

3. Glossary

This glossary provides explanations for common terms relevant to provincial immigration programs.

The [IRCC Glossary](#) contains additional terms.

Accompanying family members	A spouse, common-law partner, dependent child or dependent child of a dependent child (grandchild), who plans to immigrate to Canada with the principal applicant. Accompanying family members are included on the application.
Application/ Processing Queue	An application is submitted for review and pending decision.
Cancelled	A provincial certificate for nomination under the Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Nominee Program (NLPNP) has been issued but cancelled due to a change in circumstances.
Close Relative	Close relatives are considered to be those related to the applicant (or the applicant's spouse) in one of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sister or brother,• Niece or nephew,• Aunt or uncle,• First cousin,• Mother or father,• Grandmother or grandfather.
Common-law Partnership	In the immigration context, a common-law partnership means that a couple have lived together for at least one year in a conjugal relationship. A common-law relationship exists from the day on which two individuals can provide evidence to support their cohabitation in a conjugal relationship.
Dependent	A spouse, common-law partner or dependent child.
Economic Class of Immigration	A category of immigrants selected for their skills and ability to contribute to Canada's economy.
Educational Credential Assessment (ECA)	An assessment of an individual's education that was completed outside Canada to determine the Canadian equivalency. ECAs are completed by authorized third-party organizations.
Employer-specific work permit	A type of work permit that indicates the name of the employer that a person can work for, how long a person can work, and the location where a person can work. A person who holds this type of work permit can only work for the employer for the length of time specified and the location shown on the permit.

Expired	When an application to the NLPNP is not completed within ninety (90) days of the date that the application is initiated.
Expression of Interest	Submission of initial information to the Office of Immigration and Multiculturalism to convey the applicant's interest in and suitability for a specific provincial immigration program.
Foreign Credential Recognition (FCR)	Foreign credential recognition is the process of verifying that the education and job experience obtained in another country are equal to the standards established for Canadian professionals. Credential recognition for regulated occupations is mainly a provincial responsibility that has been delegated in legislation to regulatory bodies.
Foreign National	A person who is not a Canadian Citizen or a permanent resident.
Foreign Worker	A temporary resident who is legally allowed to work in Canada on a temporary basis, as authorized by the Government of Canada.
Full-time work	At least thirty (30) hours of work per week for which wages are paid.
Indeterminate job offer	A permanent, full-time offer of employment.
Ineligible	When an applicant does not meet one (1) or more eligibility requirements during the screening of their application for nomination.
International Graduate	International students who have graduated from a Canadian, publicly funded, post-secondary educational institution. International Graduates may qualify for a post-graduation work permit, which allows them to work in Canada for up to three (3) years.
International Student	A temporary resident who is legally authorized to study in Canada by the Government of Canada on a temporary basis.
Invitation to Apply	When a candidate's Expression of Interest to a specific provincial immigration stream is selected. Following receipt of an Invitation to Apply, the candidate is granted a specific period of time to fill out and submit an application.
Job Vacancy Assessment (JVA)	A provincial labour market test completed by the Department of Immigration, Population Growth & Skills (IPGS). The JVA is designed to support Newfoundland and Labrador employers in identifying their labour force challenges and evaluate the need to recruit workers to fill permanent, full-time positions in their organizations.

Landing	<p>The final interview with a federal immigration officer at either a port of entry or a local IRCC office within Canada. During this final interview, an applicant becomes a permanent resident, which occurs when the person signs the Confirmation of Permanent Residence (COPR). This is a process managed by the Government of Canada.</p> <p>If an individual is already in Canada, in most cases, permanent residence status can be confirmed virtually.</p>
Maintained Status	<p>A legal extension of status that allows temporary residents to stay in Canada while IRCC processes their application. To be eligible, the temporary resident must apply to extend their status before it expires.</p>
Misrepresentation	<p>When a person makes false statements, submits false information, submits false or altered documents, or withholds information relevant to their application. Documents may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passports and travel documents; • Visas; • Diplomas, degrees, and apprenticeship or trade papers; • Birth, marriage, final divorce, annulment, separation or death certificates; • Police certificates.
National Occupational Classification (NOC)	<p>The National Occupation Classification (NOC) is a list of all the occupations in the Canadian labour market. The NOC describes each job according to skill type and training, education, experience and responsibilities (TEER) category. The NOC is used to collect and organize job statistics and to provide labour market information, and is the basis for certain immigration requirements.</p>
Non-accompanying family members	<p>Family members who are dependent on the principal applicant, but who are not immigrating to Canada. They may include a spouse or common-law partner, dependent children, and the children of a dependent child.</p> <p>These family members must continue to be declared on applications.</p>
Permanent Resident (PR)	<p>A person who has legally immigrated to Canada, but is not a Canadian citizen.</p>
Principal Applicant	<p>The main applicant on an immigration application.</p>
Provincial Nominee Program	<p>A program that allows provinces and territories to nominate candidates for immigration to Canada. Nominees have the skills, education and work experience needed to make an immediate economic contribution to the province or territory that</p>

	nominates them.
Refusal	After review of an application, when the applicant does not meet eligibility requirements, and/or has not complied with requests from IPGS.
Regulated Occupation	A profession that sets its own standards of practice. If you want to work in a regulated occupation and use a regulated title, you must have a licence or a certificate, or be registered with the regulatory body for your occupation. Sometimes an occupation is regulated in some provinces or territories but not in others. Twenty per cent of jobs in Canada are regulated.
Screening	Each application submitted to the Office of Immigration and Multiculturalism undergoes a screening stage to ensure the required documents are included in the application and the initial eligibility requirements are met.
Spouse	A legal marriage partner. This term includes both opposite- and same-sex relationships, but does not include common-law partnerships.
Visa	An official counterfoil document issued by a visa office abroad that is placed in a person's passport to show that they have met the requirements for admission to Canada as a temporary resident (a visitor, student or worker). A counterfoil is a specially designed sticker on which missions abroad print visa information.
Withdrawn	When an applicant withdraws an application before nomination.