The line graph illustrates the percentage of recycling for different materials in a country over a period of 14 years spanning from 1982 to 2010.

It is clear that paper and cardboards were by far the most significant means of recycling over the period shown. Plastics, however, provide the lowest percentage of recycling in each year.

In 1982, paper and cardboard materials were the main renewable substance just with a difference of 15% compared to glass containers while aluminium cans and plastics were absent. Just four years later, with the advent of aluminium cans in 1986, the percentage of glass containers and also paper and cardboard recycling changed.

From 1990 to 2010 with the presence of plastic as the fourth recyclable materials, the recycling percentage of glass and prepare product s decreased slightly then reach the pick at 60% to 70%, respectively. By contrast, aluminum cans raise significantly in this decade from 10% to 45% while plastics provided negligible grow.