
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the month of August, 2017

Commission File Number 001-36487

Atlantica Yield plc

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Not Applicable

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

**Great West House, GW1, 17th floor
Great West Road
Brentford, TW8 9DF
United Kingdom
Tel.: +44 20 7098 4384**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

This Report on Form 6-K is incorporated by reference into each of the Registration Statements on Form F-3 of the Registrant filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 2, 2015 (File No. 333-205433, File No. 333-205435 and File No. 333-205436) and on February 27, 2017 (File No. 333-216253).

	Page
PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1 Financial Statements	7
Item 2 Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	39
Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	62
Item 4 Controls and Procedures	63
PART II – OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings	64
Item 1A Risk Factors	64
Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	64
Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities	64
Item 4 Mine Safety Disclosures	64
Item 5 Other Information	64
Item 6 Exhibits	64
Signature	65

Definitions

Unless otherwise specified or the context requires otherwise in this quarterly report:

- references to "2019 Notes" refer to the 7.000% Senior Notes due 2019 in an aggregate principal amount of \$255,000 thousand issued on November 17, 2014;
- references to "Abengoa" refer to Abengoa, S.A., together with its subsidiaries or any of its subsidiaries independently considered, unless the context otherwise requires;
- references to "Abengoa ROFO Assets" refer to all of the future contracted assets in renewable energy, conventional power, electric transmission and water of Abengoa that are in operation, and any other renewable energy, conventional power, electric transmission and water asset that is expected to generate contracted revenue and that Abengoa has transferred to an investment vehicle that are located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia and the European Union, and four additional assets in other selected regions, including a pipeline of specified assets that we expect to evaluate for future acquisition, for which Abengoa will provide us a right of first offer to purchase if offered for sale by Abengoa or an investment vehicle to which Abengoa has transferred them;
- references to "ACBH" refer to Abengoa Concessoes Brasil Holding, a subsidiary holding company of Abengoa that is engaged in the development, construction, investment and management of contracted concessions in Brazil, comprised mostly of transmission lines and which is currently undergoing a restructuring process in Brazil;
- references to "Annual Consolidated Financial Statements" refer to the audited annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, including the related notes thereto, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB (as such terms are defined herein);
- references to "2016 20-F" or "Annual Report" refer to the annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 and filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2017;
- references to "Asset Transfer" refer to the transfer of assets contributed by Abengoa prior to the consummation of our initial public offering through a series of transactions;
- references to "Atlantica" refer to Atlantica Yield plc and, where the context requires, its consolidated subsidiaries;
- references to "cash available for distribution" refer to the cash distributions received by the Company from its subsidiaries minus all cash expenses of the Company, including debt service and general and administrative expenses;
- references to "COD" refer to commercial operation date of the applicable facility;
- references to "Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements" refer to the quarterly consolidated condensed unaudited interim financial statements as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, including the related notes thereto, which form a part of this quarterly report;
- references to "Credit Facility" refer to the amended and restated credit and guaranty agreement, dated June 26, 2015 entered into by us, as the borrower, the guarantors from time to time party thereto, HSBC Bank plc, as administrative agent, HSBC Corporate Trust Company (UK) Limited, as collateral agent, Bank of America, N.A., as global coordinator and documentation agent for the Tranche B facility, Banco Santander, S.A., Bank of America, N.A., Citigroup Global Markets Limited, HSBC Bank plc and RBC Capital Markets, as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners for a Tranche A facility, and together with Barclays Bank plc as joint lead arranger and joint bookrunner and UBS AG, London Branch as joint bookrunner for the Tranche B facility;

- references to "EMEA" refer to Europe, Middle East and Africa;
- references to "EPC" refer to engineering, procurement and construction
- references to "euro" or "€" are to the single currency of the participating member states of the European and Monetary Union of the Treaty Establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time;
- references to "Federal Financing Bank" refer to a U.S. government corporation by that name;
- references to "Further Adjusted EBITDA" have the meaning set forth in Note 4 to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements included in this quarterly report.
- references to "gross capacity" or "gross MW" refer to the maximum, or rated, power generation capacity, in MW, of a facility or group of facilities, without adjusting by our percentage of ownership interest in such facility as of the date of this quarterly report;
- references to "GW" refer to gigawatts;
- references to "IFRS as issued by the IASB" refer to International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- references to "ITC" refer to investment tax credits;
- references to "ITC Cash Grants" refer to the tax credit cash grant issued by the U.S. Treasury;
- references to "MW" refer to megawatts;
- references to "MWh" refer to megawatt hours;
- references to "New Money 1 Tradeable Notes" refer to asset-backed notes issued by Abengoa as part of its restructuring plan. The notes are super-senior in nature and are secured by a ring-fenced structure that consists of the pledge over the shares Abengoa owns in Atlantica and A3T, a cogeneration plant in Mexico;
- references to "Note Issuance Facility" refer to the senior secured note facility dated February 10, 2017, of up to €275 million (approximately \$293 million), with U.S. Bank as facility agent and a group of funds managed by Westbourne Capital as purchasers of the notes issued thereunder;
- references to "operation" refer to the status of projects that have reached COD (as defined above);
- references to "PV" refer to photovoltaic;
- references to "PPA" refer to the power purchase agreements through which our power generating assets have contracted to sell energy to various offtakers;
- references to "ROFO Agreement" refer to the agreement we entered into with Abengoa on June 13, 2014, as amended and restated on December 9, 2014, that provides us a right of first offer to purchase any of the Abengoa ROFO Assets offered for sale by Abengoa or an investment vehicle to which Abengoa has transferred them, as further amended and restated from time to time;
- references to "Support Services Agreement" refer to the agreement we entered into with Abengoa on June 13, 2014, pursuant to which Abengoa and certain of its affiliates provide certain administrative and support services to us and some of our subsidiaries, which was terminated in the second quarter of 2016;
- references to "U.K." refer to the United Kingdom;

- references to "U.S." or "United States" refer to the United States of America; and
- references to "we," "us," "our" and the "Company" refer to Atlantica Yield plc and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

Consolidated condensed statements of financial position as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	Note (1)	<u>As of June 30, 2017</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2016</u>
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Contracted concessional assets	6	9,087,129	8,924,272
Investments carried under the equity method	7	56,586	55,009
Financial investments	8&9	39,310	69,773
Deferred tax assets		204,713	202,891
Total non-current assets		<u>9,387,738</u>	<u>9,251,945</u>
Current assets			
Inventories		16,024	15,384
Clients and other receivables	12	286,308	207,621
Financial investments	8	219,591	228,038
Cash and cash equivalents		614,312	594,811
Total current assets		<u>1,136,235</u>	<u>1,045,854</u>
Total assets		<u>10,523,973</u>	<u>10,297,799</u>

(1) Notes 1 to 22 are an integral part of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Consolidated condensed statements of financial position as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	Note (1)	<u>As of June 30, 2017</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2016</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to the Company			
Share capital	13	10,022	10,022
Parent company reserves	13	2,218,348	2,268,457
Other reserves		66,782	52,797
Accumulated currency translation differences		(60,246)	(133,150)
Retained earnings	13	(352,797)	(365,410)
Non-controlling interest	13	131,021	126,395
Total equity		<u>2,013,130</u>	<u>1,959,111</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term corporate debt	14	681,674	376,340
Long-term project debt	15	5,167,694	4,629,184
Grants and other liabilities	16	1,595,396	1,612,045
Related parties	11	106,004	101,750
Derivative liabilities	9	351,077	349,266
Deferred tax liabilities		114,939	95,037
Total non-current liabilities		<u>8,016,784</u>	<u>7,163,622</u>
Current liabilities			
Short-term corporate debt	14	2,890	291,861
Short-term project debt	15	306,406	701,283
Trade payables and other current liabilities	17	164,338	160,505
Income and other tax payables		20,425	21,417
Total current liabilities		<u>494,059</u>	<u>1,175,066</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>10,523,973</u>	<u>10,297,799</u>

(1) Notes 1 to 22 are an integral part of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Consolidated condensed income statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	Note (1)	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
		2017	2016
Revenue	4	483,215	467,678
Other operating income	16	40,313	30,440
Raw materials and consumables used		(7,140)	(17,601)
Employee benefit expenses		(8,259)	(5,849)
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	4	(155,711)	(155,503)
Other operating expenses	20	(128,785)	(116,669)
Operating profit		223,633	202,496
Financial income	19	488	864
Financial expense	19	(202,696)	(202,530)
Net exchange differences		(2,963)	(3,273)
Other financial income/(expense), net	19	6,487	(3,183)
Financial expense, net		(198,684)	(208,122)
Share of profit/(loss) of associates carried under the equity method		2,076	3,343
Profit/(loss) before income tax		27,025	(2,283)
Income tax	18	(12,848)	(16,163)
Profit/(loss) for the period		14,177	(18,446)
Loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interests		(1,564)	(4,911)
Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to the Company		12,613	(23,357)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	21	100,217	100,217
Basic earnings per share (U.S. dollar per share)	21	0.13	(0.23)

(1) Notes 1 to 22 are an integral part of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Profit/(loss) for the period	14,177	(18,446)
Items that may be subject to transfer to income statement		
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(11,093)	(85,966)
Currency translation differences	79,754	27,937
Tax effect	1,877	21,204
Net income/(expenses) recognized directly in equity	70,538	(36,825)
Cash flow hedges	34,265	35,093
Tax effect	(10,279)	(8,773)
Transfers to income statement	23,986	26,320
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	94,524	(10,505)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	108,701	(28,951)
Total comprehensive (income)/loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(9,199)	(3,556)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Company	99,502	(32,507)

Consolidated condensed statements of changes in equity for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	Share Capital	Parent company reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Accumulated currency translation differences	Total equity attributable to the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2016	<u>10,022</u>	<u>2,313,855</u>	<u>24,831</u>	<u>(356,524)</u>	<u>(109,582)</u>	<u>1,882,602</u>	<u>140,899</u>	<u>2,023,501</u>
Profit/(loss) for the six-month period after taxes	—	—	—	(23,357)	—	(23,357)	4,911	(18,446)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	—	—	(48,040)	—	—	(48,040)	(2,833)	(50,873)
Currency translation differences	—	—	—	—	27,173	27,173	764	27,937
Tax effect	—	—	11,717	—	—	11,717	714	12,431
Other comprehensive income	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(36,323)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>27,173</u>	<u>(9,150)</u>	<u>(1,355)</u>	<u>(10,505)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(36,323)</u>	<u>(23,357)</u>	<u>27,173</u>	<u>(32,507)</u>	<u>3,556</u>	<u>(28,951)</u>
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in Solacor 1&2 (a)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(4,031)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(4,031)</u>	<u>(15,894)</u>	<u>(19,925)</u>
Dividend distribution to non- controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,676)	(5,676)
Balance as of June 30, 2016	<u>10,022</u>	<u>2,313,855</u>	<u>(11,492)</u>	<u>(383,912)</u>	<u>(82,409)</u>	<u>1,846,064</u>	<u>122,884</u>	<u>1,968,948</u>

Balance as of January 1, 2017	<u>10,022</u>	<u>2,268,457</u>	<u>52,797</u>	<u>(365,410)</u>	<u>(133,150)</u>	<u>1,832,716</u>	<u>126,395</u>	<u>1,959,111</u>
Profit/(loss) for the six-month period after taxes	—	—	—	12,613	—	12,613	1,564	14,177
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges and available for sale financial assets	—	—	22,179	—	—	22,179	993	23,172
Currency translation differences	—	—	—	—	72,904	72,904	6,850	79,754
Tax effect	—	—	(8,194)	—	—	(8,194)	(208)	(8,402)
Other comprehensive income	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>13,985</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>72,904</u>	<u>86,889</u>	<u>7,635</u>	<u>94,524</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>13,985</u>	<u>12,613</u>	<u>72,904</u>	<u>99,502</u>	<u>9,199</u>	<u>108,701</u>
Dividend distribution	<u>—</u>	<u>(50,109)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(50,109)</u>	<u>(4,573)</u>	<u>(54,682)</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2017	<u>10,022</u>	<u>2,218,348</u>	<u>66,782</u>	<u>(352,797)</u>	<u>(60,246)</u>	<u>1,882,109</u>	<u>131,021</u>	<u>2,013,130</u>

(a) See Note 5 for further details.

Notes 1 to 22 are an integral part of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Consolidated condensed cash flow statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
I. Profit/(loss) for the period	14,177	(18,446)
Financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	339,761	342,253
II. Profit for the period adjusted by financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	353,938	323,807
III. Variations in working capital	(79,967)	(40,960)
Net interest and income tax paid	(169,691)	(164,985)
A. Net cash provided by operating activities	104,280	117,862
Investment in contracted concessional assets	(2,694)	(5,851)
Other non-current assets/liabilities	(2,568)	(2,557)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries	-	(19,071)
Dividends received from entities under the equity method	-	4,984
Other investments	24,675	-
B. Net cash used in investing activities	19,413	(22,495)
Proceeds from Project & Corporate debt	284,675	11,113
Repayment of Project & Corporate debt	(366,050)	(68,105)
Dividends paid	(42,327)	(5,479)
C. Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(123,702)	(62,471)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9)	32,896
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	594,811	514,712
Translation differences in cash or cash equivalent	19,510	6,953
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	614,312	554,561

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements

Note 1.- Nature of the business	15
Note 2.- Basis of preparation	19
Note 3.- Financial risk management	21
Note 4.- Financial information by segment	22
Note 5.- Changes in the scope of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements	28
Note 6.- Contracted concessional assets	28
Note 7.- Investments carried under the equity method	29
Note 8.- Financial Investments	29
Note 9.- Derivative financial instruments	30
Note 10.- Fair Value of financial instruments	31
Note 11.- Related parties	31
Note 12.- Clients and other receivable	32
Note 13.- Equity	33
Note 14.- Corporate debt	33
Note 15.- Project debt	34
Note 16.- Grants and other liabilities	35
Note 17.-Trade payables and other current liabilities	36
Note 18.- Income tax	36
Note 19.- Financial income and expenses	36
Note 20.- Other operating expenses	37
Note 21.- Earnings per share	38
Note 22.- Subsequent events	38

Note 1. - Nature of the business

Atlantica Yield plc (“Atlantica” or the “Company”) was incorporated in England and Wales as a private limited company on December 17, 2013 under the name Abengoa Yield Limited. On March 19, 2014, the Company was re-registered as a public limited company, under the name Abengoa Yield plc. On May 13, 2016, the change of the Company’s registered name to Atlantica Yield plc was filed with the Registrar of Companies in the United Kingdom.

Atlantica is a total return company that owns, manages and acquires renewable energy, conventional power, electric transmission lines and water assets focused on North America (the United States and Mexico), South America (Peru, Chile and Uruguay) and EMEA (Spain, Algeria and South Africa).

The Company’s largest shareholder is Abengoa S.A. (“Abengoa”), which, based on the most recent public information, currently owns a 41.47 % stake in Atlantica. Abengoa does not consolidate the Company in its consolidated financial statements.

On June 18, 2014, Atlantica closed its initial public offering issuing 24,850,000 ordinary shares. The shares were offered at a price of \$29 per share, resulting in gross proceeds to the Company of \$720,650 thousand. The underwriters further purchased 3,727,500 additional shares from the selling shareholder, a subsidiary wholly owned by Abengoa, at the public offering price less fees and commissions to cover over-allotments (“greenshoe”) driving the total proceeds of the offering to \$828,748 thousand.

Prior to the consummation of this offering, Abengoa contributed, through a series of transactions, which we refer to collectively as the “Asset Transfer,” ten concessional assets described below, certain holding companies and a preferred equity investment in Abengoa Concessoes Brasil Holding (“ACBH”), which is a subsidiary of Abengoa engaged in the development, construction, investment and management of contracted concessions in Brazil, comprised mostly of transmission lines. As consideration for the Asset Transfer, Abengoa received a 64.28% interest in Atlantica and \$655.3 million in cash, corresponding to the net proceeds of the initial public offering less \$30 million retained by Atlantica for liquidity purposes.

Atlantica’s shares began trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “ABY” on June 13, 2014.

On February 28, 2017, the Company closed the acquisition of a 12.5% interest in a 114-mile transmission line in the U.S, from Abengoa. The asset will receive a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) regulated rate of return, and is currently under development, with Commercial Operation Date (“COD”) expected in 2020.

The following table provides an overview of the concessional assets the Company owned as of June 30, 2017 (excluding the 12.5% interest in the transmission line in the U.S. acquired in February 2017):

Assets	Type	Ownership	Location	Currency ⁽⁸⁾	Capacity (Gross)	Counterparty Credit Ratings ⁽⁹⁾	COD	Contract Years Left (12)
Solana	Renewable (Solar)	100% Class B ⁽¹⁾	Arizona (USA)	USD	280 MW	A-/A3/A-	4Q 2013	27
Mojave	Renewable (Solar)	100%	California (USA)	USD	280 MW	A-/Baa1/A-	4Q 2014	23
Solaben 2 & 3	Renewable (Solar)	70% ⁽²⁾	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	3Q 2012 & 2Q 2012	21&20
Solacor 1 & 2	Renewable (Solar)	87% ⁽³⁾	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	1Q 2012 & 1Q 2012	20
PS10/PS20	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	31 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	1Q 2007 & 2Q 2009	15&17
Helioenergy 1 & 2	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	3Q 2011& 4Q 2011	20
Helios 1 & 2	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	3Q 2012& 3Q 2012	21
Solnova 1, 3 & 4	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	3x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	2Q 2010 & 2Q 2010& 3Q 2010	18&18&19
Solaben 1 & 6	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	3Q 2013	22
Seville PV	Renewable (Solar)	80% ⁽⁷⁾	Spain	Euro	1 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	3Q 2006	19
Kaxu	Renewable (Solar)	51% ⁽⁴⁾	South Africa	Rand	100 MW	BB+/Baa3/BB+ ⁽¹⁰⁾	1Q 2015	18
Palmatir	Renewable (Wind)	100%	Uruguay	USD	50 MW	BBB/Baa2/BBB- ⁽¹¹⁾	2Q 2014	17
Cadonal	Renewable (Wind)	100%	Uruguay	USD	50 MW	BBB/Baa2/BBB- ⁽¹¹⁾	4Q 2014	18
ACT	Conventional Power	100%	Mexico	USD	300 MW	BBB+/Baa3/BBB+	2Q 2013	16

ATN	Transmission line	100%	Peru	USD	362 miles	BBB+/A3/BBB+	1Q 2011	24
ATS	Transmission line	100%	Peru	USD	569 miles	BBB+/A3/BBB+	1Q 2014	27
ATN 2	Transmission line	100%	Peru	USD	81 miles	Not rated	2Q 2015	16
Quadra 1	Transmission line	100%	Chile	USD	49 miles	Not rated	2Q 2014	18
Quadra 2	Transmission line	100%	Chile	USD	32 miles	Not rated	1Q 2014	18
Palmucho	Transmission line	100%	Chile	USD	6 miles	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	4Q 2007	21
Skikda	Water	34.2% ⁽⁵⁾	Algeria	USD	3.5 M ft ³ /day	Not rated	1Q 2009	17
Honaine	Water	25.5% ⁽⁶⁾	Algeria	USD	7 M ft ³ /day	Not rated	3Q 2012	21

- (1) On September 30, 2013, Liberty Interactive Corporation invested \$300,000 thousand in Class A membership interests in exchange for the right to receive between 54.06% and 61.20% of taxable losses and distributions until such time as Liberty reaches a certain rate of return, or the “Flip Date”, and 22.60% of taxable losses and distributions thereafter once certain conditions are met.
- (2) Itochu Corporation, a Japanese trading company, holds 30% of the shares in each of Solaben 2 and Solaben 3.
- (3) JGC, a Japanese engineering company, holds 13% of the shares in each of Solacor 1 and Solacor 2.
- (4) Kaxu is owned by the Company (51%), Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (29%) and Kaxu Community Trust (20%).
- (5) Algerian Energy Company, SPA owns 49% of Skikda and Sadyt (Sociedad Anónima Depuración y Tratamientos) owns the remaining 16.83%.
- (6) Algerian Energy Company, SPA owns 49% of Honaine and Sadyt (Sociedad Anónima Depuración y Tratamientos) owns the remaining 25.5%.
- (7) Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía (“IDAE”), a Spanish state owned company, holds 20% of the shares in Seville PV.
- (8) Certain contracts denominated in U.S. dollars are payable in local currency.
- (9) Reflects the counterparty’s credit ratings issued by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, or S&P, Moody’s Investors Service Inc., or Moody’s, and Fitch Ratings Ltd, or Fitch.
- (10) Refers to the credit rating of the Republic of South Africa. The oftaker is Eskom, which is a state-owned utility company in South Africa.
- (11) Refers to the credit rating of Uruguay, as UTE (Administración Nacional de Usinas y Transmisoras Eléctricas) is unrated.
- (12) As of December 31, 2016.

As disclosed in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the “2016 20-F”), Abengoa reported that on November 27, 2015, it filed a communication pursuant to article 5 bis of the Spanish Insolvency Law 22/2003 with the Mercantile Court of Seville nº 2. On November 8, 2016, the Judge of the Mercantile Court of Seville declared judicial approval of Abengoa’s restructuring agreement, extending the terms of the agreement to those creditors who had not approved the restructuring agreement.

On February 3, 2017, Abengoa announced it obtained approval from creditors representing 94% of its financial debt after the supplemental accession period. On March 31, 2017 Abengoa announced the completion of the restructuring. As a result, Atlantica received Abengoa debt and equity instruments in exchange of the guarantee previously provided by Abengoa regarding the preferred equity investment in ACBH. In addition, the Company invested in Abengoa’s issuance of asset-backed notes (the “New Money 1 Tradable Notes”) in order to convert the junior status of the Abengoa debt received into senior debt (see note 8 and as explained in note 1 of the 2016 20-F).

The financing arrangement of Kaxu contained as of December 31, 2016 cross-default provisions related to Abengoa, such that debt defaults by Abengoa, subject to certain threshold amounts and/or a restructuring process, could trigger defaults under such project financing arrangement. In March 2017, the Company signed a waiver which gives clearance to cross-default that might have arisen from Abengoa insolvency and restructuring up to that date, but does not extend to potential future cross-default events.

The financing arrangement of Cadonal also contained cross-default provisions with Abengoa and a waiver was obtained in 2016, subject to certain conditions. The Company is working on meeting those conditions.

In addition, as of December 31, 2016 the financing arrangements of Kaxu, ACT, Solana and Mojave contained a change of ownership clause that would be triggered if Abengoa ceased to own at least 35% of Atlantica's shares (30% in the case of Solana and Mojave). Based on the most recent public information, Abengoa currently owns 41.47% of Atlantica shares and 41.44% of the outstanding shares have been pledged as guarantee of the New Money 1 Tradable Notes and loans. Abengoa has announced publicly that they have organized a process for the divestiture of the shares they own in the Company, which is currently ongoing. If Abengoa ceases to comply with its obligation to maintain its 35% ownership of Atlantica's shares (30% in the case of Solana and Mojave), such reduced ownership would put the Company in breach of covenants under the applicable project financing arrangements.

In the case of Solana and Mojave, a forbearance agreement was signed in 2016 with the U.S. Department of Energy, or the DOE, with respect to these assets covering reductions of Abengoa's ownership resulting from (i) a court-ordered or lender-initiated foreclosure pursuant to the existing pledge over Abengoa's shares of the Company that occurred prior to March 31, 2017, (ii) a sale or other disposition at any time pursuant to a bankruptcy proceeding by Abengoa, (iii) changes in the existing Abengoa pledge structure in connection with Abengoa's restructuring process, aimed at pledging the shares under a new holding company structure, and (iv) capital increases by us. In the event of other reductions of Abengoa's ownership below the minimum ownership threshold resulting from sales of shares by Abengoa, DOE remedies will not include debt acceleration, but DOE remedies available would include limitations on distributions to us from our subsidiaries. In addition, the minimum ownership threshold for Abengoa in us has been reduced from 35% to 30%.

In the case of Kaxu, in March 2017 the Company signed a waiver, which allows reduction of ownership by Abengoa below the 35% threshold if it is done in the context of the restructuring plan.

The Company is working on obtaining a waiver for ACT as well as full waivers for Solana and Mojave.

Additionally, on February 10, 2017, the Company issued senior secured notes ("the "Note Issuance Facility") with a group of funds managed by Westbourne Capital as purchasers of the notes issued thereunder for a total amount of €275 million (approximately \$314 million as of June 30, 2017). The proceeds of the Note Issuance Facility were used to fully repay Tranche B under the Company's Credit Facility, which was then canceled (see note 14).

These Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on July 28, 2017.

Note 2. - Basis of preparation

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements represent the consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company entered into an agreement with Abengoa on June 13, 2014 (the "ROFO Agreement"), as amended and restated on December 9, 2014, that provides the Company with a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any of Abengoa's contracted renewable energy, conventional power, electric transmission or water assets in operation and located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia and the European Union, as well as four assets in selected countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

The Company elected to account for the assets acquisitions under the ROFO Agreement using the Predecessor values as long as Abengoa had control over the Company, given that these were transactions between entities under common control. Any difference between the consideration given and the aggregate book value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired entities as of the date of the transaction has been reflected as an adjustment to equity.

Abengoa has not had control over the Company since December 31, 2015. Therefore, any acquisition from Abengoa is accounted for in the consolidated accounts of Atlantica Yield since December 31, 2015, in accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations.

The Company's annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016, were approved by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2017.

These Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements are presented in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”. In accordance with IAS 34, interim financial information is prepared solely in order to update the most recent annual consolidated financial statements prepared by the Company, placing emphasis on new activities, occurrences and circumstances that have taken place during the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 and not duplicating the information previously published in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. Therefore, the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements do not include all the information that would be required in complete consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS-IASB (“International Financial Reporting Standards-International Accounting Standards Board”). In view of the above, for an adequate understanding of the information, these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements must be read together with Atlantica’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 included in the 2016 20-F.

In determining the information to be disclosed in the notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements, Atlantica, in accordance with IAS 34, has taken into account its materiality in relation to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

The Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements are presented in U.S. dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency. Amounts included in these consolidated condensed interim financial statements are all expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Application of new accounting standards

a) Standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2017 under IFRS-IASB, applied by the Company in the preparation of these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements:

- IAS 7 (Amendment) ‘Disclosure Initiative’. Requirements for additional disclosures in order to provide users with improved financial information.
- IAS 12 (Amendment) ‘Recognition for Deferred Tax for Unrealised Losses’. Clarification of recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses.

The applications of these amendments have not had any material impact on these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

b) Standards, interpretations and amendments published by the IASB that will be effective for periods beginning after June 30, 2017:

- IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’. This Standard is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB, earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 15 ‘Revenues from contracts with Customers’. This Standard is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB, earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 15 (Clarifications) ‘Revenues from contracts with Customers’. This amendment is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB, earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 16 ‘Leases’. This Standard is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 under IFRS-IASB, earlier application is permitted, but conditioned to the application of IFRS 15.
- IFRS 2 (Amendment) ‘Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions’. This amendment is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB, earlier application is permitted.

- IFRS 4 (Amendment). Applying IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts'. This amendment is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB, earlier application is permitted.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycles. This Standard is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB.
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration. This Standard is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB.
- IFRS 10 and IAS 28. Parent disposes of (or contributes) its controlling interest in a subsidiary to an existing associate or joint venture. Effective date beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB.

The Company does not anticipate any significant impact on the consolidated condensed financial statements derived from the application of the new standards and amendments that will be effective for annual periods beginning after June 30, 2017, although it is currently still in the process of evaluating such application.

Use of estimates

Some of the accounting policies applied require the application of significant judgment by management to select the appropriate assumptions to determine these estimates. These assumptions and estimates are based on the Company's historical experience, advice from experienced consultants, forecasts and other circumstances and expectations as of the close of the financial period. The assessment is considered in relation to the global economic situation of the industries and regions where the Company operates, taking into account future development of our businesses. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty; therefore, actual results could materially differ from the estimates and assumptions used. In such cases, the carrying values of assets and liabilities are adjusted.

The most critical accounting policies, which reflect significant management estimates and judgment to determine amounts in these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements, are as follows:

- Contracted concessional agreements.
- Impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.
- Assessment of control.
- Derivative financial instruments and fair value estimates.
- Income taxes and recoverable amount of deferred tax assets.

As of the date of preparation of these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements, no relevant changes in the estimates made are anticipated and, therefore, no significant changes in the value of the assets and liabilities recognized at June 30, 2017 are expected.

Although these estimates and assumptions are being made using all available facts and circumstances, it is possible that future events may require management to amend such estimates and assumptions in future periods. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized prospectively, in accordance with IAS 8, in the consolidated income statement of the period in which the change occurs.

Note 3. - Financial risk management

Atlantica's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk is managed by the Company's Risk Finance and Compliance Departments, which are responsible for identifying and evaluating financial risks quantifying them by project, region and company, in accordance with mandatory internal management rules. Written internal policies exist for global risk management, as well as for specific areas of risk. In addition, there are official written management regulations regarding key controls and control procedures for each company and the implementation of these controls is monitored through internal audit procedures.

These Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required for annual financial statements, and should be read together with the information included in Note 3 to Atlantica's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016.

Note 4. - Financial information by segment

Atlantica's segment structure reflects how management currently makes financial decisions and allocates resources. Its operating segments are based on the following geographies where the contracted concessional assets are located:

- North America
- South America
- EMEA

Based on the type of business, as of June 30, 2017, the Company had the following business sectors:

Renewable energy: Renewable energy assets include two solar plants in the United States, Solana and Mojave, each with a gross capacity of 280 MW and located in Arizona and California, respectively. The Company owns eight solar platforms in Spain: Solacor 1 and 2 with a gross capacity of 100 MW, PS10 and PS20 with a gross capacity of 31 MW, Solaben 2 and 3 with a gross capacity of 100 MW, Helioenergy 1 and 2 with a gross capacity of 100 MW, Helios 1 and 2 with a gross capacity of 100 MW, Solnova 1, 3 and 4 with a gross capacity of 150 MW, Solaben 1 and 6 with a gross capacity of 100 MW and Seville PV with a gross capacity of 1 MW. The Company also owns a solar plant in South Africa, Kaxu with a gross capacity of 100 MW. Additionally, the Company owns two wind farms in Uruguay, Palmatir and Cadonal, with a gross capacity of 50 MW each.

Conventional power: The Company's sole conventional power asset is ACT, a 300 MW cogeneration plant in Mexico, which is party to a 20-year take-or-pay contract with Pemex for the sale of electric power and steam.

Electric transmission lines: Electric transmission assets include (i) three lines in Peru, ATN, ATS and ATN2, spanning a total of 1,012 miles; and (ii) three lines in Chile, Quadra 1, Quadra 2 and Palmucho, spanning a total of 87 miles.

Water: Water assets include a minority interest in two desalination plants in Algeria, Honaine and Skikda with an aggregate capacity of 10.5 M ft³ per day.

Atlantica's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) assesses the performance and assignment of resources according to the identified operating segments. The CODM considers the revenues as a measure of the business activity and the Further Adjusted EBITDA as a measure of the performance of each segment. Further Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as profit/(loss) for the period attributable to the parent company, after adding back loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interests from continued operations, income tax, share of profit/(loss) of associates carried under the equity method, finance expense net, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges of entities included in these consolidated financial statements, and compensation received from Abengoa in lieu of ACBH dividends.

In order to assess performance of the business, the CODM receives reports of each reportable segment using revenues and Further Adjusted EBITDA. Net interest expense evolution is assessed on a consolidated basis. Financial expense and amortization are not taken into consideration by the CODM for the allocation of resources.

In the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, Atlantica had three customers with revenues representing more than 10% of the total revenues, two in the renewable energy and one in the conventional power business sector.

- a) The following tables show Revenues and Further Adjusted EBITDA by operating segments and business sectors for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Geography	Revenue		Further Adjusted EBITDA	
	For the six-month period ended June 30,		For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	(\$ in thousands)			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
North America	170,457	165,848	151,786	141,171
South America	58,688	57,981	58,615	48,057
EMEA	254,070	243,849	179,326	168,771
Total	483,215	467,678	389,727	357,999

Business sectors	Revenue		Further Adjusted EBITDA	
	For the six-month period ended June 30,		For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	(\$ in thousands)			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Renewable energy	363,603	342,413	279,263	257,422
Conventional power	59,414	65,468	52,842	53,734
Electric transmission lines	47,617	46,912	49,832	39,359
Water	12,581	12,885	7,790	7,484
Total	483,215	467,678	389,727	357,999

The reconciliation of segment Further Adjusted EBITDA with the profit/(loss) attributable to the Company is as follows:

	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	(\$ in thousands)	
	2017	2016
Profit/(Loss) attributable to the Company	12,613	(23,357)
(Loss)/Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	1,564	4,911
Income tax	12,848	16,163
Share of (profits)/losses of associates	(2,076)	(3,343)
Dividend from exchangeable preferred equity investment in ACBH (see Note 19)	10,383	-
Financial expense, net	198,684	208,122
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	155,711	155,503
Total segment Further Adjusted EBITDA	389,727	357,999

b) The assets and liabilities by operating segments (and business sector) as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Assets and liabilities by geography as of June 30, 2017:

	North America	South America	EMEA	Balance as of June 30, 2017
	(\$ in thousands)			
Assets allocated				
Contracted concessional assets	3,869,172	1,124,238	4,093,719	9,087,129
Investments carried under the equity method	-	-	56,586	56,586
Current financial investments	125,273	57,066	30,836	213,175
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	122,196	38,066	275,112	435,374
Subtotal allocated	4,116,641	1,219,370	4,456,253	9,792,264
Unallocated assets				
Other non-current assets				244,023
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)				487,686
Subtotal unallocated				731,709
Total assets				10,523,973
	North America	South America	EMEA	Balance as of June 30, 2017
	(\$ in thousands)			
Liabilities allocated				
Long-term and short-term project debt	1,871,074	885,024	2,718,002	5,474,100
Grants and other liabilities	1,554,743	1,537	39,116	1,595,396
Subtotal allocated	3,425,817	886,561	2,757,118	7,069,496
Unallocated liabilities				
Long-term and short-term corporate debt				684,564
Other non-current liabilities				572,020
Other current liabilities				184,763
Subtotal unallocated				1,441,347
Total liabilities				8,510,843
Equity unallocated				2,013,130
Total liabilities and equity unallocated				3,454,477
Total liabilities and equity				10,523,973

Assets and liabilities by geography as of December 31, 2016:

	North America	South America	EMEA	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)			
Assets allocated				
Contracted concessional assets	3,920,106	1,144,712	3,859,454	8,924,272
Investments carried under the equity method	-	-	55,009	55,009
Current financial investments	136,665	62,215	29,158	228,038
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	185,970	40,015	246,671	472,656
Subtotal allocated	4,242,741	1,246,942	4,190,292	9,679,975
Unallocated assets				
Other non-current assets				272,664
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)				345,160
Subtotal unallocated				617,824
Total assets				10,297,799
	North America	South America	EMEA	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)			
Liabilities allocated				
Long-term and short-term project debt	1,870,861	895,316	2,564,290	5,330,467
Grants and other liabilities	1,575,303	1,512	35,230	1,612,045
Subtotal allocated	3,446,164	896,828	2,599,520	6,942,512
Unallocated liabilities				
Long-term and short-term corporate debt				668,201
Other non-current liabilities				546,053
Other current liabilities				181,922
Subtotal unallocated				1,396,176
Total liabilities				8,338,688
Equity unallocated				1,959,111
Total liabilities and equity unallocated				3,355,287
Total liabilities and equity				10,297,799

Assets and liabilities by business sectors as of June 30, 2017:

	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2017</u>
	(\$ in thousands)				
Assets allocated					
Contracted concessional assets	7,416,643	660,155	914,579	95,752	9,087,129
Investments carried under the equity method	12,696	0	0	43,890	56,586
Current financial investments	21,064	120,252	57,066	14,793	213,175
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	404,543	7,821	11,063	11,947	435,374
Subtotal allocated	<u>7,854,946</u>	<u>788,228</u>	<u>982,708</u>	<u>166,382</u>	<u>9,792,264</u>
Unallocated assets					
Other non-current assets					244,023
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)					487,686
Subtotal unallocated					<u>731,709</u>
Total assets					<u>10,523,973</u>
	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2017</u>
	(\$ in thousands)				
Liabilities allocated					
Long-term and short-term project debt	4,140,167	588,938	704,960	40,035	5,474,100
Grants and other liabilities	1,594,290	361	745	-	1,595,396
Subtotal allocated	<u>5,734,457</u>	<u>589,299</u>	<u>705,705</u>	<u>40,035</u>	<u>7,069,496</u>
Unallocated liabilities					
Long-term and short-term corporate debt					684,564
Other non-current liabilities					572,020
Other current liabilities					184,763
Subtotal unallocated					<u>1,441,347</u>
Total liabilities					<u>8,510,843</u>
Equity unallocated					<u>2,013,130</u>
Total liabilities and equity unallocated					<u>3,454,477</u>
Total liabilities and equity					<u>10,523,973</u>

Assets and liabilities by business sectors as of December 31, 2016;

	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31, 2016</u>
			(\$ in thousands)		
Assets allocated					
Contracted concessional assets	7,255,308	646,927	929,005	93,032	8,924,272
Investments carried under the equity method	12,953	-	-	42,056	55,009
Current financial investments	13,661	136,644	62,215	15,518	228,038
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	420,215	30,295	11,357	10,789	472,656
Subtotal allocated	<u>7,702,137</u>	<u>813,866</u>	<u>1,002,577</u>	<u>161,395</u>	<u>9,679,975</u>
Unallocated assets					
Other non-current assets					272,664
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)					345,160
Subtotal unallocated					<u>617,824</u>
Total assets					<u>10,297,799</u>
	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31, 2016</u>
			(\$ in thousands)		
Liabilities allocated					
Long-term and short-term project debt	3,979,096	598,256	711,517	41,598	5,330,467
Grants and other liabilities	1,611,067	239	739	-	1,612,045
Subtotal allocated	<u>5,590,163</u>	<u>598,495</u>	<u>712,256</u>	<u>41,598</u>	<u>6,942,512</u>
Unallocated liabilities					
Long-term and short-term corporate debt					668,201
Other non-current liabilities					546,053
Other current liabilities					181,922
Subtotal unallocated					<u>1,396,176</u>
Total liabilities					<u>8,338,688</u>
Equity unallocated					<u>1,959,111</u>
Total liabilities and equity unallocated					<u>3,355,287</u>
Total liabilities and equity					<u>10,297,799</u>

- c) The amount of depreciation, amortization and impairment charges recognized for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Depreciation, amortization and impairment by geography	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$ in thousands)	
North America	(64,276)	(64,461)
South America	(20,246)	(20,887)
EMEA	(71,189)	(70,155)
Total	<u>(155,711)</u>	<u>(155,503)</u>

Depreciation, amortization and impairment by business sectors	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Renewable energy	(141,538)	(141,266)
Electric transmission lines	(14,173)	(14,237)
Total	(155,711)	(155,503)

Note 5. - Changes in the scope of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2017

There is no change in the scope of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statement for this period.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2016

On January 7, 2016, the Company closed the acquisition of a 13% stake in Solacor 1/2 from JGC, which reduced JGC's ownership in Solacor 1/2 to 13%. The total purchase price for these assets amounted to \$19,923 thousand.

The difference between the amount of Non-Controlling interest representing the 13% interest held by JGC accounted for in the consolidated accounts at the purchase date, and the purchase price has been recorded in equity in these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements, pursuant to IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Note 6. - Contracted concessional assets

The detail of contracted concessional assets included in the heading 'Contracted concessional assets' as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Balance as of June 30,	Balance as of December 31,
	2017	2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Contracted concessional assets cost	10,441,508	10,067,596
Amortization and impairment	(1,354,379)	(1,143,324)
Total	9,087,129	8,924,272

Contracted concessional assets include fixed assets financed through project debt, related to service concession arrangements recorded in accordance with IFRIC 12, except for Palmucho, which is recorded in accordance with IAS 17, and PS10, PS20 and Seville PV which are recorded as property plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 16. Concessional assets recorded in accordance with IFRIC 12 are either intangible or financial assets. As of June 30, 2017, contracted concessional financial assets amount to \$943,937 thousand (\$928,720 thousand as of December 31, 2016).

The increase in the contracted concessional assets cost is primarily due to the higher value of assets denominated in euros since the exchange rate of the euro has risen against the U.S. dollar since December 31, 2016.

No losses from impairment of contracted concessional assets were recorded during the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 (\$17.3 million and \$3.1 million in the last quarter of 2016 in Cadonal and Palmatir, respectively).

Note 7. - Investments carried under the equity method

The table below shows the breakdown of the investments held in associates as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Balance as of June 30, 2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Evacuación Valdecaballeros, S.L.	9,362	9,528
Myah Bahr Honaine, S.P.A.(*)	43,890	42,056
Pectonex, R.F. Proprietary Limited	3,334	3,425
Evacuación Villanueva del Rey, S.L	-	-
Total	56,586	55,009

(*) Myah Bahr Honaine, S.P.A., the project entity, is 51% owned by Geida Tlemcen, S.L. which is accounted for using the equity method in these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements. Geida Tlemcen, S.L. is 50% owned by Atlantica.

Note 8. - Financial investments

The detail of Non-current and Current financial investment as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Preferred equity in ACBH	-	30,488
Other receivable accounts	34,097	35,463
Derivative assets	3,438	3,822
Other financial investments	1,775	-
Total non-current financial investments	39,310	69,773
Financial assets available for sale	6,414	-
Contracted concessional financial assets	129,772	147,256
Other receivable accounts	83,405	80,782
Total current financial investments	219,591	228,038

Further to the completion of a series of conditions precedent that made Abengoa's restructuring effective as of March 31, 2017, the guarantee provided by Abengoa regarding the preferred equity investment in ACBH, which supported the fair value of this instrument of \$30.5 million as of December 31, 2016, was canceled, which reduced the fair value of this instrument to nil as of June 30, 2017.

In exchange for the guarantee provided by Abengoa being canceled, the Company received a certain amount of equity in Abengoa, and Corporate tradable bonds issued by Abengoa and subject to a 5.5-year period stay (extendable to a 2 additional years subject further to the senior old money creditors' consent) and with a 1.5% annual interest rate (0.25% cash, 1.25% PIK).

Further to the restructuring agreement of Abengoa being made effective, the Company was assigned an amount of New Money 1 Tradable Notes of \$44.5 million in exchange for contributing \$43.6 million of cash. As a result of this contribution, the corporate tradable bonds detailed above are ranked as senior debt. The Company sold all the New Money 1 Tradable Notes it was assigned during the month of April 2017 for \$44.9 million.

New Money 1 Tradable Notes assigned to Atlantica, Corporate tradable bonds and shares in Abengoa received, together are further referred as "Abengoa Debt and Equity Instruments". These are all Available for Sale financial assets, of which a significant portion has been sold during the second quarter of 2017. The fair value of the remaining portion as of June 30, 2017 amounts to \$6.4 million, and is classified as current financial investments.

Derecognition of the fair value assigned to the ACBH preferred equity investment and recognition of the Abengoa Debt and Equity Instruments resulted in a loss of \$5.8 million. The partial sale of these instruments resulted in a profit of \$4.1 million. Both impacts are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as Other net financial income and expenses (see Note 19).

Prior to Abengoa's restructuring agreement being made effective, Abengoa acknowledged that it failed to fulfill its obligations under the agreements related to the preferred equity investment in ACBH and, as a result, Atlantica is the legal owner of the dividends amounting to \$10.4 million declared on February 24, 2017, that the Company retained from Abengoa. Upon receipt of Abengoa Debt and Equity Instruments, the Company waived its rights under the guarantee provided by Abengoa related to the ACBH agreements, including its right to retain the dividends payable to Abengoa.

Other non-current financial investments as of June 30, 2017, relate to the \$1.8 million investment made by the Company to acquire a 12.5% interest in a 114-mile transmission line in the U.S, from Abengoa on February 28, 2017.

Note 9. - Derivative financial instruments

The breakdowns of the fair value amount of the derivative financial instruments as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Balance as of June 30, 2017		Balance as of December 31, 2016	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives - cash flow hedge	3,438	351,077	3,822	349,266

The derivatives are primarily interest rate cash-flow hedges. All are classified as non-current assets or non-current liabilities, as they hedge long-term financing agreements. These are classified as Level 2 (see Note 10).

On May 12, 2015, the Company entered into a currency swap agreement with Abengoa which provides for a fixed exchange rate for the cash available for distribution from the Company's Spanish assets. The distributions from the Spanish assets are paid in euros and the currency swap agreement provides for a fixed exchange rate at which euros will be converted into U.S. dollars. The currency swap agreement has a five-year term, and is valued by comparing the contracted exchange rate and the future exchange rate in the valuation scenario at the maturities dates. The instrument is valued by calculating the cash flow that would be obtained or paid by theoretically closing out the position and then discounting that amount.

Additionally, the Company signed during the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, currency options with leading international financial institutions, which guarantee a minimum Euro-U.S. dollar exchange rates for the distributions expected from Spanish solar assets made in euros during the years 2017, 2018 and part of 2019.

The net amount of the fair value of interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges transferred to the consolidated condensed income statement is a loss of \$34,265 thousand for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 (loss of \$35,093 thousand in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016). Additionally, the net amount of the time value component of the cash flow derivatives fair value recognized in the consolidated condensed income statement for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was a loss of \$428 thousand and a loss of \$4,194 thousand respectively.

The after-tax results accumulated in equity in connection with derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 amount to a profit of \$66,782 thousand and a profit of \$52,797 thousand respectively.

Note 10. - Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are presented in accordance with the following level classification based on the nature of the inputs used for the calculation of fair value:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value is measured based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Fair value is measured based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, all the financial instruments measured at fair value correspond to derivatives and have been classified as Level 2, except for most of the Abengoa Debt and Equity Instruments received further to the implementation of Abengoa's restructuring agreement on March 31, 2017 (see note 8), classified as Level 1.

Note 11. - Related parties

Details of balances with related parties as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Credit receivables (current)	18,273	12,031
Total current receivables with related parties	18,273	12,031
Credit receivables (non-current)	1,780	30,505
Total non-current receivables with related parties	1,780	30,505
Trade payables (current)	63,599	61,338
Total current payables with related parties	63,599	61,338
Credit payables (non-current)	106,004	101,750
Total non-current payables with related parties	106,004	101,750

Receivables from related parties as of June 30, 2017 include the remaining portion of Abengoa Debt and Equity Instruments received further to the implementation of Abengoa's restructuring agreement, pending to be sold. These instruments are accounted for at fair value for \$6,414 thousand as of June 30, 2017 and classified as current (see Note 8).

As of December 31, 2016, receivables with related parties primarily corresponded to the preferred equity investment in ACBH for a total amount of \$30,488 thousand, classified as non-current (see Note 8).

Credit payables (non-current) primarily relate to payables of projects companies with partners accounted for as non-controlling interests in these consolidated condensed financial statements.

The transactions carried out by entities included in these consolidated condensed financial statements with related parties not included in the consolidation perimeter of Atlantica, primarily with Abengoa and with subsidiaries of Abengoa, during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 have been as follows:

	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Services rendered	2,625	19
Services received	(51,086)	(54,970)
Financial income	25	32
Financial expenses	(598)	(1,227)

Services received primarily include operation and maintenance services received by some assets.

The figures detailed in the table above do not include the following financial income recorded in these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 and resulting from the agreement signed with Abengoa in the third quarter of 2016 (see Note 8): compensation received from Abengoa in lieu of dividends from ACBH for \$10.4 million.

In addition, Abengoa maintains a number of obligations under EPC, O&M and other contracts, as well as indemnities covering certain potential risks. Additionally, Abengoa represented that further to the accession to the restructuring agreement, Atlantica would not be a guarantor of any obligation of Abengoa with respect to third parties and agreed to indemnify the Company for any penalty claimed by third parties resulting from any breach in such representations. The Company has contingent assets, which have not been recognized as of June 30, 2017, related to the obligations of Abengoa referred above, which result and amounts will depend on the occurrence of uncertain future events.

The Company entered into a financial support agreement on June 13, 2014 under which Abengoa agreed to facilitate a new \$50,000 thousand revolving credit line and maintain any guarantees and letters of credit, that have been provided by it on behalf of or for the benefit of Atlantica and its affiliates for a period of five years. In the context of that agreement in which Atlantica agreed that it shall use commercially reasonable efforts to replace guarantees, on June 2017, it agreed to replace guarantees amounting to \$112 million previously issued by Abengoa. The Company is in the process of replacing the aforementioned guarantees. Furthermore, among other things, Abengoa agreed to pay Atlantica €7,8 million of existing debts upon the successful replacement of the guarantees. As of June 30, 2017, the total amount of the credit line has remained undrawn since the IPO.

Note 12. - Clients and other receivable

Clients and other receivable as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, consist of the following:

	Balance as of June 30, 2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Trade receivables	222,957	151,199
Tax receivables	29,665	29,705
Prepayments	16,416	10,261
Other accounts receivable	17,270	16,456
Total	286,308	207,621

Increase in trade receivables primarily relates to seasonality of sales in some of the assets.

As of June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, the fair value of clients and other receivable accounts does not differ significantly from its carrying value.

Note 13. - Equity

As of June 30, 2017, the share capital of the Company amounts to \$10,021,726 represented by 100,217,260 ordinary shares completely subscribed and disbursed with a nominal value of \$0.10 each, all in the same class and series. Each share grants one voting right. Abengoa's stake is 41.47% as of June 30, 2017, based on the most recent public information.

Atlantica reserves as of June 30, 2017 are made up of share premium account and distributable reserves.

Retained earnings include results attributable to Atlantica, the impact of the Asset Transfer in equity and the impact of the assets acquisition under the ROFO agreement in equity. The Asset Transfer and the acquisitions under the ROFO agreement were recorded in accordance with the Predecessor accounting principle, given that all these transactions occurred before December 2015, when Abengoa still had control over Atlantica.

Non-controlling interests fully relate to interests held by JGC in Solacor 1 and Solacor 2, by IDAE in Seville PV, by Itochu Corporation in Solaben 2 and Solaben 3, by Algerian Energy Company, SPA and Sadyt in Skikda and by Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC) and Kaxu Community Trust in Kaxu Solar One (Pty) Ltd.

On February 27, 2017, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.25 per share corresponding to the four quarter of 2016. The dividend was paid on March 15, 2017. From that amount, the Company retained \$10.4 million of the dividend attributable to Abengoa.

On May 12, 2017, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.25 per share corresponding to the first quarter of 2017. The dividend was paid on June 15, 2017.

In addition, as of June 30, 2017, there was no treasury stock and there have been no transactions with treasury stock during the period then ended.

Note 14. - Corporate debt

The breakdown of the corporate debt as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Non-current	681,674	376,340
Current	2,890	291,861
Total Corporate Debt	684,564	668,201

The repayment schedule for the corporate debt as of June 30, 2017 is as follows:

	(\$ in thousands)						
	Remainder of 2017	Between January and June 2018	Between July and December 2018	2019	2020	Subsequent years	Total
Credit Facility with Financial entities	14	-	124,112	-	-	-	124,126
Note Issuance Facility	-	-	-	-	-	304,601	304,601
2019 Notes	2,876	-	-	252,961	-	-	255,837
	2,890	-	124,112	252,961	-	304,601	684,564

Current corporate debt corresponds to the accrued interest on the Notes and the Credit Facility.

On November 17, 2014, the Company issued Senior Notes due 2019 in an aggregate principal amount of \$255,000 thousand (the “2019 Notes”). The 2019 Notes accrue annual interest of 7.00% payable semi-annually beginning on May 15, 2015 until their maturity date of November 15, 2019.

On December 3, 2014, the Company entered into the “Credit Facility”. On December 22, 2014, the Company drew down \$125,000 thousand under the Credit Facility. Loans under the Credit Facility accrue interest at a rate per annum equal to: (A) for eurodollar rate loans, LIBOR plus 2.75% and (B) for base rate loans, the highest of (i) the rate per annum equal to the weighted average of the rates on overnight U.S. Federal funds transactions with members of the U.S. Federal Reserve System arranged by U.S. Federal funds brokers on such day plus 1/2 of 1.00%, (ii) the U.S. prime rate and (iii) LIBOR plus 1.00%, in any case, plus 1.75%. Loans under the Credit Facility will mature in December 2018. Loans prepaid by the Company under the Credit Facility may be reborrowed. The Credit Facility is secured by pledges of the shares of the guarantors which the Company owns.

On June 26, 2015, the Company increased its existing \$125,000 thousand Credit Facility with a revolver tranche B in the amount of \$290,000 thousand (the “Credit Facility Tranche B). On September 9, 2015, Credit Facility Tranche B was fully drawn down and the proceeds were used for the acquisition of Solaben 1/6. Tranche B of the Credit Facility was signed for a total amount of \$290,000 thousand with Bank of America, N.A., as global coordinator and documentation agent and Barclays Bank plc and UBS AG, London Branch as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners. Loans under the Credit facility Tranche B were fully repaid and canceled on February 28, 2017.

On February 10, 2017, the Company issued Senior Notes due 2022, 2023, 2024, the Note Issuance Facility, in an aggregate principal amount of €275,000 thousand. The 2022 to 2024 Notes accrue annual interest, equal to the sum of (i) EURIBOR plus (ii) 4.90%, as determined by the Agent. Interest on the Notes will be payable in cash quarterly in arrears on each interest payment date. The Company will make each interest payment to the holders of record on each interest payment date. The interest rate on the Note Issuance Facility is fully hedged by two interest rate swaps contracted with Jefferies Financial Services, Inc. with effective date March 31, 2017 and maturity date December 31, 2022, resulting in the Company paying a net fixed interest rate of 5.5% on the Note Issuance Facility.

Note 15. - Project debt

The main purpose of the Company is the long-term ownership and management of contracted concessional assets, such as renewable energy, conventional power, electric transmission line and water assets, which are financed through project debt. This note shows the project debt linked to the contracted concessional assets included in note 6 of these Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Project debt is generally used to finance contracted assets, exclusively using as guarantee the assets and cash flows of the company or group of companies carrying out the activities financed. In most of the cases, the assets and/or contracts are set up as guarantee to ensure the repayment of the related financing.

Compared with corporate debt, project debt has certain key advantages, including a greater leverage and a clearly defined risk profile.

The detail of Project debt of both non-current and current liabilities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Non-current	5,167,694	4,629,184
Current	306,406	701,283
Total Project debt	5,474,100	5,330,467

The entire debt of Cadonal project is classified as current project debt as of June, 2017 as a result of the cross-default provisions related to the restructuring process of Abengoa initiated by the communication filed pursuant to article 5 bis of the Spanish Insolvency Law 22/2003 with the Mercantile Court of Seville N°2 filed by Abengoa on November 27, 2015. Debt of Kaxu was classified as short term as of December 31, 2016, but reclassified to long term as of June 30, 2017 further to the waiver obtained in March 2017.

The increase in total project debt is primarily due to the higher value of debt denominated in foreign currencies since their exchange rate has risen against the U.S. dollars since December 31, 2016.

The repayment schedule for Project debt in accordance with the financing arrangements, as of June 30, 2017 is as follows and is consistent with the projected cash flows of the related projects:

Remainder of 2017								
Payment of interests accrued as of June 30, 2017	Nominal repayment	Between January and June 2018	Between July and December 2018	2019	2020	2021	Subsequent Years	Total
(\$ in thousands)								
20,422	115,843	90,599	133,291	239,923	258,330	273,331	4,342,360	5,474,100

Note 16. - Grants and other liabilities

	Balance as of June 30, 2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Grants	1,268,116	1,297,755
Other Liabilities	327,280	314,290
Grant and other non-current liabilities	1,595,396	1,612,045

Grants correspond mainly to the ITC Grant awarded by the U.S. Department of the Treasury for Solana and Mojave for a total amount of \$787,135 thousand (\$803,233 thousand as of December 31, 2016). The amount recorded in Grants as a liability is progressively recorded as other income over the useful life of the asset. The remaining balance corresponds mainly to loans with interest rates below market rates for these two projects for these types of terms, for a total amount of \$478,722 thousand (\$492,406 thousand as of December 31, 2016). The difference between proceeds received from these loans and its fair value, is initially recorded as "Grants" in the consolidated statement of financial position, and subsequently recorded in "Other operating income" starting at the entry into operation of the plants. Total amount of income for these two types of grants for Solana and Mojave is \$29.8 million and \$29.5 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Residual amounts recorded in "Other operating income" are primarily from insurance proceeds received from claims in some of the assets of the Company.

As of June 30, 2017, Other liabilities include \$271,886 thousand related to the non-current portion of the investment from Liberty Interactive Corporation ('Liberty') made on October 2, 2013. The current portion is recorded in other current liabilities (see Note 17).

Note 17. - Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade payable and other current liabilities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Balance as June 30, 2017	Balance as December 31, 2016
(\$ in thousands)		
Trade accounts payable	122,000	121,527
Down payments from clients	6,032	6,153
Suppliers of concessional assets current	146	380
Liberty	21,433	21,461
Other accounts payable	14,727	10,984
Total	164,338	160,505

Nominal values of Trade payables and other current liabilities are considered to approximately equal to fair values and the effect of discounting them is not significant.

The Company is dealing with various legal claims with a high degree of uncertainty regarding the amounts and which outcome is considered as remote. As a result, the Company did not recognize any provision for these claims in these consolidated condensed interim financial statements as of June 30, 2017.

Note 18. - Income Tax

The effective tax rate for the periods presented has been established based on Management's best estimates.

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, Income tax amounted to a \$12,848 thousand expense with respect to a profit before income tax of \$27,025 thousand. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2016, Income tax amounted to a \$16,163 thousand expense with respect to a loss before income tax of \$2,283 thousand. The effective tax rate differs from the nominal tax rate mainly due to permanent differences and treatment of tax credits in some jurisdictions.

Note 19. - Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses

The following table sets forth our financial income and expenses for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Financial income	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
(\$ in thousands)		
Interest income from loans and credits	258	134
Interest rates benefits derivatives: cash flow hedges	230	730
Total	488	864
Financial expenses	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
(\$ in thousands)		
Expenses due to interest:		
- Loans from credit entities	(124,556)	(120,477)
- Other debts	(43,218)	(42,036)
Interest rates losses derivatives: cash flow hedges	(34,922)	(40,017)
Total	(202,696)	(202,530)

Interests from other debts are primarily interest on the notes issued by ATS, ATN, ATN2, Atlantica and Solaben Luxembourg and interest related to the investment from Liberty (see Note 16). Losses from interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges correspond mainly to transfers from equity to financial expense when the hedged item is impacting the consolidated condensed income statement.

Other net financial income and expenses

The following table sets out ‘Other net financial income and expenses’ for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, and 2016:

Other financial income / (expenses)	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Dividend from ACBH (Brazil)	10,383	-
Other financial income	6,774	2,194
Other financial losses	(10,669)	(5,377)
Total	6,487	(3,183)

According to the agreement reached with Abengoa in the third quarter of 2016, Abengoa acknowledged that Atlantica is the legal owner of the dividends declared on February 24, 2017 and retained from Abengoa amounting to \$10.4 million. As a result, the Company recorded \$10.4 million as Other financial income in accordance with the accounting treatment given previously to the ACBH dividend.

Other financial losses for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, consists primarily of a loss resulting from the derecognition of the fair value assigned to ACBH preferred equity investment and recognition of the Abengoa Debt and Equity Instruments for \$5.8 million (see Note 8). Residual items presented as Other financial losses are guarantees and letters of credit, wire transfers, other bank fees and other minor financial expenses.

Other financial income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, consists primarily of a profit resulting from the sale of a significant portion of the Abengoa Debt and Equity instruments for \$4.1 million (see Note 8).

Note 20. - Other operating expenses

The table below shows the detail of Other operating expenses for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017, and 2016:

Other Operating expenses	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Leases and fees	(3,298)	(2,682)
Operation and maintenance	(57,191)	(57,123)
Independent professional services	(10,540)	(13,538)
Supplies	(12,571)	(8,036)
Insurance	(11,573)	(11,551)
Levies and duties	(31,476)	(21,036)
Other expenses	(2,136)	(2,703)
Total	(128,785)	(116,669)

Note 21. - Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share has been calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders by the average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share for the periods presented.

Item	For the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in thousands)	
Profit/ (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Atlantica Yield Plc.	12,613	(23,357)
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands) - basic and diluted	100,217	100,217
Earnings per share from continuing operations (US dollar per share) - basic and diluted	0.13	(0.23)
Earnings per share from profit/(loss) for the period (US dollar per share) - basic and diluted	0.13	(0.23)

Note 22. - Subsequent events

On July 20, 2017, the Company reached an agreement to acquire a 4MW hydroelectric power plant in Peru for approximately \$9 million, subject to customary working capital adjustments and to customary closing conditions, including approvals from the relevant authorities in Peru.

On July 28, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a dividend of \$0.26 per share, which is expected to be paid on or about September 15, 2017.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements and our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs, which are based on assumptions we believe to be reasonable. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Please see the 2016 Form 20-F for additional discussion of various factors affecting our results of operations.

Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, all statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this quarterly report, including, without limitation, those regarding our future financial position and results of operations, our strategy, plans, objectives, goals and targets, future developments in the markets in which we operate or are seeking to operate or anticipated regulatory changes in the markets in which we operate or intend to operate. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "guidance," "intend," "is likely to," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "projected," "should" or "will" or the negative of such terms or other similar expressions or terminology.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this quarterly report and are not guarantees of future performance and are based on numerous assumptions. Our actual results of operations, financial condition and the development of events may differ materially from (and be more negative than) those made in, or suggested by, the forward-looking statements. Investors should read the section entitled "Item 3.D—Risk Factors" in our Annual Report and the description of our segments and business sectors in the section entitled "Item 4.B—Business Overview" in our Annual Report for a more complete discussion of the factors that could affect us. Important risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause these differences include, but are not limited to:

- Difficult conditions in the global economy and in the global market and uncertainties in emerging markets where we have international operations;
- Changes in government regulations providing incentives and subsidies for renewable energy;
- Political, social and macroeconomic risks relating to the United Kingdom's potential exit from the European Union;
- Changes in general economic, political, governmental and business conditions globally and in the countries in which we do business;
- Decreases in government expenditure budgets, reductions in government subsidies or adverse changes in laws and regulations affecting our businesses and growth plan;
- Challenges in achieving growth and making acquisitions due to our dividend policy;
- Inability to identify and/or consummate future acquisitions, whether the Abengoa ROFO Assets or otherwise, on favorable terms or at all;
- Our ability to identify and reach an agreement with new sponsors or partners similar to the ROFO Agreement with Abengoa;
- Legal challenges to regulations, subsidies and incentives that support renewable energy sources; Extensive governmental regulation in a number of different jurisdictions, including stringent environmental regulation;

- Increases in the cost of energy and gas, which could increase our operating costs;
- Counterparty credit risk and failure of counterparties to our offtake agreements to fulfill their obligations;
- Inability to replace expiring or terminated offtake agreements with similar agreements;
- New technology or changes in industry standards;
- Inability to manage exposure to credit, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, supply and commodity price risks;
- Reliance on third-party contractors and suppliers;
- Risks associated with acquisitions and investments;
- Deviations from our investment criteria for future acquisitions and investments;
- Failure to maintain safe work environments;
- Effects of catastrophes, natural disasters, adverse weather conditions, climate change, unexpected geological or other physical conditions, criminal or terrorist acts or cyber-attacks at one or more of our plants;
- Insufficient insurance coverage and increases in insurance cost;
- Litigation and other legal proceedings including claims due to Abengoa's restructuring process;
- Reputational risk, including potential damage caused by Abengoa's reputation ;
- The loss of one or more of our executive officers;
- Failure of information technology on which we rely to run our business;
- Revocation or termination of our concession agreements or power purchase agreements;
- Lowering of revenues in Spain that are mainly defined by regulation;
- Inability to adjust regulated tariffs or fixed-rate arrangements as a result of fluctuations in prices of raw materials, exchange rates, labor and subcontractor costs;
- Changes to national and international law and policies that support renewable energy resources;
- Lack of electric transmission capacity and potential upgrade costs to the electric transmission grid;
- Disruptions in our operations as a result of our not owning the land on which our assets are located;
- Risks associated with maintenance, expansion and refurbishment of electric generation facilities;
- Failure of our assets to perform as expected;
- Failure to receive dividends from all project and investments;
- Variations in meteorological conditions;
- Disruption of the fuel supplies necessary to generate power at our conventional generation facilities;

- Deterioration in Abengoa's financial condition;
- Abengoa's ability to meet its obligations under our agreements with Abengoa, to comply with past representations, commitments and potential liabilities linked to the time when Abengoa owned the assets, potential clawback of transactions with Abengoa, and other risks related to Abengoa;
- Failure to meet certain covenants under our financing arrangements;
- Failure to obtain pending waivers in relation to the minimum ownership by Abengoa and the cross-default provisions contained in some of our project financing agreements;
- Failure of Abengoa to maintain existing guarantees and letters of credit under the Financial Support Agreement or failure by us to maintain guarantees;
- Uncertainty regarding the fair value of the Abengoa debt and equity instruments not yet sold, which were received in relation to the agreement reached with Abengoa on the preferred equity investment in ACBH;
- Our ability to consummate future acquisitions from Abengoa;
- Changes in our tax position and greater than expected tax liability;
- Impact on the stock price of the Company of the sale by Abengoa of its stake in the Company and potential negative effects of a potential sale by Abengoa of its stake in the Company or of a potential change of control of the Company or of a potential delay or failure of a sale process;
- Technical failure, design errors or faulty operation of our assets not covered by guarantees or insurance; and
- Various other factors, including those factors discussed under "Item 3.D—Risk Factors" and "Item 5.A—Operating Results" in our Annual Report.

We caution that the important factors referenced above may not be all of the factors that are important to investors. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or developments or otherwise.

Overview

We are a total return company that owns, manages, and acquires renewable energy, conventional power, electric transmission lines and water assets, focused on North America (the United States and Mexico), South America (Peru, Chile, and Uruguay) and EMEA (Spain, Algeria and South Africa).

As of the date of this quarterly report, we own or have interests in 22 assets, comprising 1,442 MW of renewable energy generation, 300 MW of conventional power generation, 10.5 M ft³ per day of water desalination and 1,099 miles of electric transmission lines. Most of the assets we own have a project-finance agreement in place. All of our assets have contracted revenues (regulated revenues in the case of our Spanish assets) with low-risk off-takers and collectively have a weighted average remaining contract life of approximately 21 years as of December 31, 2016.

We intend to take advantage of favorable trends in the power generation and electric transmission sectors globally, including energy scarcity and a focus on the reduction of carbon emissions. To that end, we believe that our cash flow profile, coupled with our scale, diversity and low-cost business model, offers us a lower cost of capital than that of a traditional engineering and construction company or independent power producer and provides us with a significant competitive advantage with which to execute our growth strategy.

We are focused on high-quality, newly-constructed and long-life facilities that have contracts with creditworthy counterparties that we expect will produce stable, long-term cash flows. We will seek to grow our cash available for distribution and our dividend to shareholders through organic growth and by acquiring new contracted assets from our current sponsor, Abengoa, from third parties and from potential new future sponsors.

In connection with our IPO, we signed an exclusive agreement with Abengoa, which we refer to as the ROFO Agreement, which provides us with a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any of Abengoa's contracted renewable energy, conventional power, electric transmission or water assets in operation and located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia and the European Union, as well as four assets in selected countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. We refer to the contracted assets subject to the ROFO Agreement as the "Abengoa ROFO Assets."

Additionally, we plan to sign similar agreements or enter into partnerships with other developers or asset owners to acquire assets in operation. We may also invest directly or through investment vehicles with partners in assets under development or construction, ensuring that such investments are always a small part of our total investments. Finally, we also expect to acquire assets from third parties leveraging the local presence and network we have in the geographies and sectors in which we operate.

With this business model, our objective is to pay a consistent and growing cash dividend to shareholders sustainable on a long-term basis. We expect to distribute a significant percentage of our cash available for distribution as cash dividends and we will seek to increase such cash dividends over time through organic growth and as we acquire assets with characteristics similar to those in our current portfolio.

When we closed our initial public offering, Abengoa had a 64.28% interest in the Company. Following several divestitures and according to the most recent public information, Abengoa has 41,557,663 shares of the Company (a 41.47% interest) and 41,530,843 shares have been pledged under the secured New Money 1 Tradable Notes.

On July 20, 2017, we reached an agreement to acquire a 4MW hydroelectric power plant in Peru for approximately \$9 million, subject to customary working capital adjustments. The plant started operations in 2012. It has a 20-year fixed-price PPA denominated in U.S. dollars with the Ministry of Energy of Peru and the price is adjusted annually in accordance with the US Consumer Price Index. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including approvals from the relevant authorities in Peru.

Developments at Abengoa

In 2015, Abengoa filed a communication pursuant to article 5 bis of the Spanish Insolvency Law 22/2003 with the Mercantile Court of Seville nº 2. On November 8, 2016, the Judge of the Mercantile Court of Seville declared judicial approval of Abengoa's restructuring agreement, extending the terms of the agreement to those creditors who had not approved the restructuring agreement. On February 3, 2017, Abengoa announced it obtained approval from creditors representing 94% of its financial debt after the supplemental accession period. On March 31, 2017, Abengoa announced the completion of its financial restructuring.

In addition, Abengoa has announced publicly that it has arranged a process for the divestiture in a single transaction of the shares they own in us. This process is currently ongoing.

The potential implications of these events for us are analyzed below, as well as in our Annual Report.

As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements, as of December 31, 2016 the financing arrangement of Kaxu contained cross-default provisions related to Abengoa such that debt defaults by Abengoa, subject to certain threshold amounts and/or a restructuring process, could trigger default under such project financing arrangements. In March 2017, we obtained a waiver in our Kaxu project financing arrangement which waives any potential cross-defaults with Abengoa up to that date but it does not cover potential future cross-default events.

In addition, as of December 31, 2016 the financing arrangements of Kaxu, ACT, Solana and Mojave contained a change of ownership clause that would be triggered if Abengoa ceased to own at least 35% of Atlantica's shares (30% in the case of Solana and Mojave). Based on the most recent public information, Abengoa currently owns 41.47% of our shares and 41.44% of our outstanding shares have been pledged as guarantee of the New Money 1 Tradable Notes and loans. If Abengoa ceases to comply with its obligation to maintain its 35% ownership of Atlantica's shares (30% in the case of Solana and Mojave), such reduced ownership would put us in breach of covenants under the applicable project financing arrangements.

- In the case of Solana and Mojave, a forbearance agreement signed with the U.S. Department of Energy (the "DOE") in 2016 with respect to these assets allows reductions of Abengoa's ownership of our shares if it resulted from (i) a court-ordered or lender-initiated foreclosure pursuant to the existing pledge over Abengoa's shares of the Company that occurred prior to March 31, 2017, (ii) a sale or other disposition at any time pursuant to a bankruptcy proceeding by Abengoa, (iii) changes in the existing Abengoa pledge structure in connection with Abengoa's restructuring process, aimed at pledging the shares under a new holding company structure, or (iv) capital increases by us. In other events of reduction of ownership by Abengoa below the minimum ownership threshold such as sales of shares by Abengoa, the available DOE remedies will not include debt acceleration, but DOE remedies available would include limitations on distributions to us from Solana and Mojave. In addition, the minimum ownership threshold for Abengoa's ownership of our shares has been reduced from 35% to 30%. Conversations between the DOE, Abengoa and us have started regarding the waiver from the DOE to allow Abengoa to sell Atlantica shares below 30% while ensuring that its existing obligations as EPC contractor are met and maintained.
- In the case of Kaxu, in March 2017, we signed a waiver which allows a reduction of ownership by Abengoa below the 35% threshold if it occurs in the context of Abengoa's restructuring plan.
- In the case of ACT, all banks but one, have expressed their support for a waiver that would allow Abengoa to reduce its ownership of us below 35%. This last bank currently conditions the waiver to Abengoa on solving a situation in a project owned by Abengoa in Mexico, over which we do not have control. Abengoa has told us that it expects to achieve a resolution within the third quarter, but we cannot guarantee it.

We continue working on obtaining waivers for ACT as well as full waivers for Solana and Mojave.

We have not identified any PPAs or any contracts with off-takers that include any cross-default provision relating to Abengoa or any minimum ownership provision.

In addition, we have analyzed the potential implications of a potential divestiture of the Atlantica shares that Abengoa owns. In that scenario, Abengoa would maintain its contractual obligations under material contracts with us including the operation and maintenance agreements, the Financial Support Agreement and limited support service agreements in Peru, South Africa and Algeria. If Abengoa failed to comply with its obligations or terminated operation and maintenance agreements, we would need to find alternative suppliers or alternative ways to perform those services. In assets with "cost plus" pricing arrangements such as Solana and Mojave, the risk is very limited, while in assets with "all in" pricing arrangements, we cannot guarantee that the cost or service would be the same. In addition, under the Financial Support Agreement Abengoa has a commitment to maintain guarantees and letters of credit currently outstanding in our or any of our affiliates' favor for a period of up to five years from the date of our IPO. If Abengoa fails to comply with the Financial Support Agreement or terminates it, we would need to replace the financial guarantees currently provided by Abengoa with guarantees provided by the assets or by us. In July 2017, Atlantica Yield has issued financial guarantees amounting to \$112 million in favor of the off-takers of some of its projects, which were previously issued by Abengoa. Additionally, Abengoa has a number of obligations in several assets as an EPC supplier irrespective of its ownership in us. In Solana and Kaxu, the EPC guarantee periods have expired without reaching the expected production. As the EPC supplier, Abengoa has offered to extend the guarantee periods and to provide certain compensations. We are currently under negotiations with Abengoa and the lenders of the project finance arrangements in both projects. Furthermore, the Currency Swap Agreement with Abengoa would be terminated upon such sale of our shares. In this regard, we have signed currency options with leading international financial institutions and fixed minimum Euro-U.S. dollar exchange rates. In addition, as previously explained, some of our assets still include change of ownership clauses in their project finance agreements. Moreover, the Abengoa restructuring or the potential sale by Abengoa of its stake in Atlantica might have caused or may cause a change of ownership under Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, which might limit our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards in the United States.

If the buyer of Abengoa's stake in Atlantica (or another investor) acquired more than a 50% of our shares, we might need to refinance all or part of our corporate debt or obtain waivers from the lending financial institutions, as it contains customary change of control provisions. Additionally, we could see an increase in the yearly state property tax payment in Mojave. The tax authority would evaluate the amount payable. Our best estimate with current information available and subject to further analysis is that we could have an incremental annual payment of property tax of approximately \$12 to \$14 million which could potentially decrease progressively over time as the asset gets depreciated.

Apart from any such sale by Abengoa and in spite of the recent restructuring, the financial situation of Abengoa and of some of its subsidiaries could result in a material adverse effect on our operation and maintenance agreements and on Abengoa's and its subsidiaries' obligations, warranties and guarantees, including production guarantees, pursuant to engineering, procurement and construction contracts, the Financial Support Agreement or any other agreement. Furthermore, there may be unanticipated consequences of further restructuring by Abengoa or ongoing bankruptcy proceedings by Abengoa's subsidiaries that we have not yet identified. Although we have engaged in extensive contingency plans, we have also hired specialized external counsel in several jurisdictions and to the best of our knowledge, the risks of a potential bankruptcy by Abengoa are known and disclosed, nevertheless, there are uncertainties as to how any further bankruptcy proceeding would be resolved and how our relationship with Abengoa would be affected following the initiation or resolution of any such proceedings.

Other risks include, but are not limited to: deterioration in Abengoa's financial condition; Abengoa's ability to meet its obligations under our agreements or termination of those agreements and potential clawback of transactions with Abengoa if Abengoa or its subsidiaries enter bankruptcy proceedings; failure of Abengoa to maintain existing guarantees and letters of credit under the Financial Support Agreement; delays in cash distribution from projects to Atlantica due to the deterioration of Abengoa's financial situation; failure by Abengoa to meet its obligations under the Currency Swap Agreement; failure by us to obtain waivers or forbearances in relation to minimum ownership provisions contained in certain of our project financing agreements if Abengoa ceases to own a minimum stake in Atlantica for any reason (sale of shares, transfer of shares by any means, foreclosure by lenders under the applicable pledge or any other reason); failure by us to obtain waivers or forbearances in relation to the cross-default provisions contained in certain of our project financing agreements; failure by us to meet certain covenants under such financing arrangements; deterioration in our relationships with current or potential counterparties as caused by Abengoa's situation or any other action by Abengoa or by third parties that could result in a negative impact for the Company. Our relationships at every level of operations, including off-takers under the PPAs and other related contracts, corporate and project-level lenders, suppliers and services providers may be damaged due to concerns about Abengoa's financial condition.

Our revenue and Further Adjusted EBITDA by geography and business sector for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are set forth in the following tables:

Revenue by geography	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 170.4	35.3%	\$ 165.8	35.5%
South America	58.7	12.1%	58.1	12.4%
EMEA	254.1	52.6%	243.9	52.1%
Total revenue	\$ 483.2	100.0%	\$ 467.7	100.0%

Revenue by business sector	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 363.6	75.2%	\$ 342.4	73.2%
Conventional power	59.4	12.3%	65.5	14.0%
Electric transmission lines	47.6	9.9%	46.9	10.0%
Water	12.6	2.6%	12.9	2.8%
Total revenue	\$ 483.2	100.0%	\$ 467.7	100.0%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by geography	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 151.8	89.1%	\$ 141.1	85.1%
South America	58.6	99.8%	48.1	82.9%
EMEA	179.3	70.6%	168.8	69.2%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 389.7	80.6%	\$ 358.0	76.5%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by business sector	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 279.3	76.8%	\$ 257.4	75.2%
Conventional power	52.8	88.9%	53.7	82.0%
Electric transmission lines	49.8	104.6%	39.4	84.0%
Water	7.8	61.9%	7.5	58.1%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 389.7	80.6%	\$ 358.0	76.5%

- (1) Further Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as profit for the period attributable to Atlantica, after adding back loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interest from continued operations, income tax, share of profit/(loss) of associates carried under the equity method, finance expense net, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges of entities included in the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements, and dividends received from our preferred equity investment in ACBH. Further Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of performance under IFRS as issued by the IASB and you should not consider Further Adjusted EBITDA as an alternative to operating income or profits or as a measure of our operating performance, cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities or as a measure of our ability to meet our cash needs or any other measures of performance under generally accepted accounting principles. We believe that Further Adjusted EBITDA is a useful indicator of our ability to incur and service our indebtedness and can assist securities analysts, investors and other parties to evaluate us. Further Adjusted EBITDA and similar measures are used by different companies for different purposes and are often calculated in ways that reflect the circumstances of those companies. Further Adjusted EBITDA may not be indicative of our historical operating results, nor is it meant to be predictive of potential future results. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Currency Presentation and Definitions

In this quarterly report, all references to "U.S. Dollar" and "\$" are to the lawful currency of the United States.

Factors Affecting the Comparability of Our Results of Operations

Agreement with Abengoa on ACBH preferred equity investment

In the third quarter of 2016, we signed an agreement with Abengoa relating to the ACBH preferred equity investment among other things with the following main consequences:

- Abengoa acknowledged it failed to fulfill its obligations under the agreements related to the preferred equity investment in ACBH and, as a result, we were recognized as the legal owner of the dividends that we retained from Abengoa amounting to \$10.4 million in the first quarter of 2017, \$21.2 million in the second and third quarters of 2016 and \$9.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2015.
- Abengoa recognized a non-contingent credit corresponding to the guarantee provided by Abengoa regarding the preferred equity investment in ACBH and subject to restructuring. On October 25, 2016, we signed Abengoa's restructuring agreement and accepted, subject to implementation of the restructuring, to receive 30% of the amount in the form of tradable notes to be issued by Abengoa (the "Restructured Debt"). The remaining 70% was agreed to be received in the form of equity in Abengoa.
- The Restructured Debt was converted into senior status following our participation in Abengoa's issuance of the New Money 1 Tradable Notes. Upon completion of Abengoa's restructuring, as of March 31, 2017, we invested \$43.6 million in the New Money 1 Tradeable Notes. The New Money 1 Tradeable Notes were subsequently sold in early April 2017.
- Since we received the Restructured Debt and Abengoa equity, we waived, as agreed, our rights under the ACBH agreements, including our right to further retain dividends payable to Abengoa. As a result, in March 2017, we wrote off the accounting value of this instrument which amounted to \$30.5 million as of December 31, 2016. We have partially sold the debt and equity instruments we received.
- The net impact of the instruments received and the write-off of the ACBH investment represented a loss of \$5.8 million. The subsequent partial sale of the instruments represented a profit of \$4.1 million. Both effects are recorded in "Other financial income/ (expense)".

Please see the Annual Report for additional discussion of various factors that affect our results of operations.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Regulation

We operate in a significant number of regulated markets. The degree of regulation to which our activities are subject varies by country. In a number of the countries in which we operate, regulation is carried out by national regulatory authorities. In some countries, such as the United States and, to a certain degree, Spain, there are various additional layers of regulation at the state, regional and/or local levels. In such countries, the scope, nature, and extent of regulation may differ among the various states, regions and/or localities.

While we believe the requisite authorizations, permits, and approvals for our existing activities have been obtained and that our activities are operated in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations, we remain subject to a varied and complex body of laws and regulations that both public officials and private parties may seek to enforce. See "Regulation" in our Annual Report for a description of the primary industry-related regulations applicable to our activities in the United States and Spain, and currently in force in certain of the principal markets in which we operate.

Power purchase agreements and other contracted revenue agreements

As of December 31, 2016, the average remaining life of our PPAs, concessions and contracted revenue agreements was approximately 21 years. We believe that the average life of our PPAs and contracted revenue agreements is a significant indicator of our forecasted revenue streams and the growth of our business. Contracted assets and concessions consist of long-term projects awarded to and undertaken by us (in conjunction with other companies or on an exclusive basis) typically over a term of 20 to 30 years. Upon expiration of our PPAs and contracted revenue agreements and in order to maintain and grow our business, we must obtain extensions to these agreements or secure new agreements to replace them as they expire. Under most of our PPAs and concessions, there is an established price structure that provides us with price adjustment mechanisms that partially protect us against inflation. See "Item 4.B—Business Overview—Our Operations" in our Annual Report.

Interest rates

We incur significant indebtedness at the corporate level and in our assets. The interest rate risk arises mainly from indebtedness with variable interest rates.

Most of our debt consists of project debt. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 86% of our project debt has either fixed interest rates or has been hedged with swaps or caps.

Regarding our corporate debt, in November 2014, we incurred indebtedness at the corporate level through the issuance of the \$255 million 7.000% Senior Notes due November 15, 2019 (the "2019 Notes").

On December 3, 2014, we entered into a credit facility of up to \$125 million with HSBC Bank plc, as administrative agent, HSBC Corporate Trust Company (UK) Limited, as collateral agent and Banco Santander, S.A., Bank of America, N.A., Citigroup Global Markets Limited, HSBC Bank plc and RBC Capital Markets as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners. We refer to the \$125 million tranche of the Credit Facility as Tranche A. On June 26, 2015, we amended and restated our Credit Facility to include an additional revolving credit facility of up to \$290 million ("Tranche B") which we fully repaid and cancelled in February 2017 prior to its maturity in December 2017.

Loans under Tranche A of the Credit Facility accrue interest at a rate per annum equal to: (A) for Eurodollar rate loans, LIBOR plus 2.75% and (B) for base rate loans, the highest of (i) the rate per annum equal to the weighted average of the rates on overnight U.S. Federal funds transactions with members of the U.S. Federal Reserve System arranged by U.S. Federal funds brokers on such day plus 1/2 of 1.00%, (ii) the U.S. prime rate and (iii) LIBOR plus 1.00%, in any case, plus 1.75%.

On February 10, 2017, we signed the Note Issuance Facility, a senior secured note facility with a group of funds managed by Westbourne Capital as purchasers of the notes issued thereunder for a total amount of €275 million (approximately \$293 million), with three series of notes. Series 1 notes worth €92 million mature in 2022; series 2 notes worth €91.5 million mature in 2023; and series 3 notes worth €91.5 million mature in 2024. The proceeds of the Note Issuance Facility were used for the repayment and termination of \$290 million of Tranche B as discussed above. We fully hedged the Note Issuance Facility with a swap as soon as we received the funding and fixed the interest rate at 5.5%.

See "Item 5.B—Liquidity—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing Arrangements—Credit Facility" in our Annual Report.

To mitigate interest rate risk, we primarily use long-term interest rate swaps and interest rate options which, in exchange for a fee, offer protection against a rise in interest rates. We estimate that currently approximately 88% of our total interest risk exposure was fixed or hedged as of December 31, 2016. Nevertheless, our results of operations can be affected by changes in interest rates with respect to the unhedged portion of our indebtedness that bears interest at floating rates, which typically bears a spread over EURIBOR or LIBOR.

Exchange rates

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar, as most of our revenues and expenses are denominated or linked to U.S. dollars. All our companies located in North America, South America and Algeria have their PPAs, or concessional agreements, and financing contracts signed in, or indexed to, U.S. dollars. Our solar power plants in Spain, Solaben 2/3, Solaben 1/6, Solacor 1/2, PS10/20, Helios 1/2, Helioenergy 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4 and Seville PV, have their revenues and expenses denominated in Euros. Revenues and expenses of Kaxu, our solar plant in South Africa, are denominated in South African rand. While fluctuations in the value of the Euro and the South African rand may affect our operating results, we hedge cash distributions from our Spanish assets. Our strategy is to hedge the exchange rate for the distributions from our Spanish assets after deducting Euro-denominated interest payments and Euro-denominated general and administrative expenses. Through currency options, we hedge 100% of the expected distributions from our Spanish assets for the next 12 months and 75% of those distributions for the following 12 months.

Impacts associated with fluctuations in foreign currency are discussed in more detail under "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Rate Risk" in our Annual Report. In subsidiaries with functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars using end-of-period exchange rates; revenue, expenses and cash flows are translated using average rates of exchange. The following table illustrates the average rates of exchange used in the case of Euros and ZAR:

	U.S. dollar average per Euro	U.S. dollar average per ZAR
Six-month period ended June 30, 2017	1.0829	0.07570
Six-month period ended June 30, 2016	1.1159	0.06486

Apart from the impact of translation differences described above, the exposure of our income statement to fluctuations of foreign currencies is limited, as the financing of projects is typically denominated in the same currency as that of the contracted revenue agreement. This policy seeks to ensure that the main revenue and expenses in foreign companies are denominated in the same currency, limiting our risk of foreign exchange differences in our financial results.

In our discussion of operating results, we have included foreign exchange impacts in our revenue by providing constant currency revenue growth. The constant currency presentation is a Non-GAAP financial measure, which excludes the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We believe providing constant currency information provides valuable supplemental information regarding our results of operations. We calculate constant currency amounts by converting our current period local currency revenue using the prior period foreign currency average exchange rates and comparing these adjusted amounts to our prior period reported results. This calculation may differ from similarly titled measures used by others and, accordingly, the constant currency presentation is not meant to substitute for recorded amounts presented in conformity with IFRS nor should such amounts be considered in isolation.

Key Performance Indicators

In addition to the factors described above, we closely monitor the following key drivers of our business sectors' performance to plan for our needs, and to adjust our expectations, financial budgets and forecasts appropriately.

Key performance indicator	As of and for the six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Renewable energy		
MW in operation ¹	1,442	1,441
GWh produced ⁴	1,560	1,488
Conventional power		
MW in operation ¹	300	300
GWh produced ²	1,171	1,150
Availability (%) ³	99.8%	95.0%
Electric transmission lines		
Miles in operation	1,099	1,099
Availability (%) ³	96.6%	99.9%
Water		
Mft ³ in operation	10.5	10.5
Availability (%) ³	102.1%	102.1%

1 Represents total installed capacity in assets owned at the end of the period, regardless of our percentage of ownership in each of the assets.

2 Conventional production and availability were impacted by a periodic scheduled major maintenance in February 2016.

3 Availability refers to actual availability divided by contracted availability.

4 Includes curtailment production in wind assets for which we receive compensation.

In the Renewable business sector, production increased to 1,560 GWh from 1,488 GWh mainly due to higher production in our US solar assets, driven by improved plant performance, and at our solar plants in Spain where we had higher levels of solar radiation in the first half of 2017. Kaxu had lower production in the first half of 2017 compared to the same period of 2016 following its technical problems experienced in water pumps at the end of the fourth quarter of 2016. The required repairs have been carried out and the insurance claim for repairs and loss of production was collected in the second quarter of 2017. Additionally, we are carrying out repairs to the heat exchangers in the storage system that we expect to complete in August 2017. In July 2017, there was an incident with electric transformers in Solana, which caused the plant to produce at a reduced capacity. Currently, half of the transformers are in operation and we expect to have the rest in operation by mid-August. We do not expect a material impact from this event in our consolidated results of operations for the year 2017.

Our Conventional asset continues to deliver solid levels of production and availability. The production level increased to 1,171GWh generated for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 from 1,150GWh generated in the comparable period of 2016. The availability of the plant has also improved to 99.8% in the first half of 2017 from 95.0% in the first half of 2016 due to the periodic major maintenance carried out in February 2016.

In transmission lines, availability was lower without any impact on revenues, mainly due to the impact of rains in Peru in the first quarter of 2017. Our water segment assets have also comfortably achieved forecasted availability levels.

Results of Operations

The table below illustrates our results of operations for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

	Six-month period ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	% Variation
	(\$ in millions)		
Revenue	\$ 483.2	\$ 467.7	3.3%
Other operating income	40.3	30.4	32.4%
Raw materials and consumables used	(7.1)	(17.6)	(59.4%)
Employee benefit expenses	(8.3)	(5.8)	41.2%
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	(155.7)	(155.5)	0.1%
Other operating expenses	(128.8)	(116.7)	10.4%
Operating profit/(loss)	\$ 223.6	\$ 202.5	10.4%
Financial income	0.5	0.9	43.5%
Financial expense	(202.7)	(202.5)	0.1%
Net exchange differences	(2.9)	(3.3)	(9.5%)
Other financial income/(expense), net	6.5	(3.2)	303.8%
Financial expense, net	\$ (198.6)	\$ (208.1)	(4.5%)
Share of profit of associates carried under the equity method	2.0	3.3	(37.9%)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	\$ 27.0	\$ (2.3)	1,283.7%
Income tax	(12.8)	(16.2)	(20.5%)
Profit/(loss) for the period	\$ 14.2	\$ (18.5)	176.9%
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	(1.6)	(4.9)	(68.1%)
Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to the parent company	\$ 12.6	\$ (23.4)	154.0%

Comparison of the Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Revenue

Revenue increased by 3.3% to \$483.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$467.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. On a constant currency basis, revenue for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 would have been \$486.7 million which would have represented an increase of 4.1% compared to the same period of 2016. The increase was mainly due to higher production and higher remuneration at our solar assets in Spain as well as increased production at our solar assets in the United States. These effects were partially offset by lower production at Kaxu after the plant experienced technical problems. ACT continued to deliver robust levels of production and availability. However, revenues from this asset decreased due to the lower revenues in the portion of the tariff related to the operation and maintenance services, driven by lower operation and maintenance costs in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017.

Other operating income

The following table sets forth our other operating income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Other operating income	Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)	
Grants	\$ 29.9	\$ 29.5
Income from various services	10.4	0.9
Total	\$ 40.3	\$ 30.4

Other operating income increased by 32.4% to \$40.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$30.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 principally due to the insurance proceeds recognized at Kaxu.

Income classified as grants represent the financial support provided by the U.S. government to Solana and Mojave and consists of ITC Cash Grants and an implicit grant related to the below market interest rates of the project loans with the Federal Financing Bank.

Raw materials and consumables used

Raw materials and consumables used decreased by \$10.5 million to \$7.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$17.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016, primarily due to lower raw materials consumed in our solar assets in the United States.

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefit expenses increased by \$2.5 million to \$8.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$5.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. The increase is mainly due to the transfer of employees previously employed by subsidiaries of Abengoa who were providing services to Atlantica under the Support Services Agreement to subsidiaries of Atlantica. The Support Services Agreement with Abengoa was terminated in the second quarter of 2016.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges

Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges remained stable in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.

Other operating expenses

The following table sets forth our other operating expenses for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Other operating expenses	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Leases and fees	\$ 3.3	0.7%	\$ 2.7	0.8%
Operation and maintenance	57.2	11.8%	57.1	12.2%
Independent professional services	10.5	2.2%	13.5	2.9%
Supplies	12.6	2.6%	8.1	1.7%
Insurance	11.6	2.4%	11.6	2.5%
Levies and duties	31.5	6.5%	21.0	4.5%
Other expenses	2.1	0.4%	2.7	0.6%
Total	\$ 128.8	26.7%	\$ 116.7	24.9%

Other operating expenses increased by \$12.1 million to \$128.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$116.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. The increase was mainly due to the higher levies and duties expenses, mainly driven by a one-time provision for property taxes recorded at some plants in Spain in the second quarter of 2017.

Operating profit

As a result of the above factors, operating profit increased by 10.4% to \$223.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$202.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.

Financial income and financial expense

Financial income and financial expense	Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)	
Financial income	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.9
Financial expense	(202.7)	(202.5)
Net exchange differences	(2.9)	(3.3)
Other financial income/(expense), net	6.5	(3.2)
Financial expense, net	\$ (198.6)	\$ (208.1)

Financial expense, net decreased by 4.5% to \$198.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$208.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 primarily due to the increase in Other financial income/ (expense) analyzed below. Financial expense is also analyzed below.

Financial expense

The following table sets forth our financial expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Financial expense	Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)	
Interest expense:		
—Loans from credit entities	\$ (124.6)	\$ (120.5)
—Other debts	(43.2)	(42.0)
Interest rates losses derivatives: cash flow hedges	(34.9)	(40.0)
Total	\$ (202.7)	\$ (202.5)

Financial expense remained stable at \$202.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$202.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. Since we hedge a large majority of our debt to fix interest rates, interest expense of loans with credit entities are analyzed together with interest rate losses from derivatives, which correspond mainly to transfers from equity to financial expense when the hedged item is impacting the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements. Total amounts have remained stable in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 compared with the same period of the previous year.

Interest on other debt is primarily interest on the notes issued by ATS, ATN2 and Solaben 1/6 and on the 2019 Notes.

Other financial income/(expense), net

Other financial income /(expense), net	Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)	
Dividend from ACBH	\$ 10.4	\$ —
Other financial income	\$ 6.8	\$ 2.2
Other financial losses	(10.7)	(5.4)
Total	\$ 6.5	\$ (3.2)

Other financial income/(expense), net increased from a net loss of \$3.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 to net income of 6.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017.

In accordance with the agreement reached with Abengoa with respect to the ACBH investment, Abengoa acknowledged that Atlantica is the legal owner of the dividends retained from Abengoa prior to the settlement of the claim. As a result, we recorded \$10.4 million in our financial statements in the first quarter of 2017, in accordance with the accounting treatment given previously to the ACBH dividend. In addition, upon completion of Abengoa's restructuring, in March 2017, we received Restructured Debt and equity of Abengoa. In exchange, we waived, as agreed, our rights under the ACBH agreements, including our right to further retain dividends payable to Abengoa and we wrote-off the accounting value of this instrument. We no longer own any shares in ACBH. The net impact of the two transactions resulted in a net loss of \$5.8 million, recorded in Other financial losses. Additionally, during the second quarter of 2017, we sold a large portion of the Abengoa debt and equity instruments received and recognized a gain of \$4.1 million in Other financial income.

Other financial losses also include expenses from guarantees, letters of credit, wire transfers, other bank fees and other minor financial expenses.

Share of profit of associates carried under the equity method

Share of profit of associates carried under the equity method decreased by \$1.3 million to \$2.0 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 mainly due to the results of Honaine.

Profit/(Loss) before income tax

As a result of the above factors, we reported a profit before income taxes amounting to \$27.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with a loss before income tax of \$2.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.

Income tax

The effective tax rate for the periods presented has been established based on management's best estimates. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, Income tax amounted to a \$12.8 million expense, with a profit before income tax of \$27.0 million. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2016, Income tax amounted to a \$16.2 million expense, with a loss before income tax of \$2.3 million. The effective tax rate differs from the nominal tax rate mainly due to permanent differences and the accounting treatment of tax losses in some jurisdictions.

Profit attributable to non-controlling interests

Profit attributable to non-controlling interests amounted to \$1.6 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 while the profit attributable to non-controlling interests amounted to \$4.9 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. The variance is mainly due to lower results in Kaxu, a project in which our partners hold a 49% stake.

Profit/(loss) attributable to the parent company

As a result of the above factors, profit attributable to Atlantica amounted to \$12.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with a loss attributable to Atlantica of \$23.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.

Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Company

Total comprehensive income attributable to the Company increased to \$99.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 compared with a loss of \$32.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. The increase is largely attributable to the lower negative impact of the change in fair value of cash flow hedges in income recognized directly in equity. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, the change in fair value of cash-flow hedges represented a \$11.1 million loss, driven by a decrease in long-term forward interest rates underlying the valuation of the long-term swaps which hedge interest rate risk in some of our project financing agreements. In comparison, in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016, the change in fair value of cash-flow hedges represented a \$86.0 million loss. This effect was magnified by the increased positive impact of currency translation differences. The currency translation income of \$79.8 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 was mainly driven by the appreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar in the period, compared to a \$27.9 million gain for the same period in 2016. Cash flow hedges transferred to income statement for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 amounted to \$34.3 million comparable to the amount transferred to income statement for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.

Segment Reporting

We organize our business into the following three geographies where the contracted assets and concessions are located:

- North America;
- South America; and
- EMEA.

In addition, we have identified the following business sectors based on the type of activity:

- Renewable Energy, which includes our activities related to the production of electricity from concentrating solar power and wind plants;
- Conventional Power, which includes our activities related to the production of electricity and steam from natural gas;
- Electric Transmission, which includes our activities related to the operation of electric transmission lines; and
- Water, which includes our activities related to desalination plants.

As a result, we report our results in accordance with both criteria.

Revenue and Further Adjusted EBITDA by geography and business sector

The following table sets forth our revenue, Further Adjusted EBITDA and volumes for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, by geographic region:

Revenue by geography	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 170.4	35.3%	\$ 165.8	35.5%
South America	58.7	12.1%	58.1	12.4%
EMEA	254.1	52.6%	243.9	52.1%
Total revenue	\$ 483.2	100.0%	\$ 467.7	100.0%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by geography	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 151.8	89.1%	\$ 141.1	85.1%
South America	58.6	99.8%	48.1	82.9%
EMEA	179.3	70.6%	168.8	69.2%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 389.7	80.6%	\$ 358.0	76.5%

Geography	Volume sold	
	Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
North America (GWh) ¹	1,903	1,806
South America (miles in operation)	1,099	1,099
South America (GWh)	139	140
EMEA (GWh)	689	692
EMEA (capacity in Mft ³ per day)	10.5	10.5

¹ Includes curtailment production in wind assets for which we receive compensation.

North America. Revenues increased by 2.8% to \$170.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$165.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. The increase was primarily due to higher production at our solar plants in the United States, which was propelled by a higher solar radiation. This increase in revenues was partially offset by lower revenues at ACT. Although ACT continued to deliver robust levels of production and availability, revenues in this asset decreased due to the lower revenues in the portion of the tariff related to the operation and maintenance services, driven by lower operation and maintenance costs in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. Further Adjusted EBITDA increased to \$151.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 compared with \$141.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 principally due to the increased production of our solar plants in the United States. The Further Adjusted EBITDA margin increased from 85.1% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 to 89.1% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 mainly due to lower operation and maintenance costs at ACT.

South America. Revenue remained stable at \$58.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$58.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin increased from 82.9% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 to 99.8% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. According to the agreement reached with Abengoa in the third quarter of 2016, Atlantica is acknowledged as the legal owner of the dividends retained from Abengoa prior to the ACBH agreement settlement. As a result, we recorded \$10.4 million of revenue in our financial statements the first quarter of 2017, in accordance with the accounting treatment given previously to the ACBH dividend, with no comparable amount recorded in the first quarter of 2016.

EMEA. Revenue increased by 4.2%, from \$243.9 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 to \$254.1 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. The increase is mainly due to higher remuneration and higher production driven by higher solar radiation levels in Spain. The increase was somewhat offset by the lower production of Kaxu in the first quarter of 2017 following its technical problems experienced in late 2016. The repairs of water pumps were completed and insurance payments have been collected in the second quarter of 2017. Repairs required for heat exchangers are being carried out and are estimated to be completed in August 2017. Additionally, revenues reflect the effect of appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 compared to the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. As such, on a constant currency basis, revenue for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 would have been \$257.6 million, which would have resulted in an increase of 5.6% compared to the first six months of 2016. As a result, Further Adjusted EBITDA increased to \$179.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$168.8 million for the same period in 2016. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin also increased to 70.6% from 69.2% for the respective compared periods.

The following table sets forth our revenue, Further Adjusted EBITDA and volumes for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 by business sector:

Revenue by business sector	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 363.6	75.2%	\$ 342.4	73.2%
Conventional power	59.4	12.3%	65.5	14.0%
Electric transmission lines	47.6	9.9%	46.9	10.0%
Water	12.6	2.6%	12.9	2.8%
Total revenue	\$ 483.2	100.0%	\$ 467.7	100.0%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by business sector	Six-month period ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 279.3	76.8%	\$ 257.4	75.2%
Conventional power	52.8	88.9%	53.7	82.0%
Electric transmission lines	49.8	104.6%	39.4	84.0%
Water	7.8	61.9%	7.5	58.1%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 389.7	80.6%	\$ 358.0	76.5%

Business Sectors	Volume sold	
	Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Renewable Energy (GWh) ¹	1,560	1,488
Conventional power (GWh) ²	1,171	1,150
Electric transmission (miles in operation)	1,099	1,099
Water (capacity in Mft ³ per day)	10.5	10.5

1 Includes curtailment production in wind assets for which we receive compensation.

2 Conventional production and availability were impacted by a periodic scheduled major maintenance in February 2016.

Renewable energy. Revenue increased by 6.2% to \$363.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$342.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. The increase is mainly due to the higher electricity production which increased to 1,560 GWh from 1,488 GWh principally due to our higher radiation in Spain and better performance of the plants in the United States. Revenues in Spain also increased due to a higher remuneration in the period. The increase in revenues in the Renewable energy sector had an impact of the currency translation. On a constant currency basis, revenue for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 would have been \$367.0 million, representing an increase of 7.2% compared to the same period of 2016. As previously discussed, there was also a revenue reducing impact attributable to lower production in Kaxu after the plant experienced technical problems at the end of the fourth quarter of 2016. Further Adjusted EBITDA increased by 8.5% from \$257.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 to \$279.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 and the Further Adjusted EBITDA margins slightly improved from 75.2% to 76.8%, mainly due to the increase in revenues and the insurance income recorded at Kaxu in the second quarter of 2017.

Conventional power. Revenue decreased by \$6.1 million to \$59.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$65.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 due to lower revenues in the portion of the revenue related to the operation and maintenance services, driven by lower operation and maintenance costs in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. Operation and maintenance costs were lower in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, since operation and maintenance costs are typically higher in the months prior to a major maintenance, which took place in the first quarter of 2016. As a result, Further Adjusted EBITDA margin increased from 82.0% in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 compared with 88.9% in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017.

Electric transmission lines. Revenue remained stable at \$47.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared with \$46.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin increased from 84.0% in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 to 104.6% in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 primarily due to the ACBH dividend recorded in the first quarter of 2017. According to the agreement reached with Abengoa in the third quarter of 2016, Atlantica was acknowledged as the legal owner of the dividends retained from Abengoa prior to the ACBH agreement settlement. As a result, we have recorded \$10.4 million in our financial statements in the first quarter of 2017, in accordance with the accounting treatment given previously to the ACBH dividend, with no comparable amount recorded in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.

Water. Revenue and Further Adjusted EBITDA in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 remained in line with the same period of the previous year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The liquidity and capital resources discussion which follows contains certain estimates as of the date of this quarterly report of our sources and uses of liquidity (including estimated future capital resources and capital expenditures) and future financial and operating results. These estimates, while presented with numerical specificity, necessarily reflect numerous estimates and assumptions made by us with respect to industry performance, general business, economic, regulatory, market and financial conditions and other future events, as well as matters specific to our businesses, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict and many of which are beyond our control. These estimates reflect subjective judgment in many respects and thus are susceptible to multiple interpretations and periodic revisions based on actual experience and business, economic, regulatory, financial and other developments. As such, these estimates constitute forward-looking information and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual sources and uses of liquidity (including estimated future capital resources and capital expenditures) and financial and operating results to differ materially from the estimates made here, including, but not limited to, our performance, industry performance, general business and economic conditions, customer requirements, competition, adverse changes in applicable laws, regulations or rules, and the various risks set forth in this quarterly report. See "Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

In addition, these estimates reflect assumptions of our management as of the time that they were prepared as to certain business decisions that were and are subject to change. These estimates also may be affected by our ability to achieve strategic goals, objectives and targets over the applicable periods. The estimates cannot, therefore, be considered a guarantee of future sources and uses of liquidity (including estimated future capital resources and capital expenditures) and future financial and operating results, and the information should not be relied on as such. None of us, or our board of directors, advisors, officers, directors or representatives intends to, and each of them disclaims any obligation to, update, revise, or correct these estimates, except as otherwise required by law, including if the estimates are or become inaccurate (even in the short-term).

The inclusion in this quarterly report of these estimates should not be deemed an admission or representation by us or our board of directors that such information is viewed by us or our board of directors as material information of ours. Such information should be evaluated, if at all, in conjunction with the historical financial statements and other information regarding the Company contained in this quarterly report. None of us, or our board of directors, advisors, officers, directors or representatives has made or makes any representation to any prospective investor or other person regarding our ultimate performance compared to the information contained in these estimates or that forecasted results will be achieved. In light of the foregoing factors and the uncertainties inherent in the information provided above, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these estimates. Our liquidity plans are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, some of which are outside of our control. Macroeconomic conditions could limit our ability to successfully execute our business plans and, therefore, adversely affect our liquidity plans. See "Item 3.D—Risk Factors" in our Annual Report.

Our principal liquidity requirements are to service our debt, pay cash dividends to investors and acquire new companies and operations. The majority of our debt is project finance debt at the project level entities. As a normal part of our business, depending on market conditions, we will from time to time consider opportunities to repay, redeem, repurchase or refinance our indebtedness. In the fourth quarter of 2014, we issued the 2019 Notes and entered into tranche A of the Credit Facility, which we amended and restated on June 26, 2015 to add the Tranche B of the Credit Facility. In the first quarter of 2017, we signed a Note Issuance Facility, the proceeds of which were used to repay and cancel the Tranche B. Changes in our operating plans, lower than anticipated sales, increased expenses, acquisitions or other events may cause us to seek additional debt or equity financing in future periods. There can be no guarantee that financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Debt financing, if available, could impose additional cash payment obligations and additional covenants and operating restrictions. In addition, any of the items discussed in detail under "Item 3.D—Risk Factors" in our Annual Report and other factors may also significantly impact our liquidity.

Our principal liquidity and capital requirements consist of the following:

- debt service requirements on our existing and future debt;
- cash dividends to investors; and

- acquisitions of new companies and operations (see "Item 4.B—Business Overview—Our Growth Strategy" in our Annual Report).

Liquidity position

As of June 30, 2017, our cash and cash equivalents at the project company level were \$435.4 million as compared with \$472.6 million as of December 31, 2016. In addition, our cash and cash equivalents at the Atlantica Yield plc level were \$178.9 million as of June 30, 2017 compared with \$122.2 million as of December 31, 2016.

Acquisitions

- On February 28, 2017, we completed the acquisition of a 12.5% interest in a 114-mile transmission line in the U.S. from Abengoa at cost. We expect our total investment to be up to \$10 million in the coming three years, including the initial amount invested at cost.
- On July 20, 2017, we reached an agreement to acquire a 4MW hydroelectric power plant in Peru for an expected cash consideration of approximately \$9 million, subject to customary working capital adjustments. The plant started operations in 2012. It has a fixed-price PPA contract denominated in U.S. dollars with the Ministry of Energy of Peru and the price is adjusted annually in accordance with the US Consumer Price Index. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including approvals from the relevant authorities in Peru. We expect to close the acquisition in late 2017 and to finance the acquisition with cash on hand.

Sources of liquidity

We expect our ongoing sources of liquidity to include cash on hand, cash generated from our operations, project debt arrangements, corporate debt and the issuance of additional equity securities, as appropriate, given market conditions. As described in Note 14, "Corporate debt", and Note 15, "Project debt", to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements, our financing agreements consist mainly of the project-level financings for our various assets, the 2019 Notes, the Credit Facility and the Note Issuance Facility.

On November 17, 2014, we issued the 2019 Notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$255 million. The 2019 Notes accrue annual interest of 7.000% payable semi-annually beginning on May 15, 2015 until their maturity date of November 15, 2019. As required by the indenture governing the 2019 Notes, we obtained a public credit rating for the 2019 Notes from each of S&P and Moody's.

On December 3, 2014, we entered into the Credit Facility in the total amount of up to \$125 million. On December 22, 2014, we drew down \$125 million under the Credit Facility, which we refer to as Tranche A. Loans under Tranche A of the Credit Facility accrue interest at a rate per annum equal to: (A) for eurodollar rate loans, LIBOR plus 2.75% and (B) for base rate loans, the highest of (i) the rate per annum equal to the weighted average of the rates on overnight U.S. Federal funds transactions with members of the U.S. Federal Reserve System arranged by U.S. Federal funds brokers on such day plus 1/2 of 1.00%, (ii) the U.S. prime rate and (iii) LIBOR plus 1.00%, in any case, plus 1.75%. Loans under Tranche A of the Credit Facility mature on December 22, 2018. Loans prepaid by us under Tranche A of the Credit Facility may be re-borrowed until their maturity date of December 2018. As of March 31, 2017, Tranche A of the Credit Facility was fully drawn.

On June 26, 2015, we amended and restated our Credit Facility for a new Tranche B for a total size of \$290 million and fully repaid it in March 2017, prior to its original maturity of December 2017,

On February 10, 2017, we signed a Note Issuance Facility, a senior secured note facility with a group of funds managed by Westbourne Capital as purchasers of the notes issued thereunder for a total amount of €275 million with three series of notes. €92 million of Series 1 notes mature in 2022; €91.5 million of series 2 notes mature in 2023; and €91.5 million of series 3 notes mature in 2024. Interest on all three series is variable and we fully hedged the Note Issuance Facility with a swap to fix the interest rate for a total interest of 5.5%. The proceeds of the Note Issuance Facility were used for the repayment and cancellation of the Tranche B under our Credit Facility.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations and other capital requirements, including capital expenditures, as well as acquisitions, will depend on our future operating performance which, in turn, will be subject to general economic, financial, business, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other conditions, many of which are beyond our control.

We believe that our existing liquidity position and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our requirements and commitments for the next 12 months and to distribute dividends to our investors. Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flow from operations and available cash will be adequate to meet our future liquidity needs for at least the next twelve months. Please see "Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Indebtedness—Potential future defaults by our subsidiaries, Abengoa or other persons could adversely affect us" in our Annual Report.

Cash dividends to investors

We intend to distribute a high portion of our cash available for distribution as dividend, after considering the cash available for distribution that we expect our projects will be able to generate, less reserves for the prudent conduct of our business (including for, among other things, dividend shortfalls as a result of fluctuations in our cash flows). We intend to distribute a quarterly dividend to shareholders. Our board of directors may, by resolution, amend the cash dividend policy at any time. The determination of the amount of cash dividends to be paid to holders of our shares will be made by our board of directors and will depend upon our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, long-term prospects and any other matters that our board of directors deem relevant.

Our cash available for distribution is likely to fluctuate from quarter to quarter, in some cases significantly, as a result of the seasonality of our assets, the terms of our financing arrangements, maintenance and outage schedules, among other factors. Accordingly, during quarters in which our projects generate cash available for distribution in excess of the amount necessary for us to pay our stated quarterly dividend, we may reserve a portion of the excess to fund cash distributions in future quarters. In quarters in which we do not generate sufficient cash available for distribution to fund our stated quarterly cash dividend, if our board of directors so determines, we may use retained cash flow from other quarters, as well as other sources of cash.

In February 2016, taking into consideration the uncertainties resulting from the situation of our sponsor, the board of directors decided to postpone the decision whether to declare a dividend in respect of the fourth quarter of 2015 until the second quarter of 2016. In May 2016, considering the uncertainties that remained in our sponsor's situation, our board of directors decided not to declare a dividend in respect of the fourth quarter of 2015 and to postpone the decision on whether to declare a dividend in respect of the first quarter 2016 until we had obtained greater clarity on cross default and change of ownership issues.

In August 2016, although we had made progress, we still had not secured waivers or forbearances for several significant projects. However, our board of directors decided on August 3, 2016 to declare a dividend of \$0.145 per share for the first quarter of 2016 and a dividend of \$0.145 per share for the second quarter of 2016. The dividend was paid on September 15, 2016 to shareholders of record August 31, 2016. From that amount, we retained \$12.2 million of the dividend attributable to Abengoa.

On November 11, 2016, our board of directors, based on waivers or forbearances obtained to that date, decided to declare a dividend of \$0.163 per share, which was paid on December 15, 2016 to shareholders of record on November 30, 2016. From that amount, we retained \$6.8 million of the dividend attributable to Abengoa.

On February 24, 2017, our board of directors approved a dividend of \$0.25 per share which was paid on March 15, 2017 to the shareholders of record as of March 6, 2017. From that amount, we retained \$10.4 million of the dividend attributable to Abengoa.

On May 12, 2017, our board of directors approved a dividend of \$0.25 per share which was paid on June 15, 2017 to the shareholders of record as of May 31, 2017.

On July 28, 2017, our board of directors approved a dividend of \$0.26 per share, which represents an increase of 4% from the prior quarter. The dividend is expected to be paid on or about September 15, 2017 to shareholders of record as of August 31, 2017.

In the third quarter of 2016, Abengoa acknowledged that it failed to fulfill its obligations under the agreements related to the preferred equity investment in ACBH and recognized Atlantica as the legal owner of \$28.0 million of dividends retained from Abengoa in previous years and \$10.4 million retained in the first quarter of 2017. Upon completion of Abengoa's restructuring, we received corporate tradable bonds and equity of Abengoa and we waived, as agreed, our rights under the ACBH agreements, including our right to further retain the dividends payable to Abengoa.

Cash Flow

The following table sets forth consolidated cash flow data for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)	
Gross cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the period	\$ 14.2	\$ (18.4)
Financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	339.7	342.2
Profit for the period adjusted by financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	\$ 353.9	\$ 323.8
Variations in working capital	(80.0)	(41.0)
Net interest and income tax paid	(169.6)	(165.0)
Total net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 104.3	\$ 117.8
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ 19.4	\$ (22.5)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	\$ (123.7)	\$ (62.4)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	32.9
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	594.8	514.7
Translation differences in cash or cash equivalents	19.5	7.0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 614.3	\$ 554.6

Net cash from operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 was \$104.3 million compared with \$117.8 million net cash provided for operating activities in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, profit adjusted by financial expense and non-monetary items was \$353.9 million compared to \$323.8 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016. The increase was mainly due to the increased operating profit for the period.

Variations in working capital had a negative impact of \$80.0 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$41.0 negative impact in the same period of 2016. The higher negative working capital was mainly driven by a higher increase in receivables in most of our assets, including Spanish and US solar assets, where we had higher revenues. Net interest and income taxes paid remained stable, increasing from \$165.0 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 to \$169.7 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017.

Net cash used in investing activities

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, net cash provided by investing activities amounted to \$19.4 million and corresponded mainly to the \$24.7 million of net proceeds received from the sale of the financial instruments received from Abengoa as part of the ACBH agreement settlement discussed in the section "Overview". In the six-month period ended June 30, 2016, net cash used in investing activities was \$22.5 million and was mainly related to the payments for acquisition of a 13% stake in Solacor 1/2.

Net cash provided by/ (used in) financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 amounted to \$123.7 million and corresponds principally to \$76.1 million of the scheduled repayments of principal of our project financing agreements and \$42.3 million of dividends paid to shareholders and non-controlling interest. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2016, net cash provided by financing activities was \$62.4 million and mainly consists of the proceeds of the refinancing in ATN2 amounting to \$14.9 million largely offset by the scheduled repayment of principal of our project financing agreements for a total amount of \$67.7 million.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our activities are undertaken through our segments and are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk is managed by our Risk Management and Finance Department in accordance with mandatory internal management rules. The internal management rules provide written policies for the management of overall risk, as well as for specific areas, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, use of hedging instruments and derivatives and the investment of excess cash.

Market risk

We are exposed to market risk, such as movement in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. All of these market risks arise in the normal course of business and we do not carry out speculative operations. For the purpose of managing these risks, we use a series of swaps and options on interest rates. None of the derivative contracts signed has an unlimited loss exposure.

Foreign exchange rate risk

The main cash flows from our subsidiaries are cash collections arising from long-term contracts with clients and debt payments arising from project finance repayment. Given that financing of the projects is always denominated in the same currency in which the contract with the client is signed, a natural hedge exists for our main operations.

Currently our portfolio includes 100 MW of installed capacity in South Africa and 782 MW of installed capacity in solar plants in Spain for which the functional currencies are the South African rand and the Euro, respectively. While fluctuations in the South African rand and Euro may affect our operating results, our cash distributions from the Spanish assets are hedged through a two-tier approach. Firstly, at corporate level, we pay our general and administrative expenses as well as interest expenses incurred on the Note Issuance Facility in Euros. Secondly, the exchange rate for the net amount of distributions received from the Spanish assets and the Euro corporate expense payments is fixed through currency options.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks arise mainly from our financial liabilities at variable interest rate (less than 10% of our total project debt financing considering hedges). We use interest rate swaps and interest rate options (caps) to mitigate interest rate risk.

As a result, the notional amounts hedged as of December 31, 2016, strikes contracted and maturities, depending on the characteristics of the debt on which the interest rate risk is being hedged, are very diverse, including the following:

- project debt in U.S. dollars: between 75% and 100% of the notional amount, maturities until 2043 and average guaranteed interest rates of between 2.52% and 6.88%.

- project debt in Euro: between 75% and 100% of the notional amount, maturities until 2030 and average guaranteed interest rates of between 3.20% and 4.87%.

In connection with our interest rate derivative positions, the most significant impact on our consolidated financial statements are derived from the changes in EURIBOR or LIBOR, which represents the reference interest rate for the majority of our debt.

In relation to our interest rate swaps positions, an increase in EURIBOR or LIBOR above the contracted fixed interest rate would create an increase in our financial expense which would be positively mitigated by our hedges, reducing our financial expense to our contracted fixed interest rate. However, an increase in EURIBOR or LIBOR that does not exceed the contracted fixed interest rate would not be offset by our derivative position and would result in a net financial loss recognized in our consolidated income statement. Conversely, a decrease in EURIBOR or LIBOR below the contracted fixed interest rate would result in lower interest expense on our variable rate debt, which would be offset by a negative impact from the mark-to-market of our hedges, increasing our financial expense up to our contracted fixed interest rate, thus likely resulting in a neutral effect.

In relation to our interest rate options positions, an increase in EURIBOR or LIBOR above the strike price would result in higher interest expenses, which would be positively mitigated by our hedges, reducing our financial expense to our capped interest rate, whereas a decrease of EURIBOR or LIBOR below the strike price would result in lower interest expenses.

In addition to the above, our results of operations can be affected by changes in interest rates with respect to the unhedged portion of our indebtedness that bears interest at floating rates.

In the event that EURIBOR and LIBOR had risen by 25 basis points as of June 30, 2017, with the rest of the variables remaining constant, the effect in the consolidated income statement would have been a loss of \$2.2 million and an increase in hedging reserves of \$40.3 million. The increase in hedging reserves would be mainly due to an increase in the fair value of interest rate swaps designated as hedges.

Credit risk

We consider that we have limited credit risk with clients as revenues are derived from power purchase agreements and other revenue contracted agreements with electric utilities and state-owned entities.

Liquidity risk

The objective of our financing and liquidity policy is to ensure that we maintain sufficient funds to meet our financial obligations as they fall due.

Project finance borrowing permits us to finance projects through non-recourse debt and thereby insulate the rest of our assets from such credit exposure. We incur project finance debt on a project-by-project basis.

The repayment profile of each project is established on the basis of the projected cash flow generation of the business. This ensures that sufficient financing is available to meet deadlines and maturities, which mitigates the liquidity risk significantly.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Not applicable.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On October 17, 2016, ACT received a request for arbitration from the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce presented by Pemex. Pemex is requesting compensation for damages caused by a fire that occurred in their facilities during the construction of the ACT cogeneration plant in December 2012, for a total amount of approximately \$20 million. In the event that the arbitration results in a negative outcome, we expect these damages to be covered by the existing insurance policy. As a result, we do not expect this proceeding to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

A number of Abengoa's subcontractors and insurance companies that issued bonds covering such contracts in the United States have included our subsidiaries as co-defendants in claims against Abengoa. Until now our subsidiaries have been excluded in early stages of the process. Currently the most significant of such claims is related to Arb Inc. and two insurance companies that issued bonds with a total potential claim of approximately \$33 million. We do not expect this proceeding to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

We are not a party to any other legal proceeding other than legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are party to various administrative and regulatory proceedings that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. While we do not expect these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations, because of the nature of these proceedings we are not able to predict their ultimate outcomes, some of which may be unfavorable to us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors included in our Annual Report.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Recent sales of unregistered securities

None.

Use of proceeds from the Sale of Registered Securities

None.

Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not Applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ATLANTICA YIELD PLC

Date: August 3, 2017

By: /s/ Santiago Seage

Name: Santiago Seage

Title: Chief Executive Officer