset as a credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability resulting therefrom their proportionate share of the tax paid by us on the undistributed capital gains, and to receive from the IRS a refund to the extent that their proportionate share of this tax paid by us were to exceed their actual U.S. federal income tax liability. If we were to designate a portion of our net capital gain as undistributed capital gain, a non-U.S. holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the taxation of such undistributed capital gain.

Sales of Our Common Stock. Subject to the discussion below under “—Repurchases of Our Common Stock,” gain recognized by a non-U.S. holder upon the sale or exchange of our stock generally would not be subject to U.S. taxation unless:

- the investment in our common stock is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment of the non-U.S. holder), in which case the non-U.S. holder will be subject to the same treatment as domestic holders with respect to any gain;
- the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a tax home in the United States, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual’s net capital gains for the taxable year; or
- the non-U.S. holder is not a qualified shareholder or a qualified foreign pension fund (each as defined below) and our common stock constitutes a U.S. real property interest within the meaning of FIRPTA, as described below.

We anticipate that our common stock will constitute a U.S. real property interest within the meaning of FIRPTA unless we are a domestically-controlled REIT. We will be a domestically-controlled REIT if, at all times during a specified testing period, less than 50% in value of our stock is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. holders. No assurance can be given, however, that we are or will be a domestically-controlled REIT.

Even if we were not a domestically-controlled REIT, a sale of common stock by a non-U.S. holder would nevertheless not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA as a sale of a U.S. real property interest if:

- our common stock were “regularly traded” on an established securities market within the meaning of applicable Treasury regulations; and
- the non-U.S. holder did not actually, or constructively under specified attribution rules under the Code, own more than 10% of our common stock at any time during the shorter of the five-year period preceding the disposition or the holder’s holding period.

However, it is not anticipated that our common stock will be “regularly traded” on an established securities market. If gain on the sale or exchange of our common stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. holder would be subject to regular U.S. income tax with respect to any gain in the same manner as a taxable U.S. holder, subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals. In such a case, under FIRPTA the purchaser of common stock may be required to withhold 15% of the purchase price and remit this amount to the IRS.

Qualified Shareholders. Subject to the exception discussed below, a qualified shareholder who holds our common stock directly or indirectly (through one or more partnerships) will not be subject to FIRPTA

withholding on distributions by us or dispositions of our common stock. While a qualified shareholder will not be subject to FIRPTA withholding on distributions by us or dispositions of our common stock, certain investors of a qualified shareholder (i.e., non-U.S. persons who hold interests in the qualified shareholder (other than interests solely as a creditor), and hold more than 10% of our common stock (whether or not by reason of the investor's ownership in the qualified shareholder)) may be subject to FIRPTA withholding.

A qualified shareholder is a non-U.S. person that (i) either is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty which includes an exchange of information program and whose principal class of interests is listed and regularly traded on one or more recognized stock exchanges (as defined in such comprehensive income tax treaty), or is a foreign partnership that is created or organized under foreign law as a limited partnership in a jurisdiction that has an agreement for the exchange of information with respect to taxes with the United States and has a class of limited partnership units representing greater than 50% of the value of all the partnership units that is regularly traded on the NYSE or NASDAQ markets, (ii) is a "qualified collective investment vehicle" (within the meaning of Section 897(k)(3)(B) of the Code), and (iii) maintains records on the identity of each person who, at any time during the foreign person's taxable year, is the direct owner of 5% or more of the class of interests or units (as applicable) described in (i), above.

Qualified Foreign Pension Funds. Any distribution to a qualified foreign pension fund (or an entity all of the interests of which are held by a qualified foreign pension fund) who holds our common stock directly or indirectly (through one or more partnerships) will not be subject to FIRPTA withholding on distributions by us or dispositions of our common stock.

A qualified foreign pension fund is any trust, corporation, or other organization or arrangement (i) which is created or organized under the law of a country other than the United States, (ii) which is established (a) by such country (or one or more political subdivisions thereof) to provide retirement or pension benefits to participants or beneficiaries that are current or former employees (including self-employed individuals) or persons designated by such employees, as a result of services rendered by such employees to their employers or (b) by one or more employers to provide retirement or pension benefits to participants or beneficiaries that are current or former employees (including self-employed individuals) or persons designated by such employees in consideration for services rendered by such employees to such employers, (iii) which does not have a single participant or beneficiary with a right to more than 5% of its assets or income, (iv) which is subject to government regulation and with respect to which annual information reporting about its beneficiaries is provided, or is otherwise available, to the relevant tax authorities in the country in which it is established or operates, and (v) with respect to which, under the laws of the country in which it is established or operates, (a) contributions to such organization or arrangement that would otherwise be subject to tax under such laws are deductible or excluded from the gross income of such entity or arrangement or taxed at a reduced rate, or (b) taxation of any investment income of such organization or arrangement is deferred or such income is excluded from the gross income of such entity or arrangement or is taxed at a reduced rate.

We urge non-U.S. holders to consult their own tax advisers to determine their eligibility for exemption from FIRPTA withholding and their qualification as a qualified shareholder or a qualified foreign pension fund.

Repurchases of Our Common Stock. A repurchase of our common stock that is not treated as a sale or exchange will be taxed in the same manner as regular distributions under the rules described above. See "—Taxation of U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock—Repurchases of Our Common Stock" for a discussion of when a redemption will be treated as a sale or exchange and related matters.

A repurchase of our common stock generally will be subject to tax under FIRPTA to the extent the distribution in the repurchase is attributable to gains from our dispositions of U.S. real property interests. To the extent the distribution is not attributable to gains from our dispositions of U.S. real property interests, the excess of the amount of money received in the repurchase over the non-U.S. holder's basis in the repurchased shares will be

treated in the manner described above under “—Sales of Our Common Stock.” The IRS has released an official notice stating that repurchase payments may be attributable to gains from dispositions of U.S. real property interests (except when the 10% publicly traded exception would apply), but has not provided any guidance to determine when and what portion of a repurchase payment is a distribution that is attributable to gains from our dispositions of U.S. real property interests. Due to the uncertainty, we may withhold at the highest rate of U.S. federal income tax applicable to each non-U.S. holder, based on the status of such holder, from all or a portion of repurchase payments to non-U.S. holders other than qualified shareholders or qualified foreign pension funds. To the extent the amount of tax we withhold exceeds the amount of a non-U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, the non-U.S. holder may file a U.S. federal income tax return and claim a refund.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Returns. If a non-U.S. holder is subject to taxation under FIRPTA on proceeds from the sale of our common stock or on distributions we make, the non-U.S. holder will be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return. Prospective non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors to determine the impact of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income tax laws on their ownership of our common stock, including any reporting requirements.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Holders of Our Common Stock

Provided that a tax-exempt holder has not held its common stock as “debt-financed property” within the meaning of the Code and our shares of stock are not being used in an unrelated trade or business, dividend income from us generally will not be unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) to a tax-exempt holder. Similarly, income from the sale of our common stock will not constitute UBTI unless the tax-exempt holder has held its common stock as debt-financed property within the meaning of the Code or has used the common stock in a trade or business.

Further, for a tax-exempt holder that is a social club, voluntary employee benefit association, supplemental unemployment benefit trust or qualified group legal services plan exempt from U.S. federal income taxation under Sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the Code, respectively, or a single parent title-holding corporation exempt under Section 501(c)(2) the income of which is payable to any of the aforementioned tax-exempt organizations, income from an investment in our common stock will constitute UBTI unless the organization properly sets aside or reserves such amounts for purposes specified in the Code. These tax-exempt holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning these “set aside” and reserve requirements.

Notwithstanding the above, however, a portion of the dividends paid by a “pension-held REIT” are treated as UBTI as to any trust which is described in Section 401(a) of the Code, is tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Code, and holds more than 10%, by value, of the interests in the REIT. Tax-exempt pension funds that are described in Section 401(a) of the Code are referred to below as “pension trusts.”

A REIT is a “pension-held REIT” if it meets the following two tests:

- it would not have qualified as a REIT but for Section 856(h)(3) of the Code, which provides that stock owned by pension trusts will be treated, for purposes of determining whether the REIT is closely held, as owned by the beneficiaries of the trust rather than by the trust itself; and
- either (i) at least one pension trust holds more than 25% of the value of the interests in the REIT, or (ii) a group of pension trusts each individually holding more than 10% of the value of the REIT’s stock, collectively owns more than 50% of the value of the REIT’s stock.

The percentage of any REIT dividend from a “pension-held REIT” that is treated as UBTI is equal to the ratio of the UBTI earned by the REIT, treating the REIT as if it were a pension trust and therefore subject to tax on UBTI, to the total gross income of the REIT. An exception applies where the percentage is less than 5% for any year, in which case none of the dividends would be treated as UBTI. The provisions requiring pension trusts to treat a portion of REIT distributions as UBTI will not apply if the REIT is not a “pension-held REIT” (for example, if the REIT is able to satisfy the “not closely held requirement” without relying on the “look through” exception with respect to pension trusts).

Distribution Reinvestment Plan

Holders who participate in the distribution reinvestment plan will recognize taxable income in the amount they would have received had they elected not to participate, even though they receive no cash. These deemed distributions will be treated as actual distributions from us to the participating holders and will retain the character and U.S. federal income tax effects applicable to all distributions. Stock received under the plan will have a holding period beginning with the day after purchase, and a U.S. federal income tax basis equal to its cost, which is the gross amount of the deemed distribution. Because of our charter's restrictions on the number of shares of our stock that a person may own, we do not anticipate that we will become a "pension-held REIT."

Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting

U.S. Holders of Common Stock. In general, information-reporting requirements will apply to payments of dividends and proceeds of the sale of our common stock held by U.S. holders, unless such U.S. holder is an exempt recipient. A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if such U.S. holder fails to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of other exempt status or fails to report in full dividend or interest income. In addition, we may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions to any U.S. holders who fail to certify their U.S. status to us. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Brokers that are required to report the gross proceeds from a sale of our common stock on IRS Form 1099-B will also be required to report the customer's adjusted basis in the common stock sold and whether any gain or loss with respect to such stock is long-term or short-term. In some cases, there may be alternative methods of determining the basis in the common stock sold, in which case your broker will apply a default method of its choosing if you do not indicate which method you choose to have applied. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding these reporting requirements and their election options.

Non-U.S. Holders of Our Common Stock. We must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. holder the amount of dividends paid to such holder and the tax withheld with respect to such dividends, regardless of whether withholding was required. Copies of the information returns reporting such dividends and withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the non-U.S. holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

A non-U.S. holder will be subject to backup withholding for dividends paid to such holder unless such holder certifies under penalty of perjury that it is a non-U.S. holder (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such holder is a "United States person" as defined under the Code), or such holder otherwise establishes an exemption.

Information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholding will apply to the proceeds of a sale of our common stock within the United States or conducted through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries, unless the beneficial owner certifies under penalty of perjury that it is a non-U.S. holder (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the beneficial owner is a "United States person" as defined under the Code), or such owner otherwise establishes an exemption.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against a non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Legislative or Other Actions Affecting REITs

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of REITs may be modified, possibly with retroactive effect, by legislative, judicial or administrative action at any time. The REIT rules are constantly under review by persons

involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the Treasury, which may result in statutory changes as well as revisions to regulations and interpretations. Changes to the U.S. federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could adversely affect an investment in our common stock.

State and Local Taxes

We and our stockholders may be subject to state or local taxation in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which we or they transact business or reside. Our state and local tax treatment and that of our stockholders may not conform to the U.S. federal income tax treatment discussed above. Consequently, prospective stockholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of state and local tax laws on an investment in our common stock.

Tax Shelter Reporting

If a stockholder recognizes a loss with respect to stock of \$2 million or more for an individual stockholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate stockholder, the stockholder must file a disclosure statement with the IRS on Form 8886. Direct stockholders of portfolio securities are in many cases exempt from this reporting requirement, but stockholders of a REIT currently are not excepted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Stockholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Additional Withholding Requirements

Under Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (such Sections commonly referred to as "FATCA"), a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax may apply to any ordinary dividends and other distributions that we pay to (i) a "foreign financial institution" (as specifically defined in the Code) which does not provide sufficient documentation, typically on IRS Form W-8BEN-E, evidencing either (x) an exemption from FATCA, or (y) its compliance (or deemed compliance) with FATCA (which may alternatively be in the form of compliance with an intergovernmental agreement with the United States) in a manner that avoids withholding, or (ii) a "non-financial foreign entity" (as specifically defined in the Code) which does not provide sufficient documentation, typically on IRS Form W-8BEN-E, evidencing either (x) an exemption from FATCA, or (y) adequate information regarding certain substantial U.S. beneficial owners of such entity (if any). If a dividend payment is both subject to withholding under FATCA and subject to withholding tax discussed above, the withholding under FATCA may be credited against, and therefore reduce, such other withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of this legislation in light of their individual circumstances.

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain considerations associated with the purchase and holding of any class of our shares of common stock by (i) Covered Plans (including “Keogh” plans and “individual retirement accounts”), (ii) plans and other arrangements that are subject to provisions under any U.S. or non-U.S. federal, state, local or other laws or regulations that are similar to the provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (collectively, “Similar Laws”), and (iii) entities whose underlying assets are considered to include “plan assets” of any such plan or arrangement described in clause (ii) (each of the foregoing described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) being referred to as a “Plan”).

General Fiduciary Matters

ERISA and the Code impose certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of a Covered Plan and prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of a Covered Plan and its fiduciaries or other interested parties. Under ERISA and the Code, any person who exercises any discretionary authority or control over the administration of such a Covered Plan or the management or disposition of the assets of such a Covered Plan, or who renders investment advice for a fee or other compensation to such a Covered Plan, is generally considered to be a fiduciary of the Covered Plan.

In considering an investment in any class of our shares of common stock of a portion of the assets of any Plan, a fiduciary should consider whether an investment in the shares is appropriate for the Plan, taking into account the provisions of the Plan documents, the overall investment policy of the Plan and the composition of the Plan’s investment portfolio, as there are imposed on Plan fiduciaries certain fiduciary requirements, including those of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that a Plan’s investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Plan. Further, a fiduciary should consider that in the future there may be no market in which such Plan would be able to sell or otherwise dispose of the shares.

Prohibited Transaction Issues

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit Covered Plans from engaging in specified transactions involving plan assets with persons or entities who are “parties in interest,” within the meaning of ERISA, or “disqualified persons,” within the meaning of Section 4975 of the Code, unless an exemption is available. A party in interest or disqualified person who engaged in a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code. In addition, the fiduciary of the Covered Plan that engaged in such a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code. The fiduciary of a Covered Plan that proposes to purchase or hold any shares should consider, among other things, whether such purchase and holding may involve the sale or exchange of any property between a Covered Plan and a party in interest or disqualified person, or the transfer to, or use by or for the benefit of, a party in interest or disqualified person, of any plan assets. Depending on the satisfaction of certain conditions which may include the identity of the Covered Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire or hold the shares on behalf of a Covered Plan, Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (“PTCE”) 91-38 (relating to investments by bank collective investment funds), PTCE 84-14 (relating to transactions effected by a “qualified professional asset manager”), PTCE 95-60 (relating to investments by an insurance company general account), PTCE 96-23 (relating to transactions directed by an in-house asset manager) or PTCE 90-1 (relating to investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts) could provide an exemption from the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. However, there can be no assurance that any of the foregoing exemptions or any other class, administrative or statutory exemption will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving the shares. It is also possible that one of these exemptions could apply to some aspect of the acquisition or holding of such shares, but not apply to some other aspect of such acquisition or holding. Each of the above-noted exemptions contains conditions and limitations on its application. Fiduciaries of Covered Plans considering acquiring and/or holding our shares in reliance on these or any other exemption should carefully review the exemption to assure it is applicable. There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any such exemptions will be satisfied.

Plan Assets Issues

An additional issue concerns the extent to which we or all or a portion of our assets could themselves be treated as subject to ERISA. ERISA and the United States Department of Labor regulations, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA (the “Plan Assets Regulation”) concerns the definition of what constitutes the assets of a Covered Plan for purposes of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA and the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code.

Under ERISA and the Plan Assets Regulation, generally when a Covered Plan acquires an “equity interest” in an entity that is neither a “publicly offered security” nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act, the Covered Plan’s assets include both the equity interest and an undivided interest in each of the underlying assets of the entity, unless it is established either that less than 25% of the total value of each class of equity interest in the entity is held by “benefit plan investors” as defined in Section 3(42) of ERISA (the “25% Test”) or that the entity is an “operating company” as defined in the Plan Assets Regulation. For purposes of the 25% Test, the assets of an entity will not be treated as “plan assets” if, immediately after the most recent acquisition of any equity interest in the entity, less than 25% of the total value of each class of equity interest in the entity is held by “benefit plan investors,” excluding equity interests held by persons (other than benefit plan investors) with discretionary authority or control over the assets of the entity or who provide investment advice for a fee (direct or indirect) with respect to such assets, and any affiliates thereof. The term “benefit plan investors” is generally defined to include employee benefit plans subject to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (including “Keogh” plans and IRAs), as well as any entity whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of a plan’s investment in such entity (e.g., an entity of which 25% or more of the value of any class of equity interests is held by benefit plan investors and which does not satisfy another exception under ERISA).

We will not be an investment company under the Investment Company Act and there can be no assurance that benefit plan investors will hold less than 25% of the total value of each class of our common stock at the completion of this offering or thereafter, and no monitoring or other measures will be undertaken with respect to the level of such ownership with respect to any class of our shares of common stock.

Publicly Offered Securities

For purposes of the Plan Assets Regulation, a “publicly offered security” is a security that is (a) “freely transferable,” (b) part of a class of securities that is “widely held,” and (c) (i) sold to the plan as part of an offering of securities to the public pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act and is part of a class of securities that is registered under the Exchange Act within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year of the issuer during which the offering of such securities to the public has occurred, or (ii) is part of a class of securities that is registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act.

We believe that our shares of common stock should qualify for the exception for a “publicly offered security.” If our assets are deemed to constitute ERISA “plan assets” (i.e., if one or more of our classes of common stock fail to qualify as a “publicly offered security”), certain transactions that we might enter into, or may have entered into, in the ordinary course of our business may constitute non-exempt “prohibited transactions” under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, may have to be rescinded and may give rise to prohibited transaction excise taxes and fiduciary liability, as described above. In addition, if our assets are deemed to be “plan assets” of a Covered Plan, our management, as well as various providers of fiduciary or other services to us, and any other parties with authority or control with respect to us or our assets, may be considered fiduciaries under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, or otherwise parties in interest or disqualified persons by virtue of their provision of such services (and there could be an improper delegation of authority to such providers).

In addition, ERISA generally provides that discretionary authority with respect to the management and disposition of the assets of a Covered Plan may be delegated to certain “investment managers” who acknowledge

that they are fiduciaries of the Covered Plan. In such case, a Covered Plan fiduciary who has appointed an investment manager will generally not be liable for the acts of such investment manager. We do not expect to be an “investment manager” within the meaning of ERISA. Consequently, if our assets are deemed to constitute “plan assets” of any stockholder which is a Covered Plan, the fiduciary of any such Covered Plan would not be protected from liability resulting from our decisions. Moreover, if our underlying assets were deemed to be assets constituting “plan assets,” there are several other provisions of ERISA that could be implicated for a Covered Plan if it were to acquire or hold shares either directly or by investing in an entity whose underlying assets are deemed to be assets of the Covered Plan.

Representation

By acceptance of any class of shares of our common stock, each purchaser and subsequent transferee of a share will be deemed to have represented and warranted that either (i) no portion of the assets used by such purchaser or transferee to acquire or hold the shares constitutes assets of any Plan or (ii) the purchase and holding of the shares by such purchaser or transferee will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or similar violation under any applicable Similar Laws.

The sale of shares of our common stock to a Covered Plan is in no respect a representation by us or any other person associated with the offering of our common stock that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

Each Plan investor is advised to contact its own financial advisor or other fiduciary unrelated to the Adviser, the Special Limited Partner, the Dealer Manager, Blackstone Real Estate, Blackstone, or any of our or their respective affiliates about whether an investment in our shares of common stock, or any decision to continue to hold, transfer, vote or provide any consent with respect to any such shares, may be appropriate for the Plan’s circumstances.

The preceding discussion is only a summary of certain ERISA implications of an investment in the securities and does not purport to be complete. Prospective investors should consult with their own legal, tax, financial and other advisors prior to investing to review these implications in light of such investor’s particular circumstances.

Each purchaser or transferee that is or is acting on behalf of a Plan should consult with its legal advisor concerning the potential consequences to the Plan under ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code or applicable Similar Law of an investment in any class of our shares.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are offering up to \$24,000,000,000 in shares of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus on a “best efforts” basis through Blackstone Securities Partners L.P., the Dealer Manager, a registered broker-dealer affiliated with the Adviser. Because this is a “best efforts” offering, the Dealer Manager must only use its best efforts to sell the shares, which means that no underwriter, broker-dealer or other person will be obligated to purchase any shares. Our offering consists of up to \$20,000,000,000 in shares in our primary offering and up to \$4,000,000,000 in shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. We reserve the right to reallocate shares of common stock between our primary offering and our distribution reinvestment plan.

We are offering to the public four classes of shares of our common stock: Class T shares, Class S shares, Class D shares and Class I shares. We are offering to sell any combination of share classes with a dollar value up to the maximum offering amount. All investors must meet the suitability standards discussed in the section of this prospectus entitled “Suitability Standards.” The share classes have different upfront selling commissions and different ongoing stockholder servicing fees.

Class T and Class S shares are available through brokerage and transactional-based accounts. Class D shares are generally available for purchase in this offering only (1) through fee-based programs, also known as wrap accounts, that provide access to Class D shares, (2) through participating broker-dealers that have alternative fee arrangements with their clients to provide access to Class D shares, (3) through transaction/brokerage platforms at participating broker-dealers, (4) through certain registered investment advisers, (5) through bank trust departments or any other organization or person authorized to act in a fiduciary capacity for its clients or customers or (6) other categories of investors that we name in an amendment or supplement to this prospectus. Class I shares are generally available for purchase in this offering only (1) through fee-based programs, also known as wrap accounts, that provide access to Class I shares, (2) by endowments, foundations, pension funds and other institutional investors, (3) through participating broker-dealers that have alternative fee arrangements with their clients to provide access to Class I shares, (4) through certain registered investment advisers, (5) by our executive officers and directors and their immediate family members, as well as officers and employees of the Adviser, Blackstone or other affiliates and their immediate family members, and joint venture partners, consultants and other service providers or (6) other categories of investors that we name in an amendment or supplement to this prospectus. In certain cases, where a holder of Class S, Class T or Class D shares exits a relationship with a participating broker-dealer for this offering and does not enter into a new relationship with a participating broker-dealer for this offering, such holder’s shares may be exchanged into an equivalent NAV amount of Class I shares. We also offer Class I shares to certain feeder vehicles primarily created to hold our Class I shares, which in turn offer interests in themselves to investors; we conduct such offerings pursuant to exemptions to registration under the Securities Act and not as a part of this offering. We may also offer Class I shares to other investment vehicles. Such feeder vehicles may have additional costs and expenses, which would be disclosed in connection with the offering of their interests. The minimum initial investment for Class I shares is \$1,000,000, unless waived by the Dealer Manager. If you are eligible to purchase all four classes of shares, you should consider, among other things, the amount of your investment, the length of time you intend to hold the shares and the upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees attributable to the Class T, Class S or Class D shares. Before making your investment decision, please consult with your investment adviser regarding your account type and the classes of common stock you may be eligible to purchase. Neither the Dealer Manager nor its affiliates will directly or indirectly compensate any person engaged as an investment advisor or bank trust department by a potential investor as an inducement for such investment advisor or bank trust department to advise favorably for an investment in us.

The number of shares we have registered pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is the number that we reasonably expect to be offered and sold within two years from the initial effective date of the registration statement. Under applicable SEC rules, we may extend this offering one additional year if all of the shares we have registered are not yet sold within two years. With the filing of a registration statement for a subsequent offering, we may also be able to extend this offering beyond three years until the follow-on registration statement is declared effective. Pursuant to this prospectus, we are offering to the public all of the

shares that we have registered. Although we have registered a fixed dollar amount of our shares, we intend effectively to conduct a continuous offering of an unlimited number of shares of our common stock over an unlimited time period by filing a new registration statement prior to the end of the three-year period described in Rule 415. In certain states, the registration of our offering may continue for only one year following the initial clearance by applicable state authorities, after which we will renew the offering period for additional one-year periods (or longer, if permitted by the laws of each particular state).

We reserve the right to terminate this offering at any time and to extend our offering term to the extent permissible under applicable law.

Purchase Price

Shares will generally be sold at the prior month's NAV per share of the class of share being purchased, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. Although the price you pay for shares of our common stock will generally be based on the prior month's NAV per share, the NAV per share of such stock as of the date on which your purchase is settled may be significantly different. We may offer shares at a price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month's NAV per share (including by updating a previously disclosed offering price) or suspend our offering and/or our share repurchase plan in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month. Each class of shares may have a different NAV per share because stockholder servicing fees differ with respect to each class. See "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" for more information about the calculation of NAV per share.

If you participate in our distribution reinvestment plan, the cash distributions attributable to the class of shares that you purchase in our primary offering will be automatically invested in additional shares of the same class. The per share purchase price for shares purchased pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plan will be equal to the transaction price at the time the distribution is payable, which will generally be equal to our prior month's NAV per share for that share class.

Underwriting Compensation

We entered into a Dealer Manager Agreement with the Dealer Manager, pursuant to which the Dealer Manager agreed to, among other things, manage our relationships with third-party broker-dealers engaged by the Dealer Manager to participate in the distribution of shares of our common stock, which we refer to as "participating broker-dealers," and financial advisors. The Dealer Manager also coordinates our marketing and distribution efforts with participating broker-dealers and their registered representatives with respect to communications related to the terms of the offering, our investment strategies, material aspects of our operations and subscription procedures. We will not pay referral or similar fees to any accountants, attorneys or other persons in connection with the distribution of our shares.

Summary

The following table shows the upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees payable at the time you subscribe for shares for Class T, Class S, Class D or Class I shares.

	Maximum Upfront Selling Commissions as a % of Transaction Price	Maximum Upfront Dealer Manager Fees as a % of Transaction Price
Class T shares ⁽¹⁾	up to 3.0%	0.5%
Class S shares	up to 3.5%	None
Class D shares	up to 1.5%	None
Class I shares	None	None

- (1) Such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers, provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price

The following table shows the stockholder servicing fees we pay the Dealer Manager with respect to the Class T, Class S, Class D and Class I on an annualized basis as a percentage of our NAV for such class. The stockholder servicing fees will be paid monthly in arrears.

	Stockholder Servicing Fee as a % of NAV
Class T shares	0.85% ⁽¹⁾
Class S shares	0.85%
Class D shares	0.25%
Class I shares	None

- (1) Consists of an advisor stockholder servicing fee and a dealer stockholder servicing fee.

Upfront Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees

Class T, Class S and Class D Shares. Subject to any discounts described below, the Dealer Manager is entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 3.0%, and upfront dealer manager fees of 0.5%, of the transaction price of each Class T share sold in the primary offering, however such amounts may vary at certain participating broker-dealers provided that the sum will not exceed 3.5% of the transaction price. Subject to any discounts described below, the Dealer Manager is entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 3.5% of the transaction price of each Class S share sold in the primary offering. Subject to any discounts described below, the Dealer Manager may be entitled to receive upfront selling commissions of up to 1.5% of the transaction price of each Class D share sold in the primary offering. The Dealer Manager anticipates that all or a portion of the upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees will be retained by, or reallocated (paid) to, participating broker-dealers.

Investors who purchase \$150,000 or more in Class T or Class S shares from the same broker-dealer, whether in a single purchase or as the result of multiple purchases, may be eligible, depending on the policies of their participating broker-dealer, for volume discounts on the upfront selling commissions. The Dealer Manager and any participating broker-dealers that offer volume discounts to their clients and their registered representatives will be responsible for implementing the volume discounts. The net offering proceeds we receive will not be affected by any reduction of upfront selling commissions. Certain participating broker-dealers may elect not to offer volume discounts to their clients.

The following table illustrates the various discount levels that may be offered for Class T and Class S shares purchased in the primary offering:

Your Investment	Upfront Selling Commissions as a % of Transaction Price of Class S Share	Upfront Selling Commissions as a % of Transaction Price of Class T Share
Up to \$149,999.99	3.50%	3.00%
\$150,000 to \$499,999.99	3.00%	2.50%
\$500,000 to \$999,999.99	2.50%	2.00%
\$1,000,000 and up	2.00%	1.50%

If you qualify for a volume discount as the result of multiple purchases of our Class T or Class S shares, you will receive the benefit of the applicable volume discount for the individual purchase which qualified you for the volume discount, but you will not be entitled to the benefit for prior purchases. Additionally, once you qualify for a volume discount, you will receive the benefit for subsequent purchases through the same participating broker-dealer. For this purpose, if you purchase Class T or Class S shares issued and sold in this offering you will

receive the benefit of such Class T or Class S share purchases in connection with qualifying for volume discounts in our subsequent offerings through the same participating broker-dealer.

For purposes of qualifying for a volume discount as the result of multiple purchases of shares, only an individual or entity with the same social security number or taxpayer identification number, as applicable may combine their purchases as a “single purchaser”; provided that, certain participating broker-dealers may also combine purchases by an individual investor and his or her spouse living in the same household as a “single purchaser” for purposes of determining the applicable volume discount.

Requests to combine purchase orders of Class T or Class S shares as a part of a combined order for the purpose of qualifying for discounts or fee waivers must be made in writing by the broker-dealer, and any resulting reduction in upfront selling commissions will be prorated among the separate subscribers. As with discounts provided to other purchasers, the net proceeds we receive from the sale of shares will not be affected by discounts provided as a result of a combined order.

Your ability to receive a discount or fee waiver based on combining orders or otherwise may depend on the financial advisor or broker-dealer through which you purchase your Class T or Class S shares. An investor qualifying for a discount will receive a higher percentage return on his or her investment than investors who do not qualify for such discount. Accordingly, you should consult with your financial advisor about the ability to receive such discounts or fee waivers before purchasing Class T or Class S shares.

Class I Shares. No upfront selling commissions will be paid with respect Class I shares sold in this offering.

Stockholder Servicing Fees—Class T, Class S and Class D Shares

Subject to FINRA limitations on underwriting compensation and certain other limitations described below, we will pay the Dealer Manager selling commissions over time as a stockholder servicing fee (i) with respect to our outstanding Class T shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class T shares, consisting of an advisor stockholder servicing fee of 0.65% per annum, and a dealer stockholder servicing fee of 0.20% per annum, of the aggregate NAV for the Class T shares, however, with respect to Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, the advisor stockholder servicing fee and the dealer stockholder servicing fee may be other amounts, provided that the sum of such fees will always equal 0.85% per annum of the NAV of such shares, (ii) with respect to our outstanding Class S shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class S shares and (iii) with respect to our outstanding Class D shares equal to 0.25% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class D shares. We will not pay a stockholder servicing fee with respect to our outstanding Class I shares. The stockholder servicing fees are selling commissions paid over time. The stockholder servicing expenses borne by the participating brokers may be different from and substantially less than the amount of stockholder servicing fees charged.

The stockholder servicing fees will be paid monthly in arrears. The Dealer Manager will reallocate (pay) all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fees to participating broker-dealers and servicing broker-dealers for ongoing stockholder services performed by such broker-dealers, and will waive stockholder servicing fees to the extent a broker-dealer is not eligible to receive it for failure to provide such services. Because the stockholder servicing fees with respect to Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares are calculated based on the aggregate NAV for all of the outstanding shares of each such class, it reduces the NAV with respect to all shares of each such class, including shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan.

We will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to any Class T share, Class S share or Class D share held in a stockholder’s account at the end of the month in which the Dealer Manager in conjunction with the transfer agent determines that total upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares held by such stockholder within such account would exceed, in the aggregate, 8.75% (or, in the case of Class T shares sold through certain participating broker-dealers, a lower limit as set forth in the applicable agreement between the Dealer Manager and a participating broker-dealer at the time such Class T shares were issued) of the gross proceeds from the sale of such shares (including the gross proceeds

of any shares issued under our distribution reinvestment plan with respect thereto). At the end of such month, such Class T share, Class S share or Class D share will convert into a number of Class I shares (including any fractional shares), each with an equivalent aggregate NAV as such share. Although we cannot predict the length of time over which the stockholder servicing fee will be paid due to potential changes in the NAV of our shares, this fee would be paid with respect to a Class T share (in the case of a limit of 8.75% of gross proceeds) or Class S share over approximately 7 years from the date of purchase and with respect to a Class D share over approximately 30 years from the date of purchase, assuming payment of the full upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, opting out of the distribution reinvestment plan and a constant NAV of \$10.00 per share. Under these assumptions, if a stockholder holds his or her shares for these time periods, this fee with respect to a Class T share or Class S share would total approximately \$0.91 and with respect to a Class D share would total approximately \$0.75.

Eligibility to receive the stockholder servicing fee is conditioned on a broker-dealer providing the following ongoing services with respect to the Class T, Class S or Class D shares: assistance with recordkeeping, answering investor inquiries regarding us, including regarding distribution payments and reinvestments, helping investors understand their investments upon their request, and assistance with share repurchase requests. Holders of our Class T, Class S and Class D shares will receive the same services as described above regardless of the level of the stockholder servicing fee paid. For Class T shares, advisor stockholder services are answering investor inquiries regarding us, including regarding distribution payments and reinvestments, helping investors understand their investments upon their request, and assistance with share repurchase requests and dealer stockholder services are assistance with recordkeeping. If the applicable broker-dealer is not eligible to receive the stockholder servicing fee due to failure to provide these services, the Dealer Manager will waive the stockholder servicing fee that broker-dealer would have otherwise been eligible to receive. The stockholder servicing fees are ongoing fees that are not paid at the time of purchase.

The stockholder services described above do not include account monitoring. Broker-dealers separately may offer account monitoring services to their clients but are not required to do so. Your broker-dealer's Client Relationship Summary discloses whether it offers account monitoring services, and if so, you may contact your broker-dealer for more information.

Other Compensation

We or the Adviser may also pay directly, or reimburse the Dealer Manager if the Dealer Manager pays on our behalf, any organization and offering expenses (other than upfront selling commissions and stockholder servicing fees).

Limitations on Underwriting Compensation

In addition to the conversion feature described above in “—Stockholder Servicing Fees—Class T, Class S and Class D Shares,” we will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee on the Class T shares, Class S shares and Class D shares on the earlier to occur of the following: (i) a listing of Class I shares, (ii) our merger or consolidation with or into another entity, or the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets or (iii) the date following the completion of the primary portion of this offering on which, in the aggregate, underwriting compensation from all sources in connection with this offering, including upfront selling commissions, the stockholder servicing fee and other underwriting compensation, is equal to 10% of the gross proceeds from our primary offering. The Dealer Manager will monitor the aggregate amount of underwriting compensation that we and the Adviser pay in connection with this offering in order to ensure we comply with the underwriting compensation limits of applicable FINRA rules. FINRA rules and the NASAA REIT Guidelines also limit our total organization and offering expenses (including upfront selling commissions, reasonable bona fide due diligence expenses of participating broker-dealers supported by detailed and itemized invoices and other underwriting compensation) to 15% of our gross offering proceeds from this offering. After the termination of the primary offering and again after termination of the offering under our distribution reinvestment plan, the Adviser has agreed to reimburse us to the extent that organization and offering expenses that we incur exceed 15% of our gross proceeds from the applicable offering.

In order to show the maximum amount of compensation that may be paid in connection with this offering, the following table assumes that (1) we sell all of the shares offered by this prospectus, (2) all shares sold in the offering are Class S shares, (3) no shares are reallocated between the primary offering and the distribution reinvestment plan, (4) all Class S shares are sold with the highest possible upfront selling commissions and (5) NAV per share remains \$10.00. The table does not give effect to any shares issued pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. The following table also assumes that we will cease paying stockholder servicing fees with respect to any Class S stockholder after the time the total upfront selling commissions and stockholder servicing fees paid with respect to the shares in such Class S stockholder's account reach 8.75% of the gross proceeds from the offering of such Class S shares in the aggregate (assuming such stockholder purchased all of his/her class S shares at the same time).

**Maximum Estimated Underwriting Fees and Expenses
At Maximum Primary Offering of \$20,000,000,000**

Upfront selling commissions	\$ 676,328,502	3.38%
Stockholder servicing fees ⁽¹⁾	1,073,671,498	5.37%
Reimbursement of wholesaling activities ⁽²⁾	13,915,000	0.07%
Total ⁽²⁾	<u>\$1,763,915,000</u>	<u>8.82%</u>

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- (1) We will pay the Dealer Manager a stockholder servicing fee with respect to our outstanding Class S shares equal to 0.85% per annum of the aggregate NAV of our outstanding Class S shares. The numbers presented reflect that stockholder servicing fees are paid over a number of years, and as a result, will cumulatively increase above 0.85% over time. The Dealer Manager will reallocate (pay) all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fee to participating broker-dealers and servicing broker-dealers for ongoing stockholder services performed by such broker-dealers, and will waive stockholder servicing fees to the extent a broker-dealer is not eligible to receive it for failure to provide such services.
- (2) Wholesale reimbursements consist primarily of (a) actual costs incurred for fees to attend retail seminars sponsored by participating broker-dealers, (b) amounts used to reimburse participating broker-dealers for the actual costs incurred by registered representatives for travel, meals and lodging in connection with attending *bona fide* training and education meetings, (c) non-transaction based compensation, including bonuses, paid to registered persons associated with the Dealer Manager in connection with the wholesaling of our offering, and (d) expense reimbursements for actual costs incurred by employees of the Dealer Manager in the performance of wholesaling activities. The Adviser currently pays wholesaling compensation expenses and certain related expenses of persons associated with the Dealer Manager described above without reimbursement from us.

Term of the Dealer Manager Agreement

Either party may terminate the Dealer Manager Agreement upon 60 days' written notice to the other party or immediately upon notice to the other party in the event such other party failed to comply with a material provision of the Dealer Manager Agreement. Our obligations under the Dealer Manager Agreement to pay the stockholder servicing fees with respect to the Class T, Class S and Class D shares distributed in this offering as described therein shall survive termination of the agreement until such shares are no longer outstanding (including such shares that have been converted into Class I shares, as described above in "—Stockholder Servicing Fees—Class T, Class S and Class D Shares").

Indemnification

To the extent permitted by law and our charter, we will indemnify the participating broker-dealers and the Dealer Manager against some civil liabilities, including certain liabilities under the Securities Act, and liabilities arising from an untrue statement of material fact contained in, or omission to state a material fact in, this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, blue sky applications or approved sales literature.

Role of the Dealer Manager

The Dealer Manager is a broker-dealer whose purpose is to distribute Blackstone managed or affiliated products. The Dealer Manager provides services to its Blackstone affiliates, not to investors in its funds, strategies or other products. The Dealer Manager has not and will not make any recommendation regarding, and will not monitor, any investment. As such, when the Dealer Manager presents an investment strategy or product to an investor or a prospective investor, the Dealer Manager does not collect the information necessary to determine-and the Dealer Manager does not engage in a determination regarding-whether an investment in the strategy or product is in the best interests of, or is suitable for, the investor. You should exercise your own judgment and/or consult with your own professional advisor to determine whether it is advisable for you to invest in any Blackstone strategy or product. Please note that the Dealer Manager will not provide the kinds of financial services that you might expect from another financial intermediary, such as overseeing any brokerage or similar account. For financial advice relating to an investment in any Blackstone strategy or product, contact your own professional advisor.

Offering Restrictions

NOTICE TO NON-U.S. INVESTORS

The shares described in this prospectus have not been registered and are not expected to be registered under the laws of any country or jurisdiction outside of the United States except as otherwise described in this prospectus. To the extent you are a citizen of, or domiciled in, a country or jurisdiction outside of the United States, please consult with your advisors before purchasing or disposing of shares.

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC LEGENDS

Notice to Prospective Investors in the European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”), with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State no offer of shares which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus may be made to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

- (a) to any legal entity which is a “qualified investor” as defined in the Prospectus Directive; or
- (b) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of shares shall result in a requirement for the Company or the Dealer Manager to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or a supplemental prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive and each person who initially acquires any shares or to whom any offer is made will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed to and with each of the Dealer Manager and the Company that it is a “qualified investor” within the meaning of the law in that Relevant Member State implementing Article 2(1)(e) of the Prospectus Directive.

In the case of any shares being offered to a financial intermediary as that term is used in Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, each financial intermediary will also be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed that the shares acquired by it in the offering have not been acquired on a non-discretionary basis on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to offering those shares to the public, other than their offer or resale in a Relevant Member State to “qualified investors” as so defined or in circumstances in which the prior consent of the Dealer Manager has been obtained to each such proposed offer or resale.

The Company, the Dealer Manager and their affiliates will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing representations, warranties and agreements.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of shares to the public” in relation to any shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information

on the terms of the offer and the shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the shares, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State. The expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, this prospectus and any other material in relation to the shares described herein are being distributed only to, and are directed only at, persons who are “qualified investors” (as defined in the Prospectus Directive) who are (i) persons having professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (for purposes of this section, the “Order”), (ii) high net worth entities falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order, or (iii) persons to whom it would otherwise be lawful to distribute them, all such persons together being referred to as “Relevant Persons.” The shares are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such shares will be engaged in only with, Relevant Persons. This prospectus and its contents should not be distributed, published or reproduced (in whole or in part) or disclosed by any recipients to any other person in the United Kingdom. Any person in the United Kingdom that is not a Relevant Person should not act or rely on this prospectus or its contents. The shares are not being offered to the public in the United Kingdom.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Switzerland

The shares may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (“SIX”) or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This document does not constitute a prospectus within the meaning of, and has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the shares or the offering may be publicly distributed in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the Company, or the shares have been filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA (FINMA), and the offer of shares has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes (“CISA”). The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of shares.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The shares have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (a) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance. No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares has been or may be issued or has been or may be in the possession of any person for the purposes of issue in Hong Kong, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (a) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (b) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (c) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (d) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (e) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Israel

The shares described in this prospectus have not been registered and are not expected to be registered under the Israeli Securities Law 1968 (the “Israeli Securities Law”) or under the Israeli Joint Investment Trust Law 1994. Accordingly, the shares described herein will only be offered and sold in Israel pursuant to applicable private placement exemptions to “qualified investors” described in the first addendum to the Israeli Securities Law. None of the Adviser, the Dealer Manager or any participating broker-dealer is a licensed investment marketer or advisor under the provisions of the Regulation of Investment Advice, Marketing Investments and Portfolio Management 1995.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Mexico

The offering of shares made pursuant to this prospectus does not constitute a public offering of securities under Mexican law and therefore is not subject to obtaining the prior authorization of the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission or the registration of shares of the Company with the Mexican National Registry of Securities. The shares described herein will only be offered and sold in Mexico pursuant to applicable private placement exemptions to “Institutional Investors” or “Qualified Investors” under the Mexican Securities Market Law.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Chile

This offer is subject to Norma de Caracter General N° 336 issued by the Superintendence of Securities and Insurance of Chile (“SVS”) and commenced on August 31, 2016. This offer is on shares not registered in the

Registry of Securities or in the Registry of Foreign Securities of the SVS, and therefore, it is not subject to the SVS oversight. The issuer is under no obligation to release information on the shares in Chile. These shares cannot be subject of a public offering if not previously registered in the pertinent registry of securities.

Esta oferta se realiza conforme a la Norma de Carácter General N° 336 de la Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros (“SVS”) y ha comenzado en la fecha de este 31 agosto 2016. Esta oferta versa sobre valores no inscritos en el Registro de Valores o en el Registro de Valores extranjeros que lleva la SVS y en consecuencia, estos valores no están sujetos a su fiscalización. No existe de parte del emisor obligación de entregar en Chile información pública respecto de estos valores. Estos valores no podrán ser objeto de oferta pública mientras no sean inscritos en el registro de valores correspondiente.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the People’s Republic of China

This prospectus and the related subscription agreement documents do not and are not intended to constitute a sale, an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy, directly or indirectly, any securities in the People’s Republic of China (excluding Taiwan, the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong and the Special Administrative Region of Macao, the “PRC”).

No marketing activities, advertisements or public inducements have been or will be carried out by the Company or the Dealer Manager to the general public within the PRC in relation to an investment in the Company.

This prospectus is intended solely for the use of those qualified investors for the purpose of evaluating a possible investment by them in the Company and is not to be reproduced or distributed to any other persons (other than professional advisors of the prospective managing directors, employees and consultants receiving this prospectus).

This prospectus has not been and will not be filed with or approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission or any other regulatory authorities or agencies of the PRC pursuant to relevant securities-related or other laws and regulations and may not be offered or sold within the PRC through a public offering or in circumstances which require an examination or approval of or registration with any securities or other regulatory authorities or agencies in the PRC unless otherwise in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Taiwan

The interests may be made available outside Taiwan to Taiwan resident investors for purchase outside Taiwan by such investors but are not permitted to be marketed, offered or sold in Taiwan. No person or entity in Taiwan has been authorized to offer, sell, give advice regarding or otherwise intermediate the offering and sale of the interests in Taiwan.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Argentina

This prospectus does not constitute an invitation to buy or a solicitation of an offer to sell securities or any other products or services in Argentina and shares in the Company are not and will not be offered or sold in Argentina, in compliance with Section No. 310 of the Argentine Criminal Code, except in circumstances that do not constitute a public offering or distribution under Argentinean laws and regulations. No application has been or will be made the Argentine Comisión Nacional de Valores, the Argentine securities governmental authority, to publicly offer the Company or the shares thereof in Argentina. This prospectus is being supplied or made available only to those investors who have expressly requested them in Argentina or used in connection with an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy in Argentina except in circumstances that do not constitute a public offering or distribution under Argentinean laws and regulations. This prospectus is strictly confidential and may not be distributed to any legal or natural person or entity other than the intended recipients thereof.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE

You may buy or request that we repurchase shares of our common stock through your financial advisor, a participating broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has a selling agreement with the Dealer Manager. Because an investment in our common stock involves many considerations, your financial advisor or other financial intermediary may help you with this decision. Due to the illiquid nature of investments in real estate, our shares of common stock are only suitable as a long-term investment. Because there is no public market for our shares, stockholders may have difficulty selling their shares if we choose to repurchase only some, or even none, of the shares that have been requested to be repurchased in any particular month, in our discretion, or if our board of directors modifies, suspends or terminates the share repurchase plan.

Investors who meet the suitability standards described herein may purchase shares of our common stock. See “Suitability Standards” in this prospectus. Before investing, investors should carefully read this entire prospectus and any appendices and supplements accompanying this prospectus. Investors seeking to purchase shares of our common stock must proceed as follows:

- Complete the execution copy of the subscription agreement. A specimen copy of the subscription agreement, including instructions for completing it, is included in this prospectus as Appendix B. Subscription agreements may be executed manually or by electronic signature except where the use of such electronic signature has not been approved by the Dealer Manager. Should you execute the subscription agreement electronically, your electronic signature, whether digital or encrypted, included in the subscription agreement is intended to authenticate the subscription agreement and to have the same force and effect as a manual signature.
- Deliver a check, submit a wire transfer, instruct your broker-dealer to make payment from your brokerage account or otherwise deliver funds for the full purchase price of the shares of our common stock being subscribed for along with the completed subscription agreement to the participating broker-dealer. Checks should be made payable, or wire transfers directed, to “Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.” or “BREIT.” For Class T, Class S and Class D shares, after you have satisfied the applicable minimum purchase requirement of \$2,500, additional purchases must be in increments of \$500. For Class I shares, after you have satisfied the applicable minimum purchase requirement of \$1,000,000, additional purchases must be in increments of \$500, unless such minimums are waived by the Dealer Manager. The minimum subsequent investment does not apply to purchases made under our distribution reinvestment plan.
- By executing the subscription agreement and paying the total purchase price for the shares of our common stock subscribed for, each investor attests that he or she meets the suitability standards as stated in the subscription agreement and agrees to be bound by all of its terms. Certain participating broker-dealers may require additional documentation.

A sale of the shares to a subscriber may not be completed until at least five business days after the subscriber receives our final prospectus. Subscriptions to purchase our common stock may be made on an ongoing basis, but investors may only purchase our common stock pursuant to accepted subscription orders as of the first calendar day of each month (based on the prior month’s transaction price), and to be accepted, a subscription request must be made with a completed and executed subscription agreement in good order, including satisfying any additional requirements imposed by the subscriber’s broker-dealer, and payment of the full purchase price of our common stock being subscribed at least five business days prior to the first calendar day of the month (unless waived by the Dealer Manager or otherwise agreed to between the Dealer Manager and the applicable participating broker-dealer).

For example, if you wish to subscribe for shares of our common stock in October, your subscription request must be received in good order at least five business days before November 1. Generally, the offering price will equal the NAV per share of the applicable class as of the last calendar day of September, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. If accepted, your subscription will be effective on the first calendar day of November.

Completed subscription requests will not be accepted by us before the later of (i) two business days before the first calendar day of each month and (ii) three business days after we make the transaction price (including any subsequent revised transaction price in the circumstances described below) publicly available by posting it on our website at www.breit.com and filing a prospectus supplement with the SEC (or in certain cases after we have delivered notice of such price directly to subscribers as discussed below). Subscribers are not committed to purchase shares at the time their subscription orders are submitted and any subscription may be canceled at any time before the time it has been accepted as described in the previous sentence. As a result, you will have a minimum of three business days after the transaction price for that month has been disclosed to withdraw your request before you are committed to purchase the shares. Generally, you will not be provided with direct notice of the transaction price when it becomes available. Therefore, if you wish to know the transaction price prior to your subscription being accepted you must check our website or our filings with the SEC prior to the time your subscription is accepted.

However, if the transaction price is not made available on or before the eighth business day before the first calendar day of the month (which is six business days before the earliest date we may accept subscriptions), or a previously disclosed transaction price for that month is changed, then we will provide notice of such transaction price (and the first day on which we may accept subscriptions) directly to subscribing investors when such transaction price is made available. In such cases, you will have at least three business days from delivery of such notice before your subscription is accepted.

If for any reason we reject the subscription, or if the subscription request is canceled before it is accepted or withdrawn as described below, we will return the subscription agreement and the related funds, without interest or deduction, within ten business days after such rejection, cancellation or withdrawal.

Shares of our common stock purchased by a fiduciary or custodial account will be registered in the name of the fiduciary account and not in the name of the beneficiary. If you place an order to buy shares and your payment is not received and collected, your purchase may be canceled and you could be liable for any losses or fees we have incurred.

You have the option of placing a transfer on death (TOD), designation on your shares purchased in this offering. A TOD designation transfers the ownership of the shares to your designated beneficiary upon your death. This designation may only be made by individuals, not entities, who are the sole or joint owners with right to survivorship of the shares. If you would like to place a TOD designation on your shares, you must check the TOD box on the subscription agreement and you must complete and return a TOD form, which you may obtain from your financial advisor, in order to effect the designation.

Purchase Price

Shares will generally be sold at the prior month's NAV per share of the class of share being purchased, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. Although the price you pay for shares of our common stock will generally be based on the prior month's NAV per share, the NAV per share of such stock for the month in which you make your purchase may be significantly different. We may offer shares at a price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of such stock more appropriately than the prior month's NAV per share (including by updating a previously disclosed offering price) or suspend our offering in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month. Each class of shares may have a different NAV per share because stockholder servicing fees are charged differently with respect to each class. See "Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines" for more information about the calculation of NAV per share.

If you participate in our distribution reinvestment plan, the cash distributions attributable to the class of shares that you purchase in our primary offering will be automatically invested in additional shares of the same class. Shares are offered pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan at the transaction price at the time the distribution is payable, which will generally be equal to our prior month's NAV per share for that share class.

We will generally adhere to the following procedures relating to purchases of shares of our common stock in this continuous offering:

- On each business day, our transfer agent will collect purchase orders. Notwithstanding the submission of an initial purchase order, we can reject purchase orders for any reason, even if a prospective investor meets the minimum suitability requirements outlined in our prospectus. Investors may only purchase our common stock pursuant to accepted subscription orders as of the first calendar day of each month (based on the prior month's transaction price), and to be accepted, a subscription request must be made with a completed and executed subscription agreement in good order and payment of the full purchase price of our common stock being subscribed at least five business days prior to the first calendar day of the month. If a purchase order is received less than five business days prior to the first calendar day of the month, unless waived by the Dealer Manager, the purchase order will be executed in the next month's closing at the transaction price applicable to that month, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees. As a result of this process, the price per share at which your order is executed may be different than the price per share for the month in which you submitted your purchase order.
- Generally, within 15 calendar days after the last calendar day of each month, we will determine our NAV per share for each share class as of the last calendar day of the prior month, which will generally be the transaction price for the then-current month for such share class.
- Completed subscription requests will not be accepted by us before the later of (i) two business days before the first calendar day of each month and (ii) three business days after we make the transaction price (including any subsequent revised transaction price in the circumstances described below) publicly available by posting it on our website and filing a prospectus supplement with the SEC.
- Subscribers are not committed to purchase shares at the time their subscription orders are submitted and any subscription may be canceled at any time before the time it has been accepted as described in the previous sentence. You may withdraw your purchase request by notifying the transfer agent, through your financial intermediary or directly on our toll-free, automated telephone line, 844-702-1299.
- You will receive a confirmation statement of each new transaction in your account as soon as practicable but generally not later than seven business days after the stockholder transactions are settled. The confirmation statement will include information on how to obtain information we have filed with the SEC and made publicly available on our website, www.breit.com, including supplements to the prospectus.

Our transaction price will generally be based on our prior month's NAV. Our NAV may vary significantly from one month to the next. Through our website at www.breit.com and prospectus supplement filings, you will have information about the transaction price and NAV per share. We may set a transaction price that we believe reflects the NAV per share of our stock more appropriately than the prior month's NAV per share (including by updating a previously disclosed offering price) or suspend our offering in cases where we believe there has been a material change (positive or negative) to our NAV per share since the end of the prior month. If the transaction price is not made available on or before the eighth business day before the first calendar day of the month (which is six business days before the earliest date we may accept subscriptions), or a previously disclosed transaction price for that month is changed, then we will provide notice of such transaction price (and the first day on which we may accept subscriptions) directly to subscribing investors when such transaction price is made available.

In contrast to securities traded on an exchange or over-the-counter, where the price often fluctuates as a result of, among other things, the supply and demand of securities in the trading market, our NAV will be calculated once monthly using our valuation methodology, and the price at which we sell new shares and repurchase outstanding shares will not change depending on the level of demand by investors or the volume of requests for repurchases.

SHARE REPURCHASES

General

While you should view your investment as long term with limited liquidity, we have adopted a share repurchase plan, whereby on a monthly basis, stockholders may request that we repurchase all or any portion of their shares. Due to the illiquid nature of investments in real estate, we may not have sufficient liquid resources to fund repurchase requests. In addition, we have established limitations on the amount of funds we may use for repurchases during any calendar month and quarter. See “—Repurchase Limitations” below.

You may request that we repurchase shares of our common stock through your financial advisor or directly with our transfer agent. The procedures relating to the repurchase of shares of our common stock are as follows:

- Certain broker-dealers require that their clients process repurchases through their broker-dealer, which may impact the time necessary to process such repurchase request, impose more restrictive deadlines than described under our share repurchase plan, impact the timing of a stockholder receiving repurchase proceeds and require different paperwork or process than described in our share repurchase plan. Please contact your broker-dealer first if you want to request the repurchase of your shares.
- Under our share repurchase plan, to the extent we choose to repurchase shares in any particular month we will only repurchase shares as of the opening of the last calendar day of that month (a “Repurchase Date”). To have your shares repurchased, your repurchase request and required documentation must be received in good order by 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on the second to last business day of the applicable month. Settlements of share repurchases will generally be made within three business days of the Repurchase Date. Repurchase requests received and processed by our transfer agent will be effected at a repurchase price equal to the transaction price on the applicable Repurchase Date (which will generally be equal to our prior month’s NAV per share), subject to any Early Repurchase Deduction.
- A stockholder may withdraw his or her repurchase request by notifying the transfer agent, directly or through the stockholder’s financial intermediary, on our toll-free, automated telephone line, 844-702-1299. The line is open on each business day between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. (Eastern time). Repurchase requests must be cancelled before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on the last business day of the applicable month.
- If a repurchase request is received after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on the second to last business day of the applicable month, the repurchase request will be executed, if at all, on the next month’s Repurchase Date at the transaction price applicable to that month (subject to any Early Repurchase Deduction), unless such request is withdrawn prior to the repurchase. Repurchase requests received and processed by our transfer agent on a business day, but after the close of business on that day or on a day that is not a business day, will be deemed received on the next business day. All questions as to the form and validity (including time of receipt) of repurchase requests and notices of withdrawal will be determined by us, in our sole discretion, and such determination shall be final and binding.
- Repurchase requests may be made by mail or by contacting your financial intermediary, both subject to certain conditions described in this prospectus. If making a repurchase request by contacting your financial intermediary, your financial intermediary may require you to provide certain documentation or information. If making a repurchase request by mail to the transfer agent, you must complete and sign a repurchase authorization form, which can be found in our share repurchase plan filed as an

exhibit to this registration of which this prospectus forms a part and which is available on our website, www.breit.com. Written requests should be sent to the transfer agent at the following address:

DST Systems, Inc.
PO Box 219349
Kansas City, MO 64121-9349

Overnight Address:
DST Systems, Inc.
430 W 7th St. Suite 219349
Kansas City, MO 64105

Toll Free Number: 844-702-1299

Corporate investors and other non-individual entities must have an appropriate certification on file authorizing repurchases. A signature guarantee may be required.

- For processed repurchases, stockholders may request that repurchase proceeds are to be paid by mailed check provided that the check is mailed to an address on file with the transfer agent for at least 30 days. Please check with your broker-dealer that such payment may be made via check or wire transfer, as further described below.
- Stockholders may also receive repurchase proceeds via wire transfer, provided that wiring instructions for their brokerage account or designated U.S. bank account are provided. For all repurchases paid via wire transfer, the funds will be wired to the account on file with the transfer agent or, upon instruction, to another financial institution provided that the stockholder has made the necessary funds transfer arrangements. The customer service representative can provide detailed instructions on establishing funding arrangements and designating a bank or brokerage account on file. Funds will be wired only to U.S. financial institutions (ACH network members).
- A medallion signature guarantee will be required in certain circumstances. The medallion signature process protects stockholders by verifying the authenticity of a signature and limiting unauthorized fraudulent transactions. A medallion signature guarantee may be obtained from a domestic bank or trust company, broker-dealer, clearing agency, savings association or other financial institution which participates in a medallion program recognized by the Securities Transfer Association. The three recognized medallion programs are the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, the Stock Exchanges Medallion Program and the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. Medallion Signature Program. Signature guarantees from financial institutions that are not participating in any of these medallion programs will not be accepted. A notary public cannot provide signature guarantees. We reserve the right to amend, waive or discontinue this policy at any time and establish other criteria for verifying the authenticity of any repurchase or transaction request. We may require a medallion signature guarantee if, among other reasons: (1) the amount of the repurchase request is over \$500,000; (2) you wish to have repurchase proceeds transferred by wire to an account other than the designated bank or brokerage account on file for at least 30 days or sent to an address other than your address of record for the past 30 days; or (3) our transfer agent cannot confirm your identity or suspects fraudulent activity.
- If a stockholder has made multiple purchases of shares of our common stock, any repurchase request will be processed on a first in/first out basis unless otherwise requested in the repurchase request.

Minimum Account Repurchases

In the event that any stockholder fails to maintain the minimum balance of \$500 of shares of our common stock, we may repurchase all of the shares held by that stockholder at the repurchase price in effect on the date we determine that the stockholder has failed to meet the minimum balance, less any Early Repurchase Deduction.

Minimum account repurchases will apply even in the event that the failure to meet the minimum balance is caused solely by a decline in our NAV. Minimum account repurchases are subject to Early Repurchase Deduction.

Sources of Funds for Repurchases

We may fund repurchase requests from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of or repayment under our assets, borrowings or offering proceeds (including from sales of our common stock or Operating Partnership units to the Special Limited Partner), and we have no limits on the amounts we may pay from such sources. We do not intend to use proceeds from this offering to fund repurchase requests from our prior offering.

In an effort to have adequate cash available to support our share repurchase plan, we may reserve borrowing capacity under a line of credit. We could then elect to borrow against this line of credit in part to repurchase shares presented for repurchase during periods when we do not have sufficient proceeds from operating cash flows or the sale of shares in this continuous offering to fund all repurchase requests. If we determine to obtain a line of credit, we would expect that it would afford us borrowing availability to fund repurchases.

Repurchase Limitations

We may repurchase fewer shares than have been requested in any particular month to be repurchased under our share repurchase plan, or none at all, in our discretion at any time. In addition, the aggregate NAV of total repurchases of Class T, Class S, Class D and Class I shares (including repurchases at certain non-U.S. investor access funds primarily created to hold shares of our common stock but excluding any Early Repurchase Deduction applicable to the repurchased shares) will be limited to no more than 2% of our aggregate NAV per month (measured using the aggregate NAV attributable to stockholders as of the end of the immediately preceding month) and no more than 5% of our aggregate NAV per calendar quarter (measured using the average aggregate NAV attributable to stockholders as of the end of the immediately preceding three months).

In the event that we determine to repurchase some but not all of the shares submitted for repurchase during any month, shares submitted for repurchase during such month will be repurchased on a pro rata basis. All unsatisfied repurchase requests must be resubmitted after the start of the next month or quarter, or upon the recommencement of the share repurchase plan, as applicable.

If the transaction price for the applicable month is not made available by the tenth business day prior to the last business day of the month (or is changed after such date), then no repurchase requests will be accepted for such month and stockholders who wish to have their shares repurchased the following month must resubmit their repurchase requests. The transaction price for each month will be available on our website at www.breit.com and in prospectus supplements filed with the SEC.

Should repurchase requests, in our judgment, place an undue burden on our liquidity, adversely affect our operations or risk having an adverse impact on the Company as a whole, or should we otherwise determine that investing our liquid assets in real properties or other investments rather than repurchasing our shares is in the best interests of the Company as a whole, we may choose to repurchase fewer shares in any particular month than have been requested to be repurchased, or none at all. Further, our board of directors may make exceptions to, modify, suspend or terminate our share repurchase plan if it deems such action to be in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders. Material modifications, including any amendment to the 2% monthly or 5% quarterly limitations on repurchases, to and suspensions of the share repurchase plan will be promptly disclosed to stockholders in a prospectus supplement (or post-effective amendment if required by the Securities Act) or special or periodic report filed by us. Material modifications will also be disclosed on our website. In addition, we may determine to suspend the share repurchase plan due to regulatory changes, changes in law or if we become aware of undisclosed material information that we believe should be publicly disclosed before shares are

repurchased. Once the share repurchase plan is suspended, our board of directors must affirmatively authorize the recommencement of the plan before stockholder requests will be considered again.

Shares held by the Adviser acquired as payment of the Adviser's management fee will not be subject to our share repurchase plan, including with respect to any repurchase limits, the Early Repurchase Deduction or the calculation of NAV. Stockholders who are exchanging a class of our shares for an equivalent aggregate NAV of another class of our shares will not be subject to, and will not be treated as repurchases for the calculation of, the 2% monthly or 5% quarterly limitations on repurchases and will not be subject to the Early Repurchase Deduction.

Early Repurchase Deduction

There is no minimum holding period for shares of our common stock and stockholders can request that we repurchase their shares at any time. However, subject to limited exceptions, shares that have not been outstanding for at least one year will be repurchased at 95% of the transaction price. The one-year holding period is measured as of first calendar day immediately following the prospective repurchase date. Additionally, stockholders who have received shares of our common stock in exchange for their Operating Partnership units may include the period of time such stockholder held such Operating Partnership units for purposes of calculating the holding period for such shares of our common stock. This Early Repurchase Deduction will also generally apply to minimum account repurchases. The Early Repurchase Deduction will not apply to shares acquired through our distribution reinvestment plan.

The Early Repurchase Deduction will inure indirectly to the benefit of our remaining stockholders and is intended to offset the trading costs, market impact and other costs associated with short-term trading in our common stock. We may, from time to time, waive the Early Repurchase Deduction in the following circumstances (subject to the conditions described below):

- repurchases resulting from death, qualifying disability or divorce; or
- in the event that a stockholder's shares are repurchased because the stockholder has failed to maintain the \$500 minimum account balance.

As set forth above, we may waive the Early Repurchase Deduction in respect of repurchase of shares resulting from the death, qualifying disability (as such term is defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Code) or divorce of a stockholder who is a natural person, including shares held by such stockholder through a trust or an IRA or other retirement or profit-sharing plan, after (i) in the case of death, receiving written notice from the estate of the stockholder, the recipient of the shares through bequest or inheritance, or, in the case of a trust, the trustee of such trust, who shall have the sole ability to request repurchase on behalf of the trust, (ii) in the case of qualified disability, receiving written notice from such stockholder, provided that the condition causing the qualifying disability was not pre-existing on the date that the stockholder became a stockholder or (iii) in the case of divorce, receiving written notice from the stockholder of the divorce and the stockholder's instructions to effect a transfer of the shares (through the repurchase of the shares by us and the subsequent purchase by the stockholder) to a different account held by the stockholder (including trust or an individual retirement account or other retirement or profit-sharing plan). We must receive the written repurchase request within 12 months after the death of the stockholder, the initial determination of the stockholder's disability or divorce in order for the requesting party to rely on any of the special treatment described above that may be afforded in the event of the death, disability or divorce of a stockholder. In the case of death, such a written request must be accompanied by a certified copy of the official death certificate of the stockholder. If spouses are joint registered holders of shares, the request to have the shares repurchased may be made if either of the registered holders dies or acquires a qualified disability. If the stockholder is not a natural person, such as certain trusts or a partnership, corporation or other similar entity, the right to waiver of the Early Repurchase Deduction upon death, disability or divorce does not apply.

Items of Note

When you make a request to have shares repurchased, you should note the following:

- if you are requesting that some but not all of your shares be repurchased, keep your balance above \$500 to avoid minimum account repurchase, if applicable;
- you will not receive interest on amounts represented by uncashed repurchase checks;
- under applicable anti-money laundering regulations and other federal regulations, repurchase requests may be suspended, restricted or canceled and the proceeds may be withheld; and
- all shares of our common stock requested to be repurchased must be beneficially owned by the stockholder of record making the request or his or her estate, heir or beneficiary, or the party requesting the repurchase must be authorized to do so by the stockholder of record of the shares or his or her estate, heir or beneficiary, and such shares of common stock must be fully transferable and not subject to any liens or encumbrances. In certain cases, we may ask the requesting party to provide evidence satisfactory to us that the shares requested for repurchase are not subject to any liens or encumbrances. If we determine that a lien exists against the shares, we will not be obligated to repurchase any shares subject to the lien.

IRS regulations require us to determine and disclose on Form 1099-B the adjusted cost basis for shares of our stock sold or repurchased. Although there are several available methods for determining the adjusted cost basis, unless you elect otherwise, which you may do by checking the appropriate box on the repurchase authorization form or calling our customer service number at 844-702-1299, we will utilize the first-in-first-out method.

Frequent Trading and Other Policies

We may reject for any reason, or cancel as permitted or required by law, any purchase orders for shares of our common stock. For example, we may reject any purchase orders from market timers or investors that, in our opinion, may be disruptive to our operations. Frequent purchases and sales of our shares can harm stockholders in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term stockholders by increasing our costs, disrupting portfolio management strategies and diluting the value of the shares of long-term stockholders.

In general, stockholders may request that we repurchase their shares of our common stock once every 30 days. However, we prohibit frequent trading. We define frequent trading as follows:

- any stockholder who requests that we repurchase its shares of our common stock within 30 calendar days of the purchase of such shares;
- transactions deemed harmful or excessive by us (including, but not limited to, patterns of purchases and repurchases), in our sole discretion; and
- transactions initiated by financial advisors, among multiple stockholder accounts, that in the aggregate are deemed harmful or excessive.

The following are excluded when determining whether transactions are excessive:

- purchases and requests for repurchase of our shares in the amount of \$2,500 or less;
- purchases or repurchases initiated by us; and
- transactions subject to the trading policy of an intermediary that we deem materially similar to our policy.

At the Dealer Manager's discretion, upon the first violation of the policy in a calendar year, purchase and repurchase privileges may be suspended for 90 days. Upon a second violation in a calendar year, purchase and repurchase privileges may be suspended for 180 days. On the next business day following the end of the 90 or 180 day suspension, any transaction restrictions placed on a stockholder may be removed.

Mail and Telephone Instructions

We and our transfer agent will not be responsible for the authenticity of mail or phone instructions or losses, if any, resulting from unauthorized stockholder transactions if they reasonably believe that such instructions were genuine. Our transfer agent has established reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions are genuine including requiring the stockholder to provide certain specific identifying information on file and sending written confirmation to stockholders of record. Stockholders, or their designated custodian or fiduciary, should carefully review such correspondence to ensure that the instructions were properly acted upon. If any discrepancies are noted, the stockholder, or its agent, should contact his, her or its financial advisor as well as our transfer agent in a timely manner, but in no event more than 60 days from receipt of such correspondence. Failure to notify such entities in a timely manner will relieve us, our transfer agent and the financial advisor of any liability with respect to the discrepancy.

Status of our Share Repurchases

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, we repurchased shares of our common stock in the following amounts at the then-applicable transaction price (reduced as applicable by the Early Repurchase Deduction):

Month of:	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Repurchases as a Percentage of BREIT's NAV ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares Pending Repurchase Pursuant to Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
January 2020	1,633,284	0.1%	\$11.40	1,633,284	—
February 2020	1,482,983	0.1%	11.46	1,482,983	—
March 2020	42,604,572	3.0%	11.27	42,604,572	—
April 2020	10,155,068	0.7%	10.35	10,155,068	—
May 2020	11,803,139	0.8%	10.40	8,501,557	—
June 2020	6,633,476	0.4%	10.53	4,949,304	—
July 2020	5,834,909	0.4%	10.67	5,834,909	—
August 2020	17,220,791	1.0%	10.49	15,520,764	—
September 2020	8,225,513	0.5%	10.91	6,492,460	—
Total	<u>105,593,735</u>	<u>N/M</u>	<u>\$10.86</u>	<u>97,174,901</u>	<u>—</u>

- (1) Represents aggregate NAV of the shares repurchased under our share repurchase plan over aggregate NAV of all shares of our common stock outstanding, in each case, based on the Company's NAV as of the last calendar day of the prior month. Pursuant to the share repurchase plan, we may repurchase up to 2% of the Company's aggregate NAV per month based on the aggregate NAV of the prior month and 5% of the Company's aggregate NAV per calendar quarter based on the average of the aggregate NAV per month over the prior three months.
- (2) All repurchase requests under our share repurchase plan were satisfied.

SUPPLEMENTAL SALES MATERIAL

In addition to this prospectus, we will use sales material in connection with the offering of shares, although only when accompanied by or preceded by the delivery of this prospectus. Some or all of the sales material may not be available in certain jurisdictions. This sales material may include information relating to this offering, the past performance of the Adviser and its affiliates, property brochures and articles and publications concerning real estate. In addition, the sales material may contain quotes from various publications without obtaining the consent of the author or the publication for use of the quoted material in the sales material.

We are offering shares only by means of this prospectus. Although the information contained in the sales material will not conflict with any of the information contained in this prospectus, the sales material does not purport to be complete and should not be considered as a part of this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, or as incorporated by reference in this prospectus or the registration statement, or as forming the basis of the offering of the shares of our common stock.

REPORTS TO STOCKHOLDERS

We will cause to be prepared and mailed or delivered to each stockholder, as of a record date after the end of the fiscal year, and to each holder of our other publicly held securities, within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which it relates, an annual report for each fiscal year. The annual reports will contain the following:

- financial statements that are prepared in accordance with GAAP and are audited by our independent registered public accounting firm;
- the ratio of the costs of raising capital during the year to the capital raised;
- the aggregate amount of the management fee and the aggregate amount of any other fees paid to the Adviser and any affiliate of the Adviser by us or third parties doing business with us during the year;
- our Total Operating Expenses for the year, stated as a percentage of our Average Invested Assets and as a percentage of our Net Income;
- a report from the independent directors that our policies are in the best interest of our stockholders and the basis for such determination; and
- a separate report containing full disclosure of all material terms, factors and circumstances surrounding any and all transactions involving us and the Adviser, a director or any affiliate thereof during the year, which report the independent directors are specifically charged with a duty to examine and to comment on regarding the fairness of the transactions.

Alternatively, such information may be provided in a proxy statement delivered with the annual report. We will make available to you on our website, *www.breit.com*, or, at our discretion, via email, our quarterly and annual reports, proxy statements and other reports and documents concerning your investment. To the extent required by law or regulation, or, in our discretion, we may also make certain of this information available to you via U.S. mail or other courier. You may always receive a paper copy upon request.

Our tax accountants will prepare our federal tax return (and any applicable state income tax returns). Generally we will provide appropriate tax information to our stockholders within 31 days following the end of each fiscal year. Our fiscal year is the calendar year.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of our common stock being offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Venable LLP, Baltimore, Maryland. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP has reviewed the statements relating to certain U.S. federal income tax matters that are likely to be material to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders of our common stock under the caption “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” and will pass upon the accuracy of those statements as well as our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Certain legal matters relating to this offering have been reviewed for the Dealer Manager by DLA Piper LLP (US).

EXPERTS

The financial statements incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The Combined Statement of Revenues and Certain Operating Expenses for the Jupiter 12 Industrial Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes, incorporated by reference in this prospectus from Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.’s Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on December 12, 2019, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report incorporated herein by reference (report expresses an unmodified opinion and includes an emphasis-of-matter paragraph referring to the purpose of the combined statement), and are incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The statements included in our prospectus under the captions “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Our Independent Valuation Advisor” and “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Guidelines—Valuation of Investments,” relating to the role of our independent valuation advisor, have been reviewed by Altus Group U.S. Inc., an independent valuation firm, and are included in our prospectus given the authority of such firm as experts in property valuations and appraisals.

PRIVACY POLICY NOTICE

To help you understand how we protect your personal information, we have included our Privacy Policy as Appendix C to this prospectus. This appendix describes our current privacy policy and practices. Should you decide to establish or continue a stockholder relationship with us, we will advise you of our policy and practices as required by law.

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679) (the “GDPR”) establishes rules relating to the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and to the free movement of personal data. Prospective stockholders should note that it is expected that they will provide Personal Data (as defined in the GDPR and which may include special categories of Personal Data pursuant to Articles 8 and 9 thereof), as part of their subscription for shares of our common stock and in their interactions with us, our affiliates, and/or delegates. We may obtain Personal Data concerning stockholders and prospective stockholders from internal and external sources.

We have prepared a non-U.S. person privacy statement for you (the “Non-U.S. Person Privacy Statement”), which is attached to this prospectus as Appendix D. BEFORE SUBSCRIBING FOR SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK, STOCKHOLDERS AND PROSPECTIVE STOCKHOLDERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CAREFULLY REVIEW THE NON-U.S. PERSON PRIVACY STATEMENT, WHICH INCLUDES DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTROL AND PROCESSING OF THEIR PERSONAL DATA.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION; INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-11 with the SEC with respect to the shares of our common stock to be issued in this offering. This prospectus is a part of that registration statement and, as permitted by SEC rules, does not include all of the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. For additional information relating to us, we refer you to the registration statement and the exhibits to the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or document are necessarily summaries of such contract or document and in each instance, if we have filed the contract or document as an exhibit to the registration statement, we refer you to the copy of the contract or document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement.

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” certain information we have filed with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those filed documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus. The following documents, which have been filed with the SEC, are incorporated by reference:

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 filed on March 24, 2020;
- our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2020 filed on May 15, 2020, for the period ended June 30, 2020 filed on August 14, 2020 and for the period ended September 30, 2020 filed on November 13, 2020;
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed February 20, 2020, March 19, 2020, April 6, 2020, April 20, 2020, June 17, 2020, July 17, 2020, September 16, 2020, November 17, 2020, December 18, 2020, January 15, 2021 and January 19, 2021;
- our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on December 12, 2019; and
- our definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on April 6, 2020.

We will file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. The registration statement is, and any of these future filings with the SEC will be, available to the public over the internet at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Website Disclosure

Our website at www.breit.com will contain additional information about our business, but the contents of the website are not incorporated by reference in or otherwise a part of this prospectus. From time to time, we may use our website as a distribution channel for material company information. Financial and other important information regarding us will be routinely accessible thorough and posted on our website at www.breit.com.

APPENDIX A: DISTRIBUTION REINVESTMENT PLAN

This Distribution Reinvestment Plan (the “Plan”) has been adopted by Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (the “Company”) pursuant to its Articles of Amendment and Restatement (as amended, restated or otherwise modified from time to time, the “Charter”). Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Charter.

1. ***Distribution Reinvestment.*** As agent for the stockholders (the “Stockholders”) of the Company who (i) purchase Class T shares, Class S shares, Class D shares or Class I shares of the Company’s common stock (collectively the “Shares”) pursuant to the Company’s continuous public offering (the “Offering”), or (ii) purchase Shares pursuant to any future offering of the Company (a “Future Offering”), and who do not opt out of participating in the Plan (or, in the case of Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and Washington investors and clients of participating broker-dealers that do not permit automatic enrollment in the Plan, who opt to participate in the Plan) (the “Participants”), the Company will apply all dividends and other distributions declared and paid in respect of the Shares held by each Participant and attributable to the class of Shares purchased by such Participant (the “Distributions”), including Distributions paid with respect to any full or fractional Shares acquired under the Plan, to the purchase of additional Shares of the same class for such Participant.

2. ***Effective Date.*** The effective date of this Plan shall be the date that the minimum offering requirements are met in connection with the Offering and the escrowed subscription proceeds are released to the Company.

3. ***Procedure for Participation.*** Any Stockholder (unless such Stockholder is a resident of Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont or Washington or is a client of a participating broker-dealer that does not permit automatic enrollment in the Plan) who has received a Prospectus, as contained in the Company’s registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), will automatically become a Participant unless they elect not to become a Participant by noting such election on their subscription agreement. Any Stockholder who is a resident of Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont or Washington or is a client of a participating broker-dealer that does not permit automatic enrollment in the Plan who has received a Prospectus, as contained in the Company’s registration statement filed with the SEC, will become a Participant if they elect to become a Participant by noting such election on their subscription agreement. If any Stockholder initially elects not to be a Participant, they may later become a Participant by subsequently completing and executing an enrollment form or any appropriate authorization form as may be available from the Company, the Company’s transfer agent, the dealer manager for the Offering or any soliciting dealer participating in the distribution of Shares for the Offering. Participation in the Plan will begin with the next Distribution payable after acceptance of a Participant’s subscription, enrollment or authorization. Shares will be purchased under the Plan on the date that Distributions are paid by the Company.

4. ***Suitability.*** Each Participant is requested to promptly notify the Company in writing if the Participant experiences a material change in his or her financial condition, including the failure to meet the income, net worth and investment concentration standards imposed by such Participant’s state of residence and set forth in the Company’s most recent prospectus. For the avoidance of doubt, this request in no way shifts to the Participant the responsibility of the Company’s sponsor, or any other person selling shares on behalf of the Company to the Participant to make every reasonable effort to determine that the purchase of Shares is a suitable and appropriate investment based on information provided by such Participant.

5. ***Purchase of Shares.***

A. Participants will acquire Shares from the Company (including Shares purchased by the Company for the Plan in a secondary market (if available) or on a stock exchange (if listed)) under the Plan (the “Plan Shares”)

at a price equal to the most recently disclosed transaction price per Share applicable to the class of Shares purchased by the Participant on the date that the distribution is payable (calculated as of the most recent month end). No upfront selling commissions will be payable with respect to shares purchased pursuant to the Plan, but such shares will be subject to ongoing stockholder servicing fees. Participants in the Plan may purchase fractional Shares so that 100% of the Distributions will be used to acquire Shares. However, a Participant will not be able to acquire Plan Shares and such Participant's participation in the Plan will be terminated to the extent that a reinvestment of such Participant's distributions in Shares would cause the percentage ownership or other limitations contained in the Charter to be violated.

B. Shares to be distributed by the Company in connection with the Plan may (but are not required to) be supplied from: (i) the Plan Shares which will be registered with the SEC in connection with the Offering or (ii) Shares to be registered with the SEC in a Future Offering for use in the Plan (a "Future Registration").

6. Taxes. THE REINVESTMENT OF DISTRIBUTIONS DOES NOT RELIEVE A PARTICIPANT OF ANY INCOME TAX LIABILITY THAT MAY BE PAYABLE ON THE DISTRIBUTIONS. INFORMATION REGARDING POTENTIAL TAX INCOME LIABILITY OF PARTICIPANTS MAY BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC FILINGS MADE BY THE COMPANY WITH THE SEC.

7. Share Certificates. The ownership of the Shares purchased through the Plan will be in book-entry form unless and until the Company issues certificates for its outstanding Shares.

8. Reports. On a quarterly basis, the Company shall provide each Participant a statement of account describing, as to such Participant: (i) the Distributions reinvested during the quarter; (ii) the number and class of Shares purchased pursuant to the Plan during the quarter; (iii) the per share purchase price for such Shares; and (iv) the total number of Shares purchased on behalf of the Participant under the Plan. On an annual basis, tax information with respect to income earned on Shares under the Plan for the calendar year will be provided to each applicable participant.

9. Termination by Participant. A Participant may terminate participation in the Plan at any time, without penalty, by delivering 10 business days' prior written notice to the Company. This notice must be received by the Company prior to the last day of a quarter in order for a Participant's termination to be effective for such quarter (i.e., a timely termination notice will be effective as of the last day of a quarter in which it is timely received and will not affect participation in the Plan for any prior quarter). Any transfer of Shares by a Participant to a non-Participant will terminate participation in the Plan with respect to the transferred Shares. If a Participant requests that the Company repurchase all or any portion of the Participant's Shares, the Participant's participation in the Plan with respect to the Participant's Shares for which repurchase was requested but that were not repurchased will be terminated. If a Participant terminates Plan participation, the Company may, at its option, ensure that the terminating Participant's account will reflect the whole number of shares in such Participant's account and provide a check for the cash value of any fractional share in such account. Upon termination of Plan participation for any reason, future Distributions will be distributed to the Stockholder in cash.

10. Amendment, Suspension or Termination by the Company. The Board of Directors may by majority vote amend any aspect of the Plan; provided that the Plan cannot be amended to eliminate a Participant's right to terminate participation in the Plan and that notice of any material amendment must be provided to Participants at least 10 business days prior to the effective date of that amendment. The Board of Directors may by majority vote suspend or terminate the Plan for any reason upon 10 business days' written notice to the Participants.

11. Liability of the Company. The Company shall not be liable for any act done in good faith, or for any good faith omission to act, including, without limitation, any claims or liability (i) arising out of failure to terminate a Participant's account upon such Participant's death prior to timely receipt of notice in writing of such death or (ii) with respect to the time and the prices at which Shares are purchased or sold for a Participant's account. To the extent that indemnification may apply to liabilities arising under the Securities Act, or the securities laws of a particular state, the Company has been advised that, in the opinion of the SEC and certain state securities commissioners, such indemnification is contrary to public policy and, therefore, unenforceable.

APPENDIX B: FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT

Blackstone

Subscription Agreement for Shares of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

1. Your Investment

Investment Amount \$ _____

☐ Initial Purchase

☐ Subsequent Purchase

Investment Method

☐ By mail Attach a check to this agreement. Make all checks payable to: **BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST**

☐ By wire Name: DST AS AGENT FOR BLACKSTONE REAL ESTATE INCOME TRUST

Bank Name: UMB BANK

ABA: 101000695

DDA: 9872232925

☐ Broker-dealer/Financial advisor will make payment on your behalf

** Cash, cashier's checks/official bank checks, temporary checks, foreign checks, money orders, third-party checks, or travelers checks are not accepted.*

SHARE CLASS SELECTION (required)

☐ **SHARE CLASS T** (minimum investment \$2,500)

☐ **SHARE CLASS S** (minimum investment \$2,500)

☐ **SHARE CLASS D** (Minimum investment \$2,500; available for certain fee-based wrap accounts and other eligible investors as disclosed in the prospectus)

☐ **SHARE CLASS I** (Minimum investment \$1,000,000 (unless waived); available for certain fee-based wrap accounts and other eligible investors as disclosed in the prospectus)

Are you a Blackstone Employee or Affiliate, a BREIT Officer or Director or an Immediate Family Member ² of a BREIT Officer or Director (required)?

☐ Blackstone Employee

☐ Blackstone Affiliate

☐ BREIT Officer or Director

☐ Immediate Family Member
of BREIT Officer or Director

☐ Not Applicable

2. Ownership Type (Select only one)

Taxable Account Type

BROKERAGE ACCOUNT NUMBER _____

☐ **INDIVIDUAL OR JOINT TENANT WITH RIGHTS OF SURVIVORSHIP**

☐ **TRANSFER ON DEATH** (Optional Designation. Not Available for Louisiana Residents. See Section 3C.)

☐ **TENANTS IN COMMON**

☐ **COMMUNITY PROPERTY**

☐ **UNIFORM GIFT/TRANSFER TO MINORS**
STATE OF _____

☐ **TRUST** (Include Certification of Investment Powers Form)

☐ **CORPORATION / PARTNERSHIP / OTHER**

(Corporate Resolution or Partnership Agreement Required)

Non-Taxable Account Type

CUSTODIAN ACCOUNT NUMBER _____

☐ **IRA**

☐ **ROTH IRA**

☐ **SEP IRA**

☐ **SIMPLE IRA**

☐ **PENSION PLAN** (Include Certification of Investment Powers Form)

☐ **OTHER** _____

Custodian Information (to be completed by custodian): Name _____ Tax ID # _____ Phone # _____

² "Immediate Family Member" means the child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse, sibling, or mother-, father-, son-, daughter-, brother-, or sister-in-law of an officer or director, and includes adoptive relationships.

Entity Name - Retirement Plan/Trust/Corporation/Partnership/Other
(Trustee(s) and/or authorized signatory(s) information **MUST** be provided in Sections 3A and 3B)

Entity Name	Tax ID Number	Date of Trust:	Exemptions (See Form W-9 instructions at www.irs.gov)
<hr/>			
Entity Type (Select one. Required)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Retirement Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Trust	<input type="checkbox"/> S-Corp	<input type="checkbox"/> C-Corp
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> LLC	<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership
		Jurisdiction (if Non-U.S.) _____ (Attach a completed applicable Form W-8)	Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____

3. Investor Information

A. Investor Name (Investor/Trustee/Executor/Authorized Signatory Information)

(Residential street address **MUST** be provided. See Section 4 if mailing address is different than residential street address.)

First Name	(MI)	Last Name	Gender
<hr/>			
Social Security Number/Tax ID	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)		Daytime Phone Number
<hr/>			
Residential Street Address	City		State Zip Code
<hr/>			
Email Address			
<hr/>			

If Non-U.S. Citizen, Specify Country of Citizenship and Select One below (**required**)

☐ Resident Alien ☐ Non-Resident Alien (Attach a completed Form W-8BEN, Rev. Feb 2014) Country of Citizenship _____

If you are a Blackstone Employee, Officer, Director or Affiliate, please Select One below (**required**)

☐ Blackstone Employee ☐ Blackstone Officer or Director ☐ Blackstone Affiliate

B. Co-Investor Name (Co-Investor/Co-Trustee/Co-Authorized Signatory Information, if applicable)

First Name	(MI)	Last Name	Gender
<hr/>			
Social Security Number/Tax ID	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)		Daytime Phone Number
<hr/>			
Residential Street Address	City		State Zip Code
<hr/>			
Email Address			
<hr/>			

If Non-U.S. Citizen, Specify Country of Citizenship and Select One below (**required**)

☐ Resident Alien ☐ Non-Resident Alien (Attach a completed Form W-8BEN, Rev. Feb 2014) Country of Citizenship _____

If you are a Blackstone Employee, Officer, Director or Affiliate, please Select One below (**required**)

☐ Blackstone Employee ☐ Blackstone Officer or Director ☐ Blackstone Affiliate

C. Transfer on Death Beneficiary Information (Individual or Joint Account with rights of survivorship only.) (Not available for Louisiana residents.) (Beneficiary Date of Birth required. Whole percentages only; must equal 100%.)

First Name	(MI)	Last Name	SSN	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary
					<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary ____ %
First Name	(MI)	Last Name	SSN	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary
					<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary ____ %
First Name	(MI)	Last Name	SSN	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary
					<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary ____ %
First Name	(MI)	Last Name	SSN	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary
					<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary ____ %

4. Contact Information (If different than provided in Section 3A)

Email Address			
Mailing Address	City	State	Zip Code

5. Select How You Want to Receive Your Distributions (Select only one)

Please read the following section carefully.

YOU ARE AUTOMATICALLY ENROLLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION REINVESTMENT PLAN UNLESS YOU ARE A RESIDENT OF ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, IDAHO, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, OREGON, VERMONT OR WASHINGTON.

☐ If you are a resident of Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont or Washington, you *are not* automatically enrolled in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan; please check here if you wish to enroll in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan.

☐ If you are not a resident of the states listed above, you *are* automatically enrolled in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan; please check here if you do not wish to be enrolled in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan and complete the Cash Distribution Information section below.

IMPORTANT: If you are not enrolled in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan, please complete the Cash Distribution Information section below.

Cash Distribution Information

For Custodial held accounts, if you are not enrolled in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan, the funds must be sent to the Custodian

A. ☐ **Cash/Check Mailed to the address set forth above** (Available for Non-Custodial Investors only.)

B. ☐ **Cash/Check Mailed to Third Party/Custodian**

Name/Entity Name/Financial Institution	Mailing Address		
City	State	Zip Code	Account Number (Required)

C. ☐ **Cash/Direct Deposit Attach a pre-printed voided check.** (Non-Custodian Investors Only)

I authorize Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. or its agent to deposit my distribution into my checking or savings account. This authority will remain in force until I notify Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. in writing to cancel it. In the event that Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. deposits funds erroneously into my account, they are authorized to debit my account for an amount not to exceed the amount of the erroneous deposit.

Financial Institution Name	Mailing Address	City	State
Your Bank's ABA Routing Number		Your Bank Account Number	

PLEASE ATTACH A PRE-PRINTED VOIDED CHECK

6. Broker-Dealer/Financial Advisor Information *(Required Information. All fields must be completed.)*

The Financial Advisor must sign below to complete the order. The Financial Advisor hereby warrants that he/she is duly licensed and may lawfully sell Shares in the state designated as the investor's legal residence.

Broker-Dealer		Financial Advisor Name
Advisor Mailing Address		
City	State	Zip Code
Financial Advisor Number	Branch Number	Telephone Number
E-mail Address		Fax Number

Please note that unless previously agreed to in writing by Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., all sales of securities must be made through a Broker-Dealer, including when an RIA has introduced the sale. In all cases, Section 6 must be completed.

The undersigned confirm(s), which confirmation is made on behalf of the Broker-Dealer with respect to sales of securities made through a Broker-Dealer, that they (i) have reasonable grounds to believe that the information and representations concerning the investor identified herein are true, correct and complete in all respects; (ii) have discussed such investor's prospective purchase of Shares with such investor; (iii) have advised such investor of all pertinent facts with regard to the lack of liquidity and marketability of the Shares; (iv) have delivered or made available a current Prospectus and related supplements, if any, to such investor; (v) have reasonable grounds to believe that the investor is purchasing these Shares for his or her own account; (vi) have reasonable grounds to believe that the purchase of Shares is a suitable investment for such investor, that such investor meets the suitability standards applicable to such investor set forth in the Prospectus and related supplements, if any, and that such investor is in a financial position to enable such investor to realize the benefits of such an investment and to suffer any loss that may occur with respect thereto; and (vii) have advised such investor that the shares have not been registered and are not expected to be registered under the laws of any country or jurisdiction outside of the United States except as otherwise described in the Prospectus. The undersigned Financial Advisor represents and certifies that, if the investor is a "retail customer" as defined in Regulation Best Interest, (i) the undersigned has a reasonable basis to believe that (a) a purchase of Shares would be in the best interest of the investor based upon the investor's investment profile and the potential risks, rewards, and costs associated with such an investment and (b) the undersigned has not placed its interests or those of the Financial Advisor ahead of the interest of the investor in recommending such investment and (ii) the undersigned and the Financial Advisor have complied with any applicable enhanced standard of conduct, including, but not limited to, the other requirements of Regulation Best Interest in relation to the proposed purchase of Shares. The undersigned Financial Advisor further represents and certifies that, in connection with this subscription for Shares, he or she has complied with and has followed all applicable policies and procedures under his or her firm's existing Anti-Money Laundering Program and Customer Identification Program.

If you do not have another broker-dealer or other financial intermediary introducing you to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., then Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. (BSP) may be deemed to act as your broker of record in connection with any investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. BSP is not a full-service broker-dealer and may not provide the kinds of financial services that you might expect from another financial intermediary, such as holding securities in an account. If BSP is your broker-dealer of record, then your Shares will be held in your name on the books of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. BSP will not monitor your investments, and has not and will not make any recommendation regarding your investments. If you want to receive financial advice regarding a prospective investment in the Shares, contact your broker-dealer or other financial intermediary.

X	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	X	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Financial Advisor Signature	Date		Branch Manager Signature (If required by Broker-Dealer)	Date

7. Electronic Delivery Form (Optional)

Instead of receiving paper copies of the prospectus, prospectus supplements, annual reports, proxy statements, and other stockholder communications and reports, you may elect to receive electronic delivery of stockholder communications from Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. If you would like to consent to electronic delivery, including pursuant to email, please check the box below for this election.

We encourage you to reduce printing and mailing costs and to conserve natural resources by electing to receive electronic delivery of stockholder communications and statement notifications. By consenting below to electronically receive stockholder communications, including your account-specific information, you authorize said offering(s) to either (i) email stockholder communications to you directly or (ii) make them available on our website and notify you by email when and where such documents are available.

You will not receive paper copies of these electronic materials unless specifically requested, the delivery of electronic materials is prohibited or we, in our sole discretion, elect to send paper copies of the materials.

By consenting to electronic access, you will be responsible for your customary internet service provider charges and may be required to download software in connection with access to these materials.

I consent to electronic delivery

☐

Email

If blank, the email provided in Section 4 or Section 3A will be used.

8. Subscriber Signatures

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. is required by law to obtain, verify and record certain personal information from you or persons on your behalf in order to establish the account. Required information includes name, date of birth, permanent residential address and social security/taxpayer identification number. We may also ask to see other identifying documents. If you do not provide the information, Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. may not be able to open your account. By signing the Subscription Agreement, you agree to provide this information and confirm that this information is true and correct. If we are unable to verify your identity, or that of another person(s) authorized to act on your behalf, or if we believe we have identified potentially criminal activity, we reserve the right to take action as we deem appropriate which may include closing your account.

Please separately initial each of the representations below. Except in the case of fiduciary accounts, you may not grant any person a power of attorney to make the representations on your behalf. In order to induce Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. to accept this subscription, I hereby represent and warrant to you as follows:

8.a. Please Note: All Items in this Section Must Be Read and Initialed

I have received a copy of the Final Prospectus.

Initials	Initials

I/We have (i) a minimum net worth (not including home, home furnishings and personal automobiles) of at least \$250,000, or (ii) a minimum net worth (as previously described) of at least \$70,000 and a minimum annual gross income of at least \$70,000.

Initials	Initials

In addition to the general suitability requirements described above, I/we meet the higher suitability requirements, if any, imposed by my state of primary residence as set forth in the Prospectus under "SUITABILITY STANDARDS."

Initials	Initials

If I am an entity that was formed for the purpose of purchasing Shares, each individual that owns an interest in such entity meets the general suitability requirements described above.

Initials	Initials

I acknowledge that there is no public market for the Shares and, thus, my investment in Shares is not liquid.

Initials	Initials

I acknowledge that the Shares have not been registered and are not expected to be registered under the laws of any country or jurisdiction outside of the United States except as otherwise described in the Prospectus.

Initials	Initials

I am purchasing the Shares for my own account.

Initials	Initials

I understand that the transaction price per share at which my investment will be executed will be made available at www.breit.com and in a prospectus supplement filed with the SEC, available at www.sec.gov.

Initials	Initials

I understand that my subscription request will not be accepted before the later of (i) two business days before the first calendar day of the month and (ii) three business days after the transaction price is made available. I understand that I am not committed to purchase shares at the time my subscription order is submitted and I may cancel my subscription at any time before the time it has been accepted as described in the previous sentence. I understand that I may withdraw my purchase request by notifying the transfer agent, through my financial intermediary or directly on Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.'s toll-free, automated telephone line, 844-702-1299.

Initials	Initials

8.b. If you live in any of the following states, please read the following carefully: Alabama, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, and Vermont

For purposes of determining whether you satisfy the standards below, your net worth is calculated excluding the value of your home, home furnishings and automobiles, and, unless otherwise indicated, "liquid net worth" is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

If I am an **Alabama** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its affiliates may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, "liquid net worth" is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials	Initials

If I am a **California** resident, I may not invest more than 10% of my net worth in this offering.

Initials	Initials

If I am an **Idaho** resident, I have either (a) a net worth of \$85,000 and annual income of \$85,000 or (b) a liquid net worth of \$300,000. In addition, my total investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, "liquid net worth" is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials	Initials

If I am an **Iowa** resident, I have either (a) an annual gross income of at least \$100,000 and a net worth of at least \$100,000, or (b) a net worth of at least \$350,000. In addition, if I am not an accredited investor as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, my aggregate investment in this offering and in the securities of other non-publicly traded real estate investment trusts (REITs) does not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Kansas** resident, I understand that it is recommended by the Office of the Kansas Securities Commissioner that Kansas investors limit their total investment in this offering and other non-traded real estate investment trusts to not more than 10% of such investor’s liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Kentucky** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and its affiliated non-publicly traded real estate investment trusts may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Maine** resident, I acknowledge that it is recommended by the Maine Office of Securities that my aggregate investment in this offering and other similar direct participation investments not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Massachusetts** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and in other illiquid direct participation programs may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Missouri** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Nebraska** resident, and I do not meet the definition of “accredited investor” as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, my aggregate investment in this offering and in the securities of other non-publicly traded direct participation programs may not exceed 10% of my net worth.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **New Jersey** resident, I have either (a) a minimum liquid net worth of at least \$100,000 and a minimum annual gross income of not less than \$85,000, or (b) a minimum liquid net worth of \$350,000. In addition, my total investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., its affiliates and other non-publicly traded direct investment programs (including REITs, business development companies, oil and gas programs, equipment leasing programs and commodity pools, but excluding unregistered, federally and state exempt private offerings) may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth (total assets exclusive of home, home furnishings, and automobiles, minus total liabilities) that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **New Mexico** resident I must limit my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., its affiliates and other non-traded real estate investment trusts to 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable investments.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **North Dakota** resident, I have a net worth of at least 10 times my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

Initials

Initials

If I am an **Ohio** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., its affiliates and other non-traded real estate investment programs may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth (total assets exclusive of home, home furnishings, and automobiles minus total liabilities) that is comprised of cash, cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities.

Initials

Initials

If I am an **Oregon** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. may not exceed 10% of my net worth.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Pennsylvania** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. may not exceed 10% of my net worth (exclusive of home, home furnishings, and automobiles).

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Puerto Rico** resident, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., its affiliates and other non-traded real estate investment programs may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as that portion of net worth (total assets exclusive of primary residence, home furnishings, and automobiles minus total liabilities) that is comprised of cash, cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Tennessee** resident who is not an “accredited investor” as defined in 17 C.F.R. § 230.501, my investment in Blackstone Real Estate Investment Trust, Inc. may not be more than 10% of my net worth.

Initials

Initials

If I am a **Vermont** resident and I am not an “accredited investor” as defined in 17 C.F.R. § 230.501, my investment in this offering may not exceed 10% of my liquid net worth. For these purposes, “liquid net worth” is defined as an investor’s total assets (not including home, home furnishings, or automobiles) minus total liabilities.

Initials

Initials

In the case of sales to fiduciary accounts, the minimum standards above shall be met by the beneficiary, the fiduciary, account, or, by the donor or grantor, who directly or indirectly supplies the funds to purchase the shares if the donor or grantor is the fiduciary.

If you do not have another broker-dealer or other financial intermediary introducing you to Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc., then Blackstone Securities Partners L.P. (BSP) may be deemed to be acting as your broker-dealer of record in connection with any investment in Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. For important information in this respect, *see* Section 6 above. **I declare that the information supplied above is true and correct and may be relied upon by Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. I acknowledge that the Broker-Dealer/Financial Advisor (Broker-Dealer/Financial Advisor of record) indicated in Section 6 of this Subscription Agreement and its designated clearing agent, if any, will have full access to my account information, including the number of shares I own, tax information (including the Form 1099) and redemption information. Investors may change the Broker-Dealer/Financial Advisor of record at any time by contacting Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. at the number indicated below.**

SUBSTITUTE IRS FORM W-9 CERTIFICATIONS (required for U.S. investors):

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- (1) The number shown on this Subscription Agreement is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
- (2) I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
- (3) I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (including a resident alien) (defined in IRS Form W-9); and
- (4) The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return.

The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications required to avoid backup withholding.

X

Signature of Investor

Date

X

Signature of Co-Investor or Custodian
(If applicable)

Date

(MUST BE SIGNED BY CUSTODIAN OR TRUSTEE IF PLAN IS ADMINISTERED BY A THIRD PARTY)

9. Miscellaneous

If investors participating in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan or making subsequent purchases of Shares of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. experience a material adverse change in their financial condition or can no longer make the representations or warranties set forth in Section 8 above, they are asked to promptly notify Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and the Broker-Dealer in writing. The Broker-Dealer may notify Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. if an investor participating in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan can no longer make the representations or warranties set forth in Section 8 above, and Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. may rely on such notification to terminate such investor’s participation in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan.

No sale of Shares may be completed until at least five business days after you receive the final Prospectus. To be accepted, a subscription request must be made with a completed and executed subscription agreement in good order and payment of the full purchase price at least five business days prior to the first calendar day of the month (unless waived). You will receive a written confirmation of your purchase.

All items on the Subscription Agreement must be completed in order for your subscription to be processed. Subscribers are encouraged to read the Prospectus in its entirety for a complete explanation of an investment in the Shares of Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. Investor Relations: 844-702-1299

APPENDIX C: PRIVACY POLICY NOTICE



FACTS	WHAT DOES BLACKSTONE DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?		
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.		
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Social Security number and income■ Assets and investment experience■ Risk tolerance and transaction history		
How?	All financial companies need to share customers’ personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers’ personal information; the reasons Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.		
Reasons we can share your personal information		Does Blackstone share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes—such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus		Yes	No
For our marketing purposes—to offer our products and services to you		Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies		Yes	No
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes—information about your transactions and experiences		Yes	No
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness		Yes	Yes
For our affiliates to market to you		Yes	Yes
For nonaffiliates to market to you		No	We don’t share

To limit our sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Email a copy of the Mail-in Form below identifying any/all you want to limit at PrivacyQueries@Blackstone.com, and/or mail to the address indicated below. <p>Please note:</p> <p>If you are a <i>new</i> customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we sent this notice. When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p> <p>However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.</p>
Questions?	Email us at PrivacyQueries@Blackstone.com or go to www.blackstone.com/privacy .
Mail-in Form	
	<p>Mark any/all you want to limit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do not share information about my creditworthiness with your affiliates for their everyday business purposes. ■ Do not allow your affiliates to use my personal information to market to me. <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City, State, _____</p> <p>Zip _____</p>
Mail to:	<p>Attention: Data Policy and Strategy Officer, Legal & Compliance The Blackstone Group 345 Park Avenue New York NY 10154</p>

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
What we do	
How does Blackstone protect my personal information?	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p>
How does Blackstone collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ open an account or give us your income information ■ provide employment information or give us your contact information ■ tell us about your investment or retirement portfolio <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>

Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness ■ affiliates from using your information to market to you ■ sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>
What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?	Your choices will apply to everyone on your account—unless you tell us otherwise.
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Our affiliates include companies with a Blackstone name, financial companies such as GSO Capital Partners LP, Strategic Partners Fund Solutions, and our affiliates listed in Appendix A to our Online Privacy Notice at www.blackstone.com/privacy.
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blackstone does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Our joint marketing partners include financial services companies.
Other Important Information	

APPENDIX D: PRIVACY POLICY FOR NON-U.S. INVESTORS

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

Investor Data Privacy Notice

1. Why are you seeing this notice?

- You may need to provide Personal Data to us as part of your investment into Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (the **Company**), a fund or other investment vehicle (as applicable, the **Fund**) managed or advised by investment advisers that are subsidiaries of The Blackstone Group Inc. or its affiliates (and, where applicable, the general partner of the relevant Fund) (collectively, **Blackstone**).
- We want you to understand how and why we use, store and otherwise process your Personal Data when you deal with us or our relevant affiliates (including under applicable data protection laws). If this notice (the **Data Privacy Notice**) has been made available to you, you may have certain rights with respect to your Personal Data under applicable data protection laws (including as described in this Data Privacy Notice).
- “**Personal Data**” has the meaning given to it under data protection laws that apply to our processing of your personal information, and includes any information that relates to, describes, identifies or can be used, directly or indirectly, to identify an individual (such as name, address, date of birth, personal identification numbers, sensitive personal information, and economic information).
- We ask that investors promptly provide the information contained in this Data Privacy Notice to any individuals whose Personal Data they provide to the Company, the Fund or its affiliates in connection with ‘know your client’/anti-money laundering requests or otherwise.

Please read the information below carefully. It explains how and why Personal Data is processed by us.

2. Who is providing this notice?

Blackstone is committed to protecting and respecting your privacy. Blackstone is a global financial services firm with offices, operations and entities globally, including as described at this link:

<https://www.blackstone.com/privacy#appendixA>.

- For transparency, the Blackstone entities on whose behalf this privacy statement is made are: (i) the Company; and (ii) where applicable, the Blackstone general partner and/or investment adviser of the relevant Company or Fund, in each case, with which you contract, transact or otherwise share Personal Data (together, the **Company Parties**).
- Where we use the terms “**we**”, “**us**” and “**our**” in this Data Privacy Notice, we are referring to the Company and the Company Parties.
- Please consult your subscription documents, private placement memorandum or other offering documentation provided to you by or on behalf of the Company Parties which will further specify the entities and contact details of the Company Parties relevant to our relationship with you.
- We welcome investors and their representatives to contact us if they have any queries with respect to the Company Parties (in particular, which Company Parties are relevant to their relationship with Blackstone). If you have any queries, our contact details are below.

When you provide us with your Personal Data, each Company Party that decides how and why Personal Data is processed acts as a “**data controller**”. In simple terms, this means that the Company Party makes certain decisions on how to use and protect your Personal Data—but only to the extent that we have informed you about the use or are otherwise permitted by law.

Where your Personal Data is processed by an entity controlled by, or under common control with, the Blackstone entity/ies managing a Fund for its own purposes, this entity will also be a data controller.

3. What Personal Data do we collect about you?

The types of Personal Data that we collect and share depends on the product or service you have with us and the nature of your investment.

The Personal Data collected about you will help us to provide you with a better service and facilitate our business relationship.

We may combine Personal Data that you provide to us with Personal Data that we collect from you, or about you from other sources, in some circumstances. This will include Personal Data collected in an online or offline context.

As a result of our relationship with you as an investor, in the past 12 months we may have collected Personal Data concerning you in the following categories:

- a) Identifiers (*e.g.*, real name, alias, postal address, email address, social security or driver's licence number, government ID, signature, telephone number, education, employment, employment history, financial information, including tax-related information/codes and bank account details, information used for monitoring and background checks to comply with laws and regulations, including 'know your client', anti-money laundering, and sanctions checks, online registration details, and other contact information);
- b) Sensitive/protected characteristic information (*e.g.*, age/date of birth, nationality, citizenship, country of residence, gender, and other information used to comply with laws and regulations);
- c) Commercial information (*e.g.*, assets, income, transaction and investment history, accounts at other institutions, financial positions/returns, information concerning source of funds and any applicable restrictions on your investment such as political exposure or sanctions);
- d) Internet or other network activity (*e.g.*, browsing or search history, information regarding interaction with an internet website, application, or advertisement, online identifiers such as cookies);
- e) Sensory and surveillance data (*e.g.*, recordings of telephone calls where permitted or required by law, video (surveillance) recordings, closed-circuit television (CCTV) images and recordings, and other records of your interactions with us or our service providers, including electronic communications);
- f) Professional or employment-related information (*e.g.*, current or past job history); and
- g) Inferences drawn from other personal information (*e.g.*, profiles reflecting preferences and trends, based on information such as assets, investment experience, risk tolerance, investment activity, and transaction history).

4. Where do we obtain your Personal Data?

We collect, and have collected, Personal Data about you from a number of sources, including from you directly:

<u>WHAT</u>	<u>HOW</u>
1 <i>Personal Data that you give us</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• from the forms and any associated documentation that you complete when subscribing for an investment, shares, interests, and/or opening an account with us. This can include information about your name, address, date of birth, passport details or other national identifier, driving licence, your national insurance or social security number and income, employment information and details about your investment or retirement portfolio(s), and financial-related data (such as returns and financial positions)• when you provide it to us in correspondence and conversations, including electronic communications such as email and telephone calls• when you make transactions with respect to the Company• when you interact with our online platforms and websites (such as bxaccess.com)• when you purchase securities from us and/or tell us where to send money• from cookies, web beacons, and similar interactions when you or your devices access our sites• when we need to identify you and/or complete necessary security checks, where you visit one of our buildings or attend meetings. This can include form of ID, and your image for CCTV purposes.
2 <i>Personal Data that we obtain from others</i>	<p>We obtain Personal Data from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• publicly available and accessible directories and sources• bankruptcy registers• tax authorities, including those that are based outside the territory in which you are located or domiciled, including the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Economic Area (EEA), if you are subject to tax in another jurisdiction• governmental and competent regulatory authorities to whom we have regulatory obligations• credit agencies• fraud prevention and detection agencies/organisations• transaction counterparties

5. Why do we process your Personal Data?

We may process or disclose your Personal Data for the following reasons:

<u>WHY</u>	<u>HOW</u>
1 <i>Contract</i>	<p>It is <u>necessary to perform our contract</u> with you to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• administer, manage and set up your investor account(s) to allow you to purchase your holding (of shares or interests) in our Company or Funds• meet the resulting contractual obligations we have to you• facilitate the continuation or termination of the contractual relationship between you and the Company• facilitate the transfer of funds, and administering and facilitating any other transaction, between you and the Company
2 <i>Compliance with law</i>	<p>It is <u>necessary for compliance with an applicable legal or regulatory obligation</u> to which we are subject, in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• undertake our client and investor due diligence, and on-boarding checks• carry out verification, ‘know your client’, terrorist financing, sanctions, and anti-money laundering checks• verify the identity and addresses of our investors (and, if applicable, their beneficial owners)• comply with requests from regulatory, governmental, tax and law enforcement authorities• carry out surveillance and investigations• carry out audit checks• maintain statutory registers• prevent and detect fraud• comply with sanctions requirements
3 <i>Legitimate interests</i>	<p>For our <u>legitimate interests</u> or those of a third party (such as a transaction counterparty or lender) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• manage and administer your holding in any Funds in which you are invested, and any related accounts on an ongoing basis• assess and process any applications or requests made by you• open, maintain or close accounts in connection with your investment in, or withdrawal from, the Company or Fund scheme• send updates, information and notices or otherwise correspond with you in connection with your investment in the Company or Fund scheme• address or investigate any complaints, claims, proceedings or disputes

WHY

HOW

- provide you with, and inform you about, our investment products and services
- monitor and improve our relationships with investors
- comply with applicable regulatory obligations, including anti-money laundering, sanctions and ‘know your client’ checks
- assist our transaction counterparties to comply with their regulatory and legal obligations (including anti-money laundering, ‘know your client’ and sanctions checks)
- manage our risk and operations
- comply with our accounting and tax reporting requirements
- comply with our audit requirements
- assist with internal compliance with our policies and processes
- ensure appropriate group management and governance
- keep our internal records
- prepare reports on incidents/accidents
- protect our business against fraud, breach of confidence, theft of proprietary materials, and other financial or business crimes (to the extent that this is not required of us by law)
- analyse and manage commercial risks
- seek professional advice, including legal advice
- enable any actual or proposed assignee or transferee, participant or sub-participant of the Company’s or a partnership’s or Fund vehicles’ rights or obligations to evaluate proposed transactions
- facilitate business asset transactions involving the Company, the Fund partnership or Fund-related vehicles
- monitor communications to/from us using our systems
- protect the security and integrity of our information technology systems
- protect the security and safety of our buildings and locations where we operate
- operate, run and schedule online meetings, webinars and conferences (for example, using Zoom and other online meeting platforms)
- manage our financing arrangements with our financiers and financing transaction counterparties, including payment providers, intermediaries, and correspondent/agent banks

We only rely on these interests where we have considered that, on balance, the legitimate interests are not overridden by your interests, fundamental rights or freedoms.

Monitoring as described at (3) above

We monitor communications where the law requires us to do so. We will also monitor where we are required to do so to comply with our regulatory rules and practices and, where we are permitted to do so, to protect our business and the security of our systems.

6. Who we share your Personal Data with

Your Personal Data will be shared with:

WHO

WHY

Company Associates

We share your Personal Data with our associates, related parties and members of our group. This is:

- to manage our relationship with you
- for the legitimate interests of a third party in carrying out anti-money laundering and compliance checks required of them under applicable laws and regulations
- for the purposes set out in this Data Privacy Notice
- delivering the services you require
- managing your investment
- supporting and administering investment-related activities
- complying with applicable investment, anti-money laundering and other laws and regulations
- to comply with applicable laws and regulations
- where required or requested by tax authorities in the territory in which you are located or domiciled (in particular, Cayman Island or UK/EEA tax authorities) who, in turn, may share your Personal Data with foreign tax authorities
- where required or requested by foreign tax authorities, including outside of the territory in which you are located or domiciled (including outside the Cayman Islands or UK/EEA)

Company Managers,

Depositories,

Administrators,

Custodians, Investment

Advisers

Tax Authorities

Service Providers

- delivering and facilitating the services needed to support our business relationship with you
- supporting and administering investment-related activities
- where disclosure to the service provider is considered necessary to support Blackstone with the purposes described in section 0 of this Data Privacy Notice

Financing Counterparties,

Lenders, Correspondent

and Agent Banks

- assisting these transaction counterparties with regulatory checks, such as ‘know your client’, and anti-money laundering procedures
- sourcing credit for Company or Fund-related entities in the course of our transactions and fund life cycles

Our Lawyers, Auditors and

other Professional Advisers

- providing you with investment-related services
- to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements

In exceptional circumstances, we will share your Personal Data with:

- competent regulatory, prosecuting and other governmental agencies or litigation counterparties, in any country or territory; and
- other organisations and agencies—where we are required to do so by law.

For California residents, in the preceding 12 months, we may have disclosed Personal Data listed in any of the categories in section 0 above for a business purpose (in particular, as described in this section).

We have not sold Personal Data in the 12 months preceding the date of this Data Privacy Notice.

7. Do you have to provide us with this Personal Data?

Where we collect Personal Data from you, we will indicate if:

- provision of the Personal Data is necessary for our compliance with a legal obligation; or
- it is purely voluntary and there are no implications for you if you do not wish to provide us with it.

Unless otherwise indicated, you should assume that we require the Personal Data for business and/or compliance purposes.

Some of the Personal Data that we request is necessary for us to perform our contract with you and if you do not wish to provide us with this Personal Data, it will affect our ability to provide our services to you and manage your investment.

8. Sending your Personal Data internationally

We will transfer your Personal Data between different countries to our affiliates and group members, members of the Company's management or the Fund's partnership, transaction counterparties, and third party service providers. These countries may not have similarly strict data protection and privacy laws, and will include those countries in which our affiliates and service providers operate (and may include, for example, transfers from the UK/EEA, Cayman Islands, Australia, Hong Kong, Japan or Singapore to a jurisdiction outside of such territory).

Where we transfer Personal Data to other members of our group, our service providers or another third party recipient from one country to another, we will ensure that our arrangements with them are governed by data transfer agreements or appropriate safeguards, designed to ensure that your Personal Data is protected as required under applicable data protection law (including, where appropriate, under an agreement on terms approved for this purpose by the European Commission or by obtaining your consent).

Please contact us if you would like to know more about these agreements or receive a copy of them. Please see below for our contact details.

9. Consent—and your right to withdraw it

Except as may otherwise be required by local law, we do not generally rely on obtaining your consent to process your Personal Data. In particular, we do not generally rely on obtaining your consent where our processing of your personal data is subject only to the data protection laws of the UK/EEA (in these circumstances we will usually rely on another legal basis more appropriate in the circumstances, including those set out in section 5 above). If we do rely on consent for processing of your Personal Data, you have the right to withdraw this consent at any time. Please contact us or send us an email at PrivacyQueries@Blackstone.com at any time if you wish to do so.

Where required by applicable law, we will obtain your consent for the processing of your Personal Data for direct marketing purposes. If you do receive direct marketing communications from us (for example, by post, email, fax or telephone), you may opt-out by clicking the link in the relevant communication, completing the forms provided to you (where relevant), or by contacting us (see paragraph 0 below).

10. Retention and deletion of your Personal Data

We keep your Personal Data for as long as it is required by us for our legitimate business purposes, to perform our contractual obligations or, where longer, such longer period as is required or permitted by law or regulatory obligations which apply to us. We will generally:

- retain Personal Data about you throughout the life cycle of any investment you are involved in; and
- retain some Personal Data after your relationship with us ends.

As a general principle, we do not retain your Personal Data for longer than we need it.

We will usually delete your Personal Data (at the latest) after you cease to be an investor in any fund and there is no longer any legal/regulatory requirement, or business purpose, for retaining your Personal Data.

11. Your rights

You may, subject to certain limitations, have data protection rights depending on the data protection laws that apply to our processing of your Personal Data, including the right to:

- access your Personal Data, and some related information, including the purpose for processing the Personal Data, the categories of recipients of that Personal Data to the extent that it has been transferred internationally, and, where the Personal Data has not been collected directly from you, the source (the **category information**)
- restrict the use of your Personal Data in certain circumstances
- have incomplete or inaccurate Personal Data corrected
- ask us to stop processing your Personal Data
- require us to delete your Personal Data in some limited circumstances

You also have the right in some circumstances to request us to “port” your Personal Data in a portable, re-usable format to other organisations (where this is possible).

California residents may also request certain information about our disclosure of Personal Data during the prior year, including category information (as defined above).

We review and verify requests to protect your Personal Data, and will action data protection requests fairly and in accordance with applicable data protection laws and principles.

If you wish to exercise any of these rights, please contact us (details below).

12. Concerns or queries

We take your concerns very seriously. We encourage you to bring it to our attention if you have any concerns about our processing of your Personal Data. This Data Privacy Notice was drafted with simplicity and clarity in mind. We are, of course, happy to provide any further information or explanation needed. Our contact details are below.

Please also contact us via any of the below contact methods if you have a disability and require an alternative format of this Data Privacy Notice.

If you want to make a complaint, you can also contact the body regulating data protection in your country, where you live or work, or the location where the data protection issue arose. In particular:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Supervisory Authority</u>
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	Cayman Islands Ombudsman (available at: https://ombudsman.ky)
<i>European Union</i>	A list of the EU data protection authorities and contact details is available by clicking this link: http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/item-detail.cfm?item_id=612080
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Information Commissioner’s Office (available at: https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/)

13. Contact us

Please contact us if you have any questions about this Data Privacy Notice or the Personal Data we hold about you.

Contact us by **email** or access our web form by emailing PrivacyQueries@Blackstone.com.

Contact us in **writing** using this address:

<i>Address</i>	<u>For EU/UK related queries:</u> 40 Berkeley Square, London, W1J 5AL, United Kingdom <u>All other queries:</u>
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A list of country-specific addresses and contacts for locations where we operate is available at <https://www.blackstone.com/privacy#appendixA>.

14. Changes to this Data Privacy Notice

We keep this Data Privacy Notice under regular review. Please check regularly for any updates at our investor portal (www.bxaccess.com).

This Data Privacy Notice was last updated in July 2020.



Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.

Maximum Offering of \$24,000,000,000

Common Stock

Prospectus

February 12, 2021

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to make any representations other than those contained in the prospectus and supplemental literature authorized by Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. and referred to in this prospectus, and, if given or made, such information and representations must not be relied upon. This prospectus is not an offer to sell nor is it seeking an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of these securities. You should not assume that the delivery of this prospectus or that any sale made pursuant to this prospectus implies that the information contained in this prospectus will remain fully accurate and correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this prospectus.
