

The Rights of Offenders	The Rights of Victims	What the Jury doesn't hear
Warning about how anything they say can be used as evidence against them.	No warning about how what they say can and will be used against them.	How limited role of the prosecutor is, the way it all works, the rules, the games.
The right to silence, and a solicitor and or barrister. New change- will have to disclose defence (2013)	No right to silence, no solicitor, no choice, no rights.	The prosecutor is not on the victim's side, nor against the accused.
Legal counsel - full and detailed preparation about everything - what to wear, what to say, what not to say etc.	No counsel – no one prepares them or instructs them about court, how to answer questions, procedures etc.	Searching for the truth is unimportant and financial & time restrictions apply to investigations and prosecutions.
To be included and informed in all actions.	A victim is just a witness who only gives evidence 'if required'. No right to know anything detrimental in the brief	Witnesses who wouldn't or couldn't give evidence, witnesses who have died, or evidence destroyed.
A presumption for bail – based on whether the accused will appear if released.	No protection if bail granted, and often no support to get a protection order.	The victim doesn't know the prosecutor is not on their side, or has a limited role.
The right to a fair trial.	The right to ask questions; if they know the right questions. No victims advocate.	The victim is not consulted about who and what evidence will appear in court.
To know all evidence and what witnesses have stated, before court, and hear all Crown evidence before defence begins.	No right to know about evidence or witnesses. Give evidence with no right of reply to correct defence allegations after defence begins. Told to answer 'Yes' or 'No' – truth & memory are manipulated.	The witness can't sit in court until after they've given evidence, but the accused hears it all. The jury are sent out during legal argument and don't know the defence's case, the hidden evidence.
Innocent until proven guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt" in a court of law - no matter who saw them do it.	To be excluded from most actions, investigations and advice. The focus is on the rights of the accused.	The witness can't speak with other witnesses but the accused can speak to his witnesses during the trial.
To have Character evidence and evidence that is 'too prejudicial' or 'wrongly' obtained excluded.	Character is entirely open to attack by the defence, often viciously without need for proof. In sexual assault, women and children are 'guilty' until proved innocent.	Lots of evidence is 'too prejudicial' (unfair to the accused) for the jury to see.
Previous criminal history is excluded.	Previous life is exposed by allegations with no chance to call witnesses to invalidate.	The investigation was out of the victim's control.
Only offender actions directly related to the 'charges' and not 'the crime' are admitted into evidence.	Any previous alleged action of the victim may be admitted into evidence with no warning – truth is manipulated to damage victim's credibility.	Victim is just a witness - not a party to the proceedings – with no power and unsupported by a legal practitioner or advocate.
Prosecution case goes first. The prosecutor cannot be 'too vigorous' in cross-examination of defence witnesses. Witnesses can lie, with perjury charges rare.	Defence can be very vigorous even abusive, and goes last. No matter what, the Crown cannot introduce new testimony. Fear of perjury or making a mistake.	Victim answers questions but not given opportunity to tell the whole truth. Despite 'the Oath' perjury charges are extremely rare.
Rights of appeal about verdict if found guilty, about sentence, or if evidence suggests jury did something unacceptable.	Judges can be abusive to victims. No right of appeal. No point complaining to government; 'Can't interfere in courts!' DPP and judges are independent.	Victims Impact Statements only apply after a 'guilty' finding, and judges often object to them. Charges may not reflect "the crime", but jury are unaware of the full story.
Litigation if wrongly convicted. Barristers lie – 'just carrying out client instructions' – and can use any legal means to achieve an acquittal.	No right of litigation if wronged, silenced, or if acquittal occurs – fear of defamation. Victim regarded as a liar.	Victims have no chance to dispute or give proof over anything the defence says.
Rehabilitation and retraining. Accused never has to face the consequences to the victim; remorse is often not to the victim, but for getting caught.	No rehabilitation, restoration, or retraining. Often has to fight for compensation. Victim's perception of safety and justice is forever altered. Impact on society.	The full impact of the crime on the victim's life is not an issue for the legal system.