



S1 Fig. Probability distributions for the average number of outgoing and incoming connections of banks, for years from 2004 to 2013. For each bank i , the number of outgoing links is the number of debtors of i , namely its *out-degree*, and is defined as $k_i^{out} = \sum_j a_{ij}$. Analogously, the number of incoming links is the number of creditors of i , namely its *in-degree*, defined as $k_i^{in} = \sum_j a_{ji}$. Using eq. (2) of the main text, we get $\langle k_i^{out} \rangle = \sum_j p_{ij} = \sum_j (A_i L_j) / (z^{-1} + A_i L_j)$ and $\langle k_i^{in} \rangle = \sum_j p_{ji} = \sum_j (A_j L_i) / (z^{-1} + A_j L_i)$.