



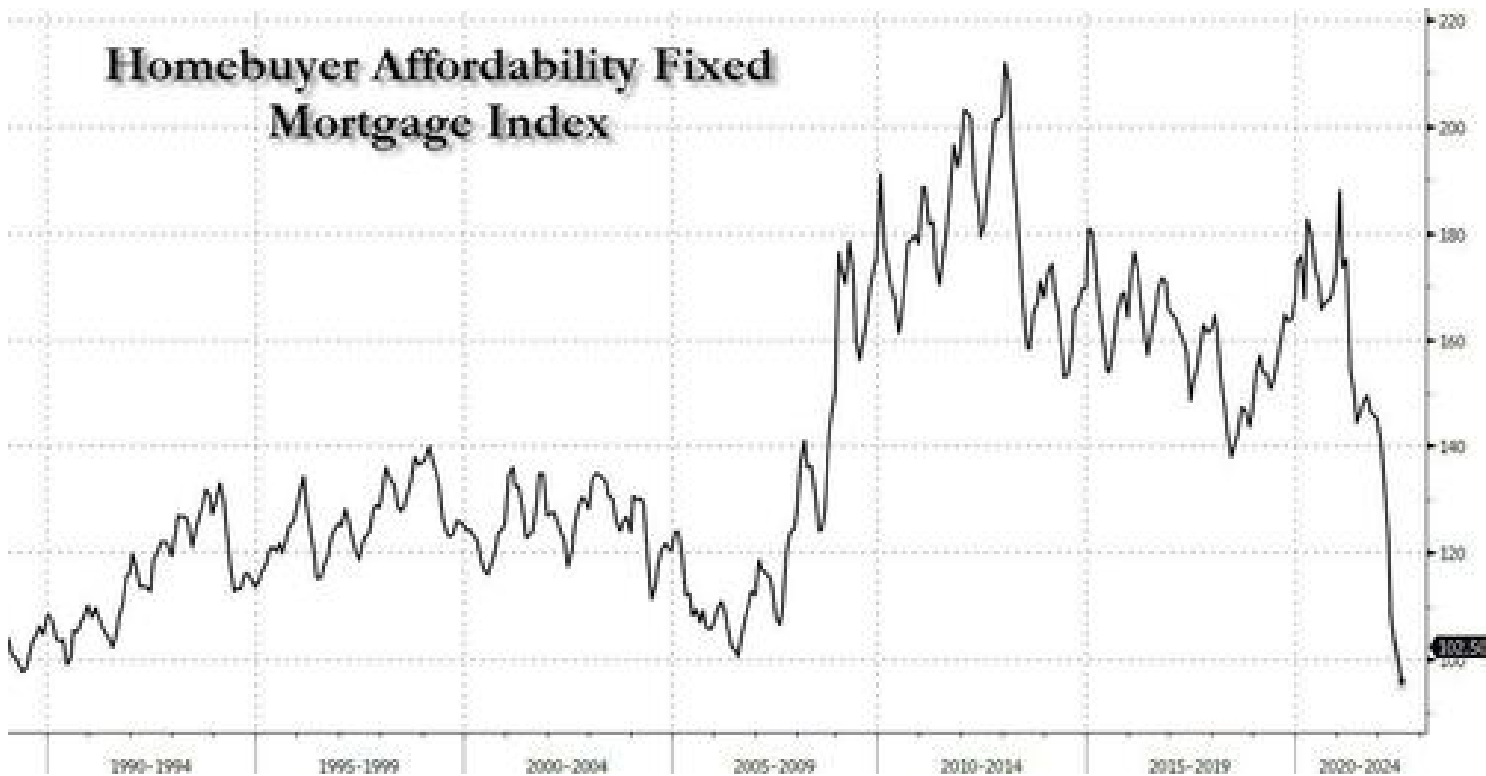
Blackstone Amasses \$50 Billion To Buy Homes During Coming Housing Crash

Description

USA: [Blackstone](#) already owns almost \$300 billion in real estate and will pour in another \$50 billion during the next real estate crash, turning swaths of neighborhoods into giant rental communities. Expect rental prices to soar as wealth is drained from the middle class. The goal of Technocracy is to place all physical assets into the hands of a few super-elitists, creating a neo-feudalist world. ? TN Editor

The past two months have seen a barrage of negative news coverage focusing on the US housing market...

... which is predictable: after all, with mortgage rates soaring at the fastest pace on record to decade highs, and sending US housing affordability to the lowest in history...



... only a handful of the “1%” can afford the American Dream.

Alas, it also means that just like in 2007, a housing crash is now just a matter of time.

That much is known. What is also known, is that once housing craters, the largest US residential and commercial landlord – private equity giant Blackstone – is about to get even bigger. That’s when it will deploy some (or all) of the **record \$50 billion in dry powder** it has raised to prepare for just the coming housing crash.

According to the [WSJ](#), Blackstone is in the final stages of raising a new real-estate fund that would set a **record as the biggest vehicle of its kind**, defying market volatility and a crowded landscape for fundraising.

The private-equity giant said in a regulatory filing Wednesday it has closed on commitments totaling \$24.1 billion for Blackstone Real Estate Partners X, the latest iteration of its main real-estate fund.

According to the WSJ, Blackstone is committing about \$300 million of its own capital and has allocated an additional \$5.9 billion to investors, **which will bring the fund to \$30.3 billion when it is finalized**. The firm raised the fund, **expected to be the largest traditional private-equity vehicle in history, in just three months**. It was also Blackstone that set the prior record, with the \$26 billion buyout fund it raised in 2019. The new real-estate fund will be 50% larger than its predecessor, a \$20.5 billion pool raised in 2019.

Together with funds dedicated to real estate in Asia and Europe, Blackstone will have a war chest of more than \$50 billion to do so-called opportunistic investments, which tend to be higher-risk deals with the potential for higher returns.

That, according to the WSJ, “could allow the firm to take advantage of a downturn in the public markets.” Translation: at a time when Americans are liquidating their housing *en masse* to shore up liquidity when the bottom falls out from the economy, Blackstone will step in and buy all the distressed properties at pennies on the dollar, becoming an even bigger presence in US, and global, real estate.

Not surprisingly, many of Blackstone’s best-performing deals—like its 2014 purchase of the Cosmopolitan casino and hotel in Las Vegas and its 2016 deal for life-sciences buildings owner BioMed Realty Trust —were struck during periods of market turmoil.

It won’t be just Blackstone that goes bottom fishing in a few months: a slew of private-equity funds are in the market this year, with many trying to raise huge sums even after stocks fell and deal-making dried up. **The surge in requests for new cash has overwhelmed investment teams at institutions such as pension funds and endowments and has meant many have delayed making commitments to all but the top managers.**

The size of Blackstone’s new fund and the speed at which it was able to raise the money demonstrate that institutional investors are still eager to participate in vehicles being offered by established managers with good records. And while the ranks of \$20 billion-plus buyout funds have been growing, there are still relatively few real-estate megafunds comparable with Blackstone’s.

As the WSJ adds, just like the firm as a whole, **Blackstone’s \$298 billion real-estate business has embraced a thematic investment strategy with the goal of targeting areas of the economy where growth is outpacing inflation.** That has led it to focus on four key areas: *warehouses used for e-commerce; life-sciences office buildings; rental housing; and hospitality tied to travel and leisure.* It has also excelled in all four areas, long ago becoming the largest US residential landlord much to the chagrin of tens of millions of Americans who dutifully pay Steve Schwarzman for the privilege of having a roof over their head.

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