

recalling / presenting

ASYLUM-SEEKER

For example:

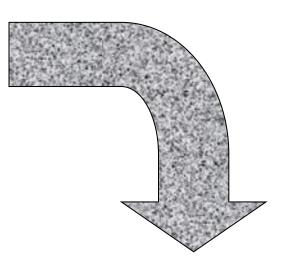
- General limits of human memory (e.g. memory is strongly selective, its content continuously changes and is naturally distorted by several factors)
- Effects of trauma (e.g. torture survivors cannot give a coherent account about traumatic experiences)
- Shame, stigma and denial (e.g. gay or lesbian asylum-seekers may not be ready to promptly reveal their sexual orientation)

transmitting

For example:

- Language barriers
 (e.g. communication through interpretation involves inherent distortions)
- Intercultural barriers

 (e.g. non-verbal sign
 have different meanings
 in different cultural
 contexts)



receiving / understanding

DECISION-MAKER

For example:

- Circumstantial factors (e.g. emotions and mood in a given moment influences decision-making and attitude)
- Professional experience and environment (e.g. burn-out, compassionate or professional fatigue can lead to mistrust)
- Personal background (e.g. some people are more sympathetic or more naive than others)

THE ASYLUM-SEEKER'S INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL CIRCUMSTANCES...