

INTRODUCTION

- [1] This decision determines four applications filed with the Residential Tenancy Office (the “Rental Office”) under the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”).
- [2] The Landlord seeks 5.3% rent increases for the Units, which is an additional 3.0% above the 2025 annual allowable guideline of 2.3%.

DISPOSITION

- [3] I find that the evidence supports 5.3% rent increase for the Units.

BACKGROUND

- [4] The Units are located in a four-unit building (the “Residential Property”) that the Landlord owns.
- [5] On May 28, 2025, the Landlord filed four *Form 9 Landlord Applications to Request Additional Rent Increase* (the “Applications”) with the Rental Office. The Applications and four *Form 8 Notices of Annual Allowable Rent Increase* were previously served to the Tenant on May 28, 2025.
- [6] The Applications request additional rent increases as follows:

Unit	Current Rent	Proposed Rent
9A	\$1,213.38	\$1,277.69
9B	\$1,180.03	\$1,242.57
9C	\$1,202.68	\$1,266.42
9D	\$1,248.47	\$1,314.64

- [7] On July 31, 2025, the Rental Office sent the parties notice of a teleconference hearing scheduled for September 9, 2025.
- [8] On August 18, 2025, the Landlord provided the Rental Office with a *Form 10 Landlord Statement of Income and Expenses* (the “Statement”).
- [9] On August 21, 2025, the Rental Office emailed the parties a 53-page PDF evidence package.
- [10] On September 9, 2025, the Landlord’s representative (the “Representative”) participated in a teleconference hearing. The Representative stated that he received a copy of the evidence package and that all submitted evidence was included.
- [11] The Tenants did not participate in the teleconference hearing.

ISSUE

- A. Does the evidence support 5.3% rent increases for the Units?

ANALYSIS**Additional Rent Increase – Factors to Consider**

[12] In order to determine the Applications, I must consider the following factors in subsection 50(3) of the Act, which are as follows:

1. The rent history for the affected Units in the three years preceding the date of the Applications;
2. A change in operating expenses and capital expenditures in the three years preceding the date of the Applications that the Director considers relevant and reasonable;
3. The expectation of the Landlord to have a reasonable return on their capital investment; and;
4. The expectation of the Tenants that rent increases will remain within the annual guideline.

[13] Subsection 50(4) of the Act provides that I have the discretion to consider any other relevant factor and any factor prescribed in the *Residential Tenancy Regulations* (the “Regulations”). The Regulations state that the purchase of the Residential Property should not require an increase in rent within the first year in order to achieve a reasonable return on the landlord’s capital investment. This factor is not relevant because the Landlord has owned the Residential Property since 2013.

Clause 50(3)(a) – rent history for the affected rental units

[14] Clause 50(3)(a) requires that I consider the rent history for the affected Units in the three years preceding the date of the Applications.

[15] The Landlord was permitted to increase each Unit’s rent by 6.0% on October 1, 2024, in accordance with a previous Rental Office Order.

[16] I find that this factor alone weighs against the Landlord’s request for the proposed increases.

Clause 50(3)(b) – change in operating expenses and capital expenditures

[17] Clause 50(3)(b) requires that I consider a change in operating expenses and capital expenditures in the three years preceding the date of the Applications that I consider to be relevant and reasonable.

[18] The Landlord provided the operating expenses for the past three years in the Statement. Some of the Landlord’s expenses have increased each year, such as interest payments on the mortgage, electricity, insurance, property taxes, and capital expenditures. Some of the Landlord’s expenses increased in 2023/2024, but decreased in 2024/2025, such as water/sewer, and other expenses (bank charges, waste watch, and bookkeeping). Some of the Landlord’s expenses have stayed the same, such as management fees, or decreased, such as maintenance, over the past three years.

[19] The Representative stated that there is still an outstanding mortgage from the purchase of the Residential Property.

[20] The Landlord claimed \$51,379.00 in capital expenditures on the Statement. This expense remained constant from 2022 to 2024 but increased in 2024/2025. The capital expenditures included a roof repair, paving, and heat pump repairs, which were completed between 2022 and 2025. The Landlord submitted documentary evidence establishing the cost of each capital expenditure and the life expectancy of each expense.

- [21] Each of the claimed expenses and capital expenditures was supported by testimony and documentary evidence, such as statements, invoices, and spreadsheets, to corroborate the claimed amounts.
- [22] I accept the evidence submitted by the Landlord in respect to the Statement, and there are no adjustments to the Statement. The Statement is detailed in Appendix “A” of this decision.
- [23] I find that this factor alone weighs in favour of the Landlord’s request for the proposed increases.

Clause 50(3)(c) – reasonable return on the landlord’s capital investment

- [24] Clause 50(3)(c) requires that I consider the Landlord’s expectation to have a reasonable return on the Landlord’s capital investment.
- [25] To determine the Landlord’s return on investment (“ROI”), I must first determine the value of the Landlord’s capital investment.

Value of Capital Investment

- [26] In Order LR25-31, the Island Regulatory and Appeals Commission (the “Commission”) commented on the method and evidence required to determine the value of a landlord’s capital investment as follows:

[37] In our opinion, the goal when determining the value of the landlord’s investment is to arrive at a valuation that is both accurate and reasonable in the circumstances. A key factor in that determination is for the Commission to interpret what is meant by the term “capital investment”, as used in clause 50(3)(c). In our opinion, a capital investment is just that – the landlord’s investment in capital, which includes both the land and building (i.e. real property).

[38] ... valuing a landlord’s capital investment will be on a case by case basis, with the goal being to ascertain the actual fair market value of the capital asset as accurately as reasonably possible based upon the evidence brought forward to the hearing officer or panel.

[50] In summary, the Commission finds that the value of capital investment used to calculate a landlord’s return on investment should be the full value of the landlord’s capital investment (being the real property) and should not be subject to a deduction of the outstanding mortgage principal.

- [27] In 2013, the Landlord purchased the Residential Property for \$507,500.00. The documentary evidence establishes that \$51,379.00 in capital expenditures were added to the Residential Property. Therefore, the purchase price plus capital expenditures equals \$558,879.00.
- [28] In June 2021, the Residential Property was appraised at \$910,000.00, based on the estimated market value of the Residential Property. The Appraisal was submitted as evidence.
- [29] The Representative stated that two similar units in the same neighbourhood owned by the Landlord had recently sold for \$275,000.00 and \$277,000.00. Based on these sales, the Representative stated that the Residential Property should be valued at \$1,100,000.00. Documentation establishing the description of the units and the sales was submitted as evidence.
- [30] As stated in Order LR25-31, valuing a landlord’s capital investment will be done on a case-by-case basis. In this case, I find that the evidence supports that the value of the Residential Property should be based on the average of the sale prices of the two units that the Landlord recently sold.

- [31] Therefore, I find that the best evidence indicates that the value of each Unit is \$276,000.00 $(\$275,000.00 + \$277,000.00) / 2$, and the value of the Residential Property is \$1,104,000.00 $(\$276,000.00 \times 4)$, for the purpose of determining the Landlord's value of their capital investment.

Reasonable Return on Investment

- [32] In Order LR25-31, the Commission commented regarding a landlord's ROI:

[53] ... Where we have accepted that mortgage principal should not be deducted from the value of the landlord's investment, we recognize that there should be some kind of "normalizing" in respect of how landlords choose to fund their investments. Therefore, we find that when calculating a landlord's ROI, the financing costs of interest on mortgages registered against the property should not be included in the "annual operating expenses".

[60] ... based on previous Commission Orders, landlords are entitled to a ROI of at least 4% and, on a case by case basis, landlords may justify that a ROI of up to 7% is reasonable, based on the specific circumstances.

- [33] Based upon a value of \$1,104,000.00 for the Residential Property, and excluding mortgage interest, the Landlord's ROI is currently 2.9%.
- [34] After including the proposed additional rent increases and the 2025 annual allowable guideline, the Landlord's ROI would increase to 3.3%. This is lower than the 4.0% to 7.0% range for a reasonable ROI.
- [35] I find that this factor alone weighs in favour of the Landlord's request for the proposed increases.

Clause 50(3)(d) – expectation of tenants regarding the annual guideline

- [36] Clause 50(3)(d) requires that I consider the Tenants' expectation that rent increases will remain within the annual guideline. In 2025, the annual guideline increase is 2.3%.
- [37] No Tenants of the Units participated in the teleconference hearing. No specific information has been presented regarding these Tenants' expectations. A Tenant in one Unit submitted that they were not disputing the rent increase.
- [38] I find that this factor alone weighs in favour of the Landlord's request for the proposed increases.

CONCLUSION

- [39] Although the Residential Property experienced a 6.0% above-allowable increase in 2024, the Landlord has incurred several increases in key operating expenses in the past three years. The Landlord also has an outstanding mortgage from the purchase of the Residential Property.
- [40] Furthermore, from 2022 to 2025, the Landlord completed \$51,379.00 in capital expenditures for the Residential Property.
- [41] The Landlord is currently operating below the 4.0% to 7.0% range for a reasonable ROI. Even with the current requested increase, the Landlord will still be operating below a reasonable ROI.
- [42] Additionally, none of the Tenants stated that they were disputing the proposed rent increases.
- [43] After considering and weighing all the factors and evidence, I find that the evidence supports a 5.3% rent increase for the Residential Property and the Applications are allowed.
- [44] I note that, under the Act, landlords can seek rent increases phased in over multiple years.

- [45] Following this process can help landlords and tenants reduce the number of times that they are required to file applications, submit documentary evidence, and participate in Rental Office hearings.
- [46] **This decision contains sensitive information, and the parties are required to preserve its confidentiality under subsection 75(3) of the Act.**

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT

1. Effective November 1, 2025, the maximum allowable rents for the Units are:

Unit	Rent
9A	\$1,278.00
9B	\$1,243.00
9C	\$1,266.00
9D	\$1,315.00

DATED at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, this 8th day of October, 2025.

(sgd.) Mitch King

Mitch King
Residential Tenancy Officer

APPENDIX "A"
Revised Statement of Income & Expenses (Form 10)

	Current ROI	Proposed ROI	Current Expenses
Income			
Rental Income at 100% (Line 1)	\$57,312.00	\$61,215.84	
Vacancy Arrears/Losses (Line 2)	(\$1,213.00)	\$0.00	
Net Income before expenses (Line 3)	\$56,099.00	\$61,215.84	
Expenses			
1st Mortgage Interest (Line 4)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,456.00
2nd Mortgage Interest (Line 5)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Fuel (Line 6)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Water & Sewer (Line 7)	\$2,430.00	\$2,430.00	\$2,430.00
Electricity (Line 8)	\$99.00	\$99.00	\$99.00
Insurance (Line 9)	\$3,542.00	\$3,542.00	\$3,542.00
Property Tax (Provincial) (Line 10)	\$4,719.00	\$4,719.00	\$4,719.00
Property Tax (Municipal) (Line 11)	\$2,829.00	\$2,829.00	\$2,829.00
Management Fee (Line 12)	\$2,742.00	\$2,742.00	\$2,742.00
Maintenance Fee (Line 13)	\$3,544.00	\$3,544.00	\$3,544.00
Capital Expenditures (Line 14)	\$2,904.00	\$2,904.00	\$2,904.00
Other (Line 15)	\$1,441.00	\$1,441.00	\$1,441.00
Total Operating Expenses (Line 16)	\$24,250.00	\$24,250.00	\$47,706.00
Net Profit or (Loss) (Line 17)	\$31,849.00	\$36,965.84	
Value of Investment in Property	\$1,104,000.00	\$1,104,000.00	
Operating Income (Line 17)	\$31,849.00	\$36,965.84	
Return on Investment (ROI)	2.9%	3.3%	

NOTICE

Right to Appeal

This Order can be appealed to the Island Regulatory and Appeals Commission (the "Commission") by serving a Notice of Appeal with the Commission and every party to this Order within **20 days of this Order**. If a document is sent electronically after 5:00 p.m., it is considered received the next day that is not a holiday. If a document is sent by mail, it is considered served on the third day after mailing.