**Macroeconomic concentration index of corporate sector companies**

Abstract

The high concentration of assets and revenues of corporations or large enterprises on a national scale represents a risk that can hinder its sustainable development. For instance, in terms of a bank's loan portfolio concentration risk is so crucial that it is a separate significant type of risk in addition to credit risk. In the proposed article a corporate sector concentration index was constructed for countries for which data on revenue of TOP-50 or TOP-100 largest enterprises is accessible from open sources. The index is based on the revealed pattern of decrease in the volume indicator of the company (revenue, assets) of the order of 1⁄n^z , where n is the serial number of the companies ranked in descending order of the indicator, and z is a country-specific parameter. The pattern has a high degree of confidence for almost all countries measured, which made it possible to estimate the Herfindahl–Hirschman concentration index, considering parameter z and the GDP of the country. The presented results of the concentration index dynamics calculations are given over a long period of time for a sample of countries. Based on all possibly available open statistics, providing data on 30 countries, the consistency of the statistical hypothesis about the dependence of the corporate sector concentration index on HDI (Human Development Index) and Ease of doing business is substantiated. The more HDI, the lower the concentration, which is logical to expect, while the more Ease of doing business, the higher the concentration. The minimum value of Ease of doing business corresponds to the most favorable conditions for doing business, so the relationship found is also consistent. Collectively, both indices (transformed and with weights) have 68% explanatory power (correlation) or R^2=0.46. However, several countries noticeably deviate from the trend. In particular, Italy deviates positively toward a lower concentration, while the Netherlands, Chile, and Brazil are, on the opposite, closer to a high concentration. Hypotheses are proposed for the judgment of opponents with what this may be connected.