

Understanding Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Comparison of Legislation and Support in Malaysia and the UK

¹Redwan Yasin, ²Wan Amir Azlan Wan Haniff*, ³Hassan Basri Jahubar Sathik, ⁴Zulhazmi Yusoff
¹Fakulti Pengajian dan Pengurusan Pertahanan, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia
²Department of Law, Universiti Teknologi Mara Johor Branch, Segamat Campus, Malaysia
³Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia,
⁴Department of Law, Universiti Teknologi Mara Johor Branch, Segamat Campus, Malaysia
*wamirazlan@uitm.edu.my

Corresponding Author: Dr Wan Amir Azlan Wan Haniff

Abstract: Autism, encompassing conditions such as Asperger Syndrome, Childhood Disintegrative Disorder, and Pervasive Developmental Disorders, is marked by social communication deficits and repetitive behaviors. In Malaysia, the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008 provides general protections but lacks enforceable provisions, while the Employment Act 1955 does not address autism-specific workplace adjustments. Consequently, individuals with autism face high unemployment rates and financial hardships, with limited government support for specialized services or employer incentives. This paper explores the challenges faced by individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in Malaysia, comparing its legal and social frameworks to those in the United Kingdom. The following paper presents a qualitative study based on secondary data collected through scientific databases and library research that examines the legal protection systems for persons with autism in Malaysia and the United Kingdom. Through statutory interpretation and comparative analysis, key features of each jurisdiction point out remarkable similarities and differences in the responsibilities of the government in the discharge of rights and protection for persons with autism. It is recommended that Malaysia adopt a comprehensive autism strategy similar to the UK's, including mandatory autism assessments for individuals in the criminal justice system, as well as implementing clear employment protections for autistic individuals by amending the Employment Act 1955 and establishing a workplace adaptation funding scheme, inspired by the UK's Access to Work system.

Keywords: *Insurance, Budget, Disabilities, Financial, ASD, United Kingdom*

1. Introduction and Background

Autism, first introduced by Kanner in 1943, was used to describe a group of children with severe social and communication abnormalities, alongside narrow or restrictive interests (Vaxobov, 2022). Over time, the understanding of autism has evolved significantly, and today, the diagnosis encompasses a range of conditions under the umbrella term Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (Manolova & Achkova, 2014).

According to Sorenson (2022), and Barros & Soares, (2021), ASD is a neurodevelopmental problem characterized by a person's deficits in social communications, and restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities. Bhakare & Vinchurkar (2015) added that it is representative of a complex, multifactorial developmental disability that disrupts typical development during critical periods of infancy and toddlerhood, leading to atypical patterns of social interaction, language, and behavior (Tantucci & Wang, 2023). The autism spectrum encompasses Asperger Syndrome, Childhood Disintegrative Disorder, and Pervasive Developmental Disorders. Outlined below are detailed explanations of each item.

Asperger Syndrome

Asperger Syndrome, now included under the ASD umbrella, is characterized by difficulties in social interaction and communication, along with restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior or interests (Fombonne & Tidmarsh, 2003). However, Chiang et al, (2014) revealed that individuals with Asperger's typically have average to above-average intelligence and do not show significant delays in language development, which sets them apart from other forms of autism.

Childhood Disintegrative Disorder

Childhood Disintegrative Disorder (CDD) is a rare condition in which there is a significant loss of previously acquired skills (Ellis, Larsen, & Havighurst, 2022). A child with CDD will typically lose previously mastered language, social interactions, motor skills, and self-care tasks after at least two years of normal development.

Pervasive Developmental Disorders

Pervasive Developmental Disorders (PDDs) include a class of neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by delays and/or peculiarities in the development of social interaction, communication, and behavior (Coutelle, 2023). These may significantly interfere with functioning in major life activities (Carbone & Dell'Aquila, 2023).

In Malaysia, individuals with autism face discrimination and a lack of understanding due to societal stigma and limited public awareness (Low, et al, 2021). The researcher believes that many autistic people struggle to gain access to employment and healthcare as misconceptions prevail about their supposed capabilities. Employers may refuse to hire them, and adequate coverage often excludes autism-related therapies and treatments from their policies. This lack of financial support further limits their access to essential healthcare services, exacerbating the challenges they face in achieving a good quality of life.

In addition to that, beyond these systemic barriers, persons with autism may face setbacks at the level of the justice system (Roseliza, Kusrin & Yusuf, 2024). Charging autistic individuals has occurred in Malaysian courts; there arise questions as to how neurodiverse persons can be accommodated into the justice system-for example, court proceedings do not take into account the cognitive and communicative limitations that will lead to processes being conducted fairly and wrongful convictions. In essence, Yang (2022) portrays the dire need for reforms in specialized training for law enforcement and judicial officers, support measures with appropriate communication aids, and inclusion of mental health professionals to ensure a fair deal for autistic defendants.

While several kinds of literature relate to problems in autistic people, current policies related to these problems and awareness about them are still not noticeable in the studies. Furthermore, not much empirical data is available as to how attitudes in society impinge on daily life and life opportunities for individuals with autism in Malaysia. Indeed, more awareness campaigns, policy reforms, and inclusive education can create acceptance and equal opportunities in Malaysia for the autism community.

This paper presents a qualitative research study using secondary data retrieved from scientific databases and library searches on the protection afforded by Malaysian and United Kingdom legislation to persons with autism. Doctrinal legal research shall be applied herein in this study, analyzing legislation, policies, and academic literature in determining whether proper legal protection is accorded to persons with autism. Documents used in the research include statutory provisions and relevant policies that outline the rights and obligations of key stakeholders. The study examines key features of each jurisdiction through statutory interpretation and comparative analysis, highlighting similarities and differences in the legal responsibilities of stakeholders, including educators, healthcare providers, and government entities in ensuring the rights and protection of persons with autism.

2. Autism Statistics in Malaysia

Recent statistics from the Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development in Malaysia (2024) show a significant rise in the number of children diagnosed with autism. The number of children registered with the Department of Social Welfare (JKM) has increased by 663% from 6,991 in 2013 to 53,323 in 2023. This sharp rise highlights both an increase in awareness and a growing demand for specialized services for individuals with autism in the country.

Nevertheless, according to Chu, et al (2023), in Malaysia, the participants generally exhibited a moderate degree of both knowledge and attitude. This finding highlights the potential for further educational or awareness-raising efforts to enhance their knowledge and attitudes on the subject in question.

The Current Legal Landscape for Autism in Malaysia

Various laws in Malaysia cover individuals with autism, each designed to protect their interests. However, it should be realized that there are no specific laws dedicated to people with autism. In other words, like other forms of disabilities, individuals with autism are generally protected under broader disability-related legislation rather than laws tailored specifically to their needs. Among these laws are the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008, the Employment Act 1955 and National Autism Policies and Programs. Outlined below are comprehensive explanations for each item.

Persons with Disabilities Act 2008

In Malaysia, the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008, or PWD Act, is the main legislation protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, including persons with autism. Key provisions of the act include non-discrimination, access to education, and access to healthcare. However, the act does not carry any enforceable penalties for discrimination but instead relies on advocacy and policy implementation.

It is worth noting that, when it comes to access to healthcare, most insurance companies do not provide coverage for individuals with autism (Chu, et al, 2020). Bahry (2019) believed that this is because the majority of policies in Malaysia, including those addressing autism, exclude pre-existing conditions from their coverage. It is thus quite a task for a person suffering from autism to obtain health or life insurance that will address their needs. In addition, policies or riders specifically targeting healthcare, therapy, and support needs are generally scant in the Malaysian insurance market.

Thankfully, FWD SpecialMed 2 protects Persons with Disabilities, including those with autism. It is Malaysia's first online family takaful medical plan specially set up to provide persons with disabilities with affordable, accessible health insurance, with medical and financial protection to meet their needs.

When it comes to education, the Malaysian government, under the 2025 National Budget, has introduced several initiatives to support individuals with autism and their families. Eleven new PERMATA centers will be opened across the country to provide specialized care and education for families. Additionally, two new schools for children with autism will be established in Johor Bahru and Tuaran, Sabah, designed to offer special education tailored to the needs of these children. To assist families with additional expenses, over 110,000 special needs students, including children with autism, will receive a monthly allowance of RM150 each. A total of RM15 million will be allocated for the education of up to 30,000 children with autism, while RM10 million will be dedicated to supporting private schools that specialize in educating children with autism (Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia, 2024).

Criminal Justice System

In Malaysia, individuals with autism may not always receive the necessary accommodations in the criminal justice system. Clearly, in general, autism is not taken into consideration in the normal criminal trial process, and this seriously hinders proper understanding and non-application of proper consideration in cases dealing with autistic individuals.

One pressing concern is the vulnerability of autistic individuals to being coerced, manipulated, or unknowingly involved in criminal activities, including drug trafficking (Richman, Krause-Jensen & Rodogno, 2022). Due to difficulties in social communication, impaired executive functioning, and a tendency to take instructions literally, autistic individuals may not fully comprehend the legal implications of their actions (Gibbs & Pellicano, 2023). They may also struggle to navigate interactions with law enforcement officers, who might misinterpret their atypical behavior—such as avoiding eye contact, delayed responses, or heightened anxiety—as signs of guilt or deceit.

There have been cases globally and in Malaysia where autistic individuals were charged with drug-related offenses without due consideration of their cognitive and psychological conditions (Yang, 2022). Some may have been used as unwitting couriers, exploited by criminal syndicates that take advantage of their trusting nature and lack of awareness of illegal activities (Smith, 2024). Others may have had substances for personal therapeutic use yet were treated as traffickers due to the rigid application of drug laws.

The absence of clear legal provisions or judicial guidelines for accommodating autistic defendants further exacerbates the issue, particularly in drug-related cases, which account for a significant portion of the prison population in Malaysia (Nawawi, et al, 2024). Unlike some countries that allow for expert testimony on neurodevelopmental conditions or alternative sentencing measures, Malaysian courts largely follow conventional legal procedures that may not account for the unique circumstances of autistic individuals, particularly in complex cases like drug-related offenses. While individuals facing charges such as murder may be evaluated in mental health institutions to assess their cognitive and psychological conditions, this process is not consistently applied to all cases, especially for those with autism. This raises serious concerns about the fairness of trials and the risk of wrongful convictions, as the unique needs of autistic defendants may not be fully understood or considered.

Employment Act 1955

Similar to individuals without disabilities, people with autism also need to work to support themselves and their families, particularly those with mild autism. Article 5 of the Federal Constitution guarantees that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty. This provision can be interpreted to encompass the right to work and earn a living, as it relates to personal freedom (Ahmad, 2022).

Nevertheless, Ghuzal and Nordin (2023) highlighted that individuals with autism in Malaysia often encounter considerable difficulties in finding and maintaining meaningful employment. The research made by Ibrahim, Rahman & Dahlan (2021) also stated that young adults with ASD represent one of the highly unemployed populations in Malaysia. Even though there is no statistical data on the employment rate of persons with ASD available in Malaysia because ASD is not a separate category in the National Registry of PWDs, parents of individuals with ASD still face dire financial constraints and emotional distress emanating from the employment challenges their children encounter.

Fortunately, Individuals with autism are recognized as disabled under Malaysian tax law and thus eligible for tax relief of RM6,000. Furthermore, taxpayers supporting a dependent with autism can also claim up to RM6,000 per child, regardless of age, to help cover additional costs. Additionally, the tax relief for medical treatment expenses for children with autism has increased from RM4,000 to RM6,000 (Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia, 2024).

It is significant to mention that there are no specific provisions under the Malaysia Employment Act 1955, that address the challenges of working people with autism. The Act does not call upon the employer to make reasonable adjustments, such as flexible working hours, sensory-friendly working environments, or additional resources to support communication. Further, the lack of apparent legal protection against discrimination grounds of autism hinders a person with autism from trying to gain and maintain employment.

3. Comparing the UK and Malaysia

Unlike Malaysia, the UK offers more comprehensive legal protections and supports individuals with autism. Stephenson (2022) mentioned that the Equality Act 2010 for instance explicitly protects individuals with autism from workplace discrimination, offering stronger legal safeguards compared to Malaysia's Employment Act (Martin, 2021). UK employers are legally required to make reasonable adjustments, such as flexible working hours and sensory-friendly workspaces, to support employees with autism (Richards, et al, 2023).

According to Fong (2021), publicly funded employment programs in the UK include special employment, such as job coaching, interview preparation, and on-the-job accommodation, also available for individuals with autism. The UK government also offers financial incentives to employers for making necessary workplace accommodations; these efforts aim to foster a world that is inclusive of individuals with autism (Financial Times, n.d, Gov.UK, n,d). Additionally, Davies et al. (2024) praised awareness and training programs for helping employers to better support employees with autism, thereby fostering greater inclusion in the workplace.

In contrast, the employment support for persons with autism in Malaysia is not holistic. The Employment Act of 1955 does not specifically provide for protection or provisions for persons with autism and also falls short of specifying the requirements for workplace adjustments. Although there are initiatives as specified by Maidon

et al (2024) such as the Vocational Program under The National Autism Society of Malaysia, the system is piecemeal, there are fewer government-funded programs of employment support and a lack of incentives for employers to hire persons with autism.

Moreover, Hassan, et al (2024) emphasized the absence of a nationwide training and awareness program in Malaysia is restricting the employment of autistic people in this country. In contrast, the better legal framework and structured support system in the UK exhibit marked differences between the ways the two countries address challenges in the employment of persons with autism.

When it comes to the criminal justice system, the UK legal system is more responsive to the needs of persons with autism. The Autism Act 2009 ensures that autism is recognized as a condition that may affect criminal behavior and mental capacity (Beazley et al (2023)). The criminal justice system has appropriate support, such as intermediaries during police interviews and special consideration during trials (Smith, 2024). Unlike Malaysia, there is no dedicated legislation in Malaysia that specifically addresses the unique needs of individuals with autism within the criminal justice system leaving individuals with autism and their families without sufficient legal protections or accommodations during criminal proceedings.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The Equality Act 2010 has set clear legal protection for persons with autism in the United Kingdom, especially in employment. Section 6 of the Act defines disability to include autism, while Section 20 requires employers to make "reasonable adjustments" to accommodate persons with disabilities to avoid placing them at an unfair disadvantage. Section 15 also prohibits discrimination arising from disability, where an employer is not allowed to treat an autistic person unfavorably because of their condition unless objectively justified. Additionally, under the Autism Act 2009, the UK government has to formulate and regularly review a national autism strategy to ensure support regarding employment, healthcare, and education. Also, Section 1 of the Care Act 2014 imposes a duty on local authorities to promote individual well-being, which includes social care support for adults with autism, reinforcing workplace assistance, and independent living.

In contrast, Malaysia has no specific autism legislation, relying mainly on the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008, which lacks strong mechanisms for enforcement. Malaysian law does not impose clear legal obligations on employers to accommodate autistic employees, unlike the UK's mandatory reasonable adjustments under the Equality Act 2010. In this line, Malaysia is supposed to provide a similar framework by incorporating clearly stated employment protection under national legislation, such as the amendment to the Employment Act 1955, including specific provisions on making workplace adjustments for persons with autism.

Malaysia could also offer a scheme, like the Access to Work system in the UK, which provides funding for adapting the workplace and special job coaching for autistic people. Setting statutory standards on job training schemes, incentives for employers, and clear legal protection through a revised Persons with Disabilities Act would ensure greater access to work. The same work accessibility for persons with autism will similarly be better realized if Malaysia implements a comprehensive national autism strategy inspired by the UK experience.

When it comes to the criminal justice system, is recommended that Malaysia implement a comprehensive legal framework that specifically accommodates autistic individuals within the criminal justice system. This can be achieved by establishing Mandatory Autism Assessments for individuals charged with serious offenses, including drug-related cases. These assessments should be conducted by qualified mental health professionals or specialists in neurodevelopmental disorders to ensure that the defendant's cognitive and communicative challenges are adequately considered.

References

- Ahmad, N. M. (2022). Ensuring Peaceful Co-Existence in Malaysia Based on Federal Constitution's Human Rights Approaches: An Analysis: Memastikan Kehidupan Bersama Secara Aman di Malaysia Berdasarkan Pendekatan Hak Asasi Manusia di dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan: Satu Analisis. *Sains Insani*, 7(2), 15-20.
- Bahry, N. S., Mat, A., Kori, N. L., Ali, A. M., Abdul Munir, Z., & Salleh, M. Z. M. (2019). Challenges faced by Malaysian parents in caregiving of a child with disabilities. *Bahry, NS*, 118-124.
- Barros, F., & Soares, S. C. (2020). Giving meaning to the social world in the autism spectrum Disorders: Olfaction as a missing piece of the puzzle? *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 116, 239-250.
- Beazley, P. I., Dewson, H., Butler, M., & Le Marquand, S. (2023). Autism and the draft Mental health bill in England and Wales: Unintended consequences? *Medical Law International*, 23(2), 174-188.
- Bhakare, P., & Vinchurkar, A. (2015). Study of visual reaction time in autism. *Indian Journal of Medical Research and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2(7), 49-51.
- Carbone, A., & Dell'Aquila, A. (2023). The diagnosis of "pervasive developmental disorder Not otherwise specified": a systematic literature review. *Children*, 10(5), 844.
- Chiang, H. M., Tsai, L. Y., Cheung, Y. K., Brown, A., & Li, H. (2014). A meta-analysis of Differences in IQ profiles between individuals with Asperger's disorder and high-functioning autism. *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, 44, 1577-1596.
- Chu, S. Y., Mohd Normal, S. N. S. A. B., McConnell, G. E., Tan, J. S., & Joginder Singh, S. K. D. (2020). Challenges faced by parents of children with autism spectrum disorder in Malaysia. *Speech, Language and Hearing*, 23(4), 221-231.
- Chu, S. Y., Lee, J., Wong, Y. Y., Gan, C. H., Fierro, V., & Hersh, D. (2023). Knowledge Mediate's attitude in autism spectrum disorders? Data from Malaysia. *International Journal of Developmental Disabilities*, 69(4), 568-577.
- Coutelle, R., Coulon, N., Schröder, C. M., & Putois, O. (2023). Investigating the borders of Autism spectrum disorder: lessons from the former diagnosis of pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 14, 1149580.
- Davies, J., Melinek, R., Livesey, A., Killick, E., Sam, E., Romualdez, A. M., ... & Remington, A. (2024). 'I did what I could to earn some money and be of use': A qualitative exploration of autistic people's journeys to career success and fulfillment. *Autism*, 13623613241292177.
- Ellis, M. J., Larsen, K., & Havighurst, S. S. (2022). Childhood Disintegrative Disorder (CDD): Symptomatology of the Norwegian patient population and parents' experiences of patient regression. *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, 52(4), 1495-1506.
- Employment Act 1955, Malaysia
- Equality Act 2010, United Kingdom.
- Federal Constitution, Malaysia
- Financial Times. (n.d.). *UK employers eye 'competitive advantage' in hiring neurodivergent workers*. Retrieved December 29, 2024, from <https://www.ft.com/content/e692c571-b56b-425a-a7a0-3d8ae617080b>
- Fombonne, E. & Tidmarsh, L. (2003). Epidemiologic data on Asperger disorder. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics*, 12(1), 15-21.
- Fong, C. J., Taylor, J., Berdyeva, A., McClelland, A. M., Murphy, K. M., & Westbrook, J. D. (2021). Interventions for improving employment outcomes for persons with autism spectrum disorders: A systematic review update. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 17(3), e1185.
- FWD (2024). FWD Special Med. <https://www.fwd.com.my/medical-insurance-takaful/specialmed/#WhatisFWDSpecialMed2>
- Ghuzal, N. K., & Nordin, M. N. (2023). Preparing for Better Employability Post-secondary Transition to an Employment Training Program for adults with an autism spectrum disorder in Malaysia. *European Chemical Bulletin*, 12, 3971-3985.
- Gibbs, V., & Pellicano, E. (2023). 'Maybe we just seem like easy targets': Qualitative Analysis of autistic adults' experiences of interpersonal violence. *Autism*, 27(7), 2021-2034.
- GOV.UK. (n.d.). *Employing disabled people and people with health conditions*. Retrieved December 29, 2024, from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employing-disabled-people-and-people-with-health-conditions>

- Hassan, M. H., Wardi, R. H., Silah, S. B., Abdullah, M. H. H., Michael, V. A., Isa, B., & Ahmad, M. F. (2024). Building Inclusive Communities: Examining Expert Perspectives on Support Systems for Families with Autistic Children in Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (MJSSH)*, 9(11), e003097-e003097.
- Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia, (2024). Tax Reliefs. <https://www.hasil.gov.my/en/individual/individual-life-cycle/how-to-declare-income/tax-reliefs/>
- Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia. (2024). Ucapan Belanjawan 2025. <https://belanjawan.mof.gov.my/pdf/belanjawan2025/ucapan/ub25.pdf>
- Low, H. M., Lee, L. W., Ahmad, A. C., Ghazali, E. E., Tan, P. K., & Lee, A. S. S. (2021). A Survey of lay knowledge of autism spectrum disorder in Malaysia. *J Sains Kesihat Malays*, 19, 49-57.
- Maidon, F. N. B., Razapi, N. A. A. B. M., Rozaini, N. S. N. B., Afzam, N. A. F. B. S., & Manolova, H. & Achkova, M. (2014). Diagnosis "Autism" – from Kanner and Asperger to DSM-5. *Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment*. 2. 112-118. 10.6000/2292-2598.2014.02.02.4.
- Mokhtar, A. (2023). Children With Autism: The Educational Aspect. *International Journal for Studies on Children, Women, Elderly and Disabled*, 19 (1-12).
- Martin, N. (2021). Perspectives on UK university employment from autistic researchers and lecturers. *Disability & Society*, 36(9), 1510-1531
- Mohamed Ibrahim, N. H., Rahman, P. A., & Dahlan, A. (2021). Parent's Experience on Employment Issues Faced by Young Adults With Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). *Malaysian Journal of Medicine & Health Sciences*, 17(3).
- Nawawi, N. A. A., Othman, E. A., Mohd Nasir, F., Abdullah, K. A., & Baharudin, M. N. (2024). Drug addictions in Malaysia: a mini-review on drug types, rehabilitation centers and therapeutic programs. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse*, 1-13.
- Richards, J., Sang, K., Collins, J., Canduela, J., & Allen, K. (2023). Closing the Fair Work Gap: Making Work Fair for autistic people in Scotland (summary report).
- Richman, K. A., Krause-Jensen, K., & Rodogno, R. (2022). Autism, the criminal justice System, and transition to adulthood. In *Transitioning to adulthood with Autism: ethical, legal and social issues* (pp. 125-141). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Roseliza-Murni, A., Kusrin, Z. M., & Yusuf, W. (2022). Feedback on the Need to Develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Arrest and Detention of Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders.
- Smith, T. (2024). Autistic and accused: A critical discussion of contemporary challenges to fair and effective criminal proceedings for autistic suspects and defendants. *Criminal Law Review*, (1), 43-64.
- Sorenson Duncan, T., Karkada, M., Deacon, S. H., & Smith, I. M. (2021). Building meaning: Meta-analysis of component skills supporting reading comprehension in children with autism spectrum disorder. *Autism Research*, 14(5), 840-858.
- Stephenson, J. H. (2022). Efficacy of Anti-Discrimination Legislation–The Case of Autism Spectrum Disorder. In *Generation A* (pp. 141-177). Emerald Publishing Limited.
- Tantucci, V., & Wang, A. (2023). Dialogic priming and dynamic resonance in autism: Creativity competing with engagement in Chinese children with ASD. *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, 53(6), 2458-2474.
- The Autism Act. (2009). United Kingdom Vaxobov, F., Abdulhafizova, D., & Isoqova, S. (2022). A General Understanding of Children with Autism and Measures to Prevent Them. *Open Access Repository*, 8(1), 25-28.
- Yang, D. W. (2022). Criminal Sentencing in the CRPD Era: Lessons from Singapore. *International Journal of Mental Health and Capacity Law*, (29), 63-79.