The main objective of the construction industry is the creation of an adequate infrastructure to meet the needs of society in the residential and industrial facilities, the formation of a comfortable environment that provides adequate conditions for human life. Anthropogenic impact of building is diverse in nature and occurs at all stages of production of construction products. Extraction of raw materials, production of construction materials and construction and demolition of old buildings and structures is associated with the emergence of various types of waste, followed by a loss of the waste of resources and increase of the load on the environment.

Material costs occupy a significant part in the structure of finished construction projects. Building materials industry consumes a significant amount of natural resources, which may be replaced by secondary raw materials produced from industrial waste having similar properties.

However, in modern conditions of the functioning of the building complex, there is no economic interest of business entities in the implementation of new technologies and saving all types of resources. In contrast to the European Union domestic economy remains very resource-intensive, low-tech and therefore uncompetitive in the world and to a large extent in the domestic market. The situation can be changed by the formation of associations of enterprises on the principle of “technological chain”, a necessary prerequisite for which we consider the inclusion of the enterprises for processing of secondary resources.

Specific forms of building an integrated structure with the relevant processing enterprises will depend on the industry sector of its subjects.

This will allow creating a closed technological cycle of non-waste production in a single integrated organizational integrated structure that will lead to an increase in performance of the building complex and obtaining economic and social impact of society as a whole.