**Findings and Discussion**

According to the data in the article titled "E-waste environmental and information security threat: GCC countries' vulnerabilities," despite e-waste possibly being more manageable, it is easier said than done, as according to the forecast model presented in the research, even in the best scenario, the amount of e-waste produced per year will continue to increase year by year, up to the year 2040, reaching about a thousand tons, as it’s also affected by another factor, population growth. This means that governments must be adaptable and periodically change their policies and methods regarding the management of e-waste. Considering both the danger and value of metals found in devices, it’s something worth investing in if a part can be reused after recycling. Even in countries where privacy and security awareness are high, there also seems to be a huge lack of trust due to concerns about handing over personal devices to others, based on a study conducted by Haung et al. (2009).