
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 May, 2016

Commission File Number 001-36487

Abengoa Yield plc

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)
(doing business as Atlantica Yield)

Not Applicable

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

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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).

Table of Contents

	Page
PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1 Financial Statements	3
Item 2 Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	34
Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	51
Item 4 Controls and Procedures	52
PART II – OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings	52
Item 1A Risk Factors	52
Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities; Use of Proceeds	52
Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities	52
Item 4 Mine Safety Disclosures	52
Item 5 Other Information	52
Item 6 Exhibits	52
Signature	53

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, 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;
- references to “Annual Consolidated Financial Statements” refer to the audited annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, including the related notes thereto, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB (as such terms are defined herein);
- references to “2015 20-F” or “Annual Report” refer to the annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 and filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2016;
- 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 Yield” refer to Abengoa 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 “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 “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 “Exchangeable Notes” refer to the sale by Abengoa on July 14, 2015 of \$279,000 thousand principal amount of exchangeable notes due 2017. The Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable, at the option of their holders, for ordinary shares of Atlantica Yield. As of March 24, 2016, the date of the most recent public information, Abengoa has delivered an aggregate of 7,584,656 shares of the Company to holders that exercised their option to exchange Exchangeable Notes.
- 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 “MW” refer to megawatts;
- references to “MWh” refer to megawatt hours;
- references to “operation” refer to the status of projects that have reached COD (as defined above);
- 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 the “Second Dropdown Assets” refer to (i) a 25.5% and a 34.2% stake, respectively, in the legal entities holding two water desalination plants in Algeria, Honaine and Skikda, with an aggregate capacity of 10.5 M ft³ per day and (ii) a 29.6% stake in the legal entity holding a solar power asset in Spain, Helienergy 1/2, with a capacity of 100 MW;
- 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;
- 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 March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	Note (1)	As of March 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Contracted concessional assets	6	9,409,064	9,300,897
Investments carried under the equity method	7	57,691	56,181
Financial investments	8&9	89,451	93,791
Deferred tax assets		215,962	191,314
Total non-current assets		9,772,168	9,642,183
Current assets			
Inventories		15,165	14,913
Clients and other receivables	12	250,085	197,308
Financial investments	8	238,592	221,358
Cash and cash equivalents		574,788	514,712
Total current assets		1,078,630	948,291
Total assets		10,850,798	10,590,474

(1) Notes 1 to 21 are an integral part of the consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

Consolidated condensed statements of financial position as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

		As of March 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to the Company			
Share capital	13	10,022	10,022
Parent company reserves	13	2,313,855	2,313,855
Other reserves		(25,767)	24,831
Accumulated currency translation differences		(55,027)	(109,582)
Retained earnings	13	(386,561)	(356,524)
Non-controlling interest	13	129,952	140,899
Total equity		<u>1,986,474</u>	<u>2,023,501</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term corporate debt	14	662,166	661,341
Long-term project debt	15	3,688,188	3,574,464
Grants and other liabilities	16	1,640,423	1,646,748
Related parties	11	124,554	126,860
Derivative liabilities	9	467,566	385,095
Deferred tax liabilities		81,920	79,654
Total non-current liabilities		<u>6,664,817</u>	<u>6,474,162</u>
Current liabilities			
Short-term corporate debt	14	7,698	3,153
Short-term project debt	15	1,978,592	1,896,205
Trade payables and other current liabilities	17	197,703	178,217
Income and other tax payables		15,514	15,236
Total current liabilities		<u>2,199,507</u>	<u>2,092,811</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>10,850,798</u>	<u>10,590,474</u>

(1) Notes 1 to 21 are an integral part of the consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

Consolidated condensed income statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

		For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	Note (1)	2016	2015
Revenue	4	206,376	118,304
Other operating income		14,824	18,072
Raw materials and consumables used		(7,375)	(4,548)
Employee benefit expenses		(2,254)	(571)
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	6	(77,160)	(52,254)
Other operating expenses		(59,024)	(36,148)
Operating profit		75,387	42,855
Financial income	19	67	639
Financial expense	19	(98,849)	(63,192)
Net exchange differences		(2,569)	(1,154)
Other financial income/(expense), net	19	(2,190)	2,994
Financial expense, net		(103,541)	(60,713)
Share of profit/(loss) of associates carried under the equity method		1,915	1,284
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(26,239)	(16,574)
Income tax	18	3,599	3,876
Profit/(loss) for the period		(22,640)	(12,698)
Loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interests		(3,366)	(1,856)
Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to the Company		(26,006)	(14,554)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	20	100,217	80,000
Basic earnings per share (U.S. dollar per share)	20	(0.26)	(0.04)

(1) Notes 1 to 21 are an integral part of the consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

The consolidated condensed income statements include the following income (expense) items arising from transactions with related parties:

For the three-month period ended March 31,

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Sales	-	3,487
Services rendered	10	6
Services received	(25,346)	(18,983)
Financial income	16	350
Financial expenses	(419)	(450)

Consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Profit/(loss) for the period	(22,640)	(12,698)
Items that may be subject to transfer to income statement		
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges and available for sale financial assets	(84,794)	(39,446)
Currency translation differences	58,217	(52,374)
Tax effect	19,016	8,156
Net income/(expenses) recognized directly in equity	(7,561)	(83,664)
Cash flow hedges	17,464	6,336
Tax effect	(4,365)	(1,774)
Transfers to income statement	13,099	4,562
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	5,538	(79,102)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	(17,102)	(91,800)
Total comprehensive (income)/loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(4,947)	10,293
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Company	(22,049)	(81,507)

Consolidated condensed statements of changes in equity for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

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, 2015	8,000	1,790,135	(15,539)	(2,031)	(28,963)	1,751,602	88,029	1,839,631
Profit/(loss) for the three-month period after taxes	—	—	—	(14,554)	—	(14,554)	1,856	(12,698)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges and available for sale financial assets	—	—	(30,589)	—	—	(30,589)	(2,521)	(33,110)
Currency translation differences	—	—	—	—	(42,040)	(42,040)	(10,334)	(52,374)
Tax effect	—	—	5,676	—	—	5,676	706	6,382
Other comprehensive income	—	—	(24,913)	—	(42,040)	(66,953)	(12,149)	(79,102)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	(24,913)	(14,554)	(42,040)	(81,507)	(10,293)	(91,800)
Second asset acquisition under the ROFO Agreement (a)	—	—	—	34,407	—	34,407	76,690	111,097
Dividend distribution	—	(20,736)	—	—	—	(20,736)	—	(20,736)
Balance as of March 31, 2015	8,000	1,769,399	(40,452)	17,822	(71,003)	1,683,766	154,426	1,838,192
Balance as of January 1, 2016	10,022	2,313,855	24,831	(356,524)	(109,582)	1,882,602	140,899	2,023,501
Profit/(loss) for the three-month period after taxes	—	—	—	(26,006)	—	(26,006)	3,366	(22,640)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges and available for sale financial assets	—	—	(64,600)	—	—	(64,600)	(2,730)	(67,330)
Currency translation differences	—	—	—	—	54,555	54,555	3,662	58,217
Tax effect	—	—	14,002	—	—	14,002	649	14,651
Other comprehensive income	—	—	(50,598)	—	54,555	3,957	1,581	5,538
Total comprehensive income	—	—	(50,598)	(26,006)	54,555	(22,049)	4,947	(17,102)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in Solacor 1&2 (a)	—	—	—	(4,031)	—	(4,031)	(15,894)	(19,925)
Balance as of March 31, 2016	10,022	2,313,855	(25,767)	(386,561)	(55,027)	1,856,522	129,952	1,986,474

(a) See Note 5 for further details.

Consolidated condensed cash flow statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars

	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
I. Profit/(loss) for the period	(22,640)	(12,698)
Financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	154,262	90,024
II. Profit for the period adjusted by financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	131,622	77,326
III. Variations in working capital	(19,510)	(20,658)
Net interest and income tax paid	(27,613)	(19,291)
A. Net cash provided by operating activities	84,499	37,377
Investment in contracted concessional assets	(5,038)	(9,194)
Other non-current assets/liabilities	(15,614)	-
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and of non-controlling interest	(19,071)	(82,028)
B. Net cash used in investing activities	(39,723)	(91,222)
C. Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	639	(18,601)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	45,415	(72,446)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	514,712	354,154
Translation differences in cash or cash equivalent	14,661	(14,266)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	574,788	267,442

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements

Note 1.- Nature of the business	11
Note 2.- Basis of preparation	15
Note 3.- Financial risk management	17
Note 4.- Financial information by segment	17
Note 5.- Changes in the scope of the consolidated condensed interim financial statements	23
Note 6.- Contracted concessional assets	24
Note 7.- Investments carried under the equity method	25
Note 8.- Financial Investments	25
Note 9.- Derivative financial instruments	26
Note 10.- Fair Value of financial instruments	26
Note 11.- Related parties	27
Note 12.- Clients and other receivable	28
Note 13.- Equity	28
Note 14.- Corporate debt	29
Note 15.- Project debt	30
Note 16.- Grants and other liabilities	31
Note 17.-Trade payables and other current liabilities	31
Note 18.- Income tax	31
Note 19.- Financial income and expenses	32
Note 20.- Earnings per share	33
Note 21.- Subsequent events	33

Note 1.- Nature of the business

Abengoa Yield plc (“Atlantica Yield” or the “Company”) was incorporated in England and Wales as a private limited company on December 17, 2013 by Abengoa, S.A. (“Abengoa”) under the name Abengoa Yield Limited. On March 19, 2014, Abengoa Yield plc was re-registered as a public limited company, under the name Abengoa Yield plc. On May 11, 2016, our shareholders approved a resolution to change the Company’s registered name to Atlantica Yield plc. This change will become effective after the necessary filings have been made with the Registrar of Companies in the United Kingdom.

Atlantica Yield 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, Brazil and Uruguay) and EMEA (Spain, Algeria and South Africa).

The Company’s largest shareholder is Abengoa, which, based on the most recent public information, currently owns a 41.48 % stake in Atlantica Yield. Effective December 31, 2015, Abengoa no longer controls the Company and therefore does not consolidate the Company in its consolidated financial statements anymore.

On June 18, 2014, Atlantica Yield 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 Yield and \$655.3 million in cash, corresponding to the net proceeds of the initial public offering less \$30 million retained by Atlantica Yield for liquidity purposes.

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

During the year 2015, the Company acquired the following assets from Abengoa:

- On February 3, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of a 25.5% stake in Honaine and a 34.2% stake in Skikda, two desalination plants in Algeria with an aggregate capacity of 10.5 million cubic feet per day. On February 23, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of a 29.6% stake in Helienergy 1/2, a solar power asset in Spain with a capacity of 100 MW.
- On May 13, 2015 and May 14, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of Helios 1/2 a 100 MW solar complex and Solnova 1/3/4, a 150 MW solar complex, both in Spain. On May 25, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of the remaining 70.4% stake in Helienergy 1/2.
- On June 25, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of ATN2, an 81 mile transmission line in Peru from Abengoa and Sigma, a third-party financial investor in the project.
- On July 30, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of Kaxu, a 100 MW solar plant in South Africa.
- On September 30, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of Solaben 1/6, a 100 MW solar complex in Spain.

On January 7, 2016, the Company closed the acquisition of a 13% stake in Solacor 1/2 from the JGC Corporation (“JGC”), which reduced the JGC’s ownership in Solacor 1/2 to 13%. This acquisition was announced in July 2015 and was expected to close in the first quarter of 2016, as disclosed in our Form 6-K filed on November 6, 2015, containing our third quarter financial information and in our third quarter earnings presentation.

The following table provides an overview of the concessional assets the Company owned as of March 31, 2016 (excluding the exchangeable preferred equity investment in ACBH):

Assets	Type	Ownership	Location	Currency ⁽⁷⁾	Capacity (Gross)	Counterparty Credit Ratings ⁽⁸⁾	COD	Contract Years Left ⁽¹¹⁾
Solana	Renewable (Solar)	100% Class B ⁽¹⁾	Arizona (USA)	USD	280 MW	A-/A2/A	4Q 2013	28
Mojave	Renewable (Solar)	100%	California (USA)	USD	280 MW	BBB/Baa1/BBB+	4Q 2014	24
Solaben 2 & 3	Renewable (Solar)	70% ⁽²⁾	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	2Q 2012 & 4Q 2012	22&21
Solacor 1 & 2	Renewable (Solar)	87% ⁽³⁾	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	2Q 2012 & 4Q 2012	21
PS10/PS20	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	31 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	1Q 2007 & 2Q 2009	16&18
Helioenergy 1 & 2	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	3Q 2011& 4Q 2011	22
Helios 1 & 2	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	2Q 2012& 3Q 2012	21&22
Solnova 1, 3 & 4	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	3x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	2Q 2010 & 2Q 2010& 3Q 2010	19&19&20
Solaben 1 & 6	Renewable (Solar)	100%	Spain	Euro	2x50 MW	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	3Q 2013	23
Kaxu	Renewable (Solar)	51% ⁽⁴⁾	South Africa	Rand	100 MW	BBB-/Baa2/BBB ⁽⁹⁾	1Q 2015	19
Palmatir	Renewable (Wind)	100%	Uruguay	USD	50 MW	BBB/Baa2/BBB- ⁽¹⁰⁾	2Q 2014	18
Cadonal	Renewable (Wind)	100%	Uruguay	USD	50 MW	BBB/Baa2/BBB- ⁽¹⁰⁾	4Q 2014	19
ACT	Conventional Power	100%	Mexico	USD	300 MW	BBB+/Baa3/ BBB+	2Q 2013	17
ATN	Transmission line	100%	Peru	USD	362 miles	BBB+/A3/BBB+	1Q 2011	25
ATS	Transmission line	100%	Peru	USD	569 miles	BBB+/A3/BBB+	1Q 2014	28
ATN 2	Transmission line	100%	Peru	USD	81 miles	Not rated	2Q 2015	17
Quadra 1	Transmission line	100%	Chile	USD	43 miles	Not rated	2Q 2014	19
Quadra 2	Transmission line	100%	Chile	USD	38 miles	Not rated	1Q 2014	19
Palmucho	Transmission line	100%	Chile	USD	6 miles	BBB+/Baa2/BBB+	4Q 2007	22
Skikda	Water	34.2% ⁽⁵⁾	Algeria	USD	3.5 M ft ³ /day	Not rated	1Q 2009	18
Honaine	Water	25.5% ⁽⁶⁾	Algeria	USD	7 M ft ³ / day	Not rated	3Q 2012	22

- (1) On September 30, 2013, Liberty Interactive Corporation invested \$300,000 thousand in Class A membership interests in exchange for a share of the dividends and taxable loss generated by Solana. As a result of the agreement, Liberty Interactive Corporation will receive 54.06% of both dividends and taxable loss generated during a period of approximately five years; such percentage will decrease to 24.05% thereafter.
- (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) Certain contracts denominated in U.S. dollars are payable in local currency.
- (8) 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.
- (9) Refers to the credit rating of the Republic of South Africa. The offtaker is Eskom, which is a state-owned utility company in South Africa.
- (10) Refers to the credit rating of Uruguay, as UTE (Administración Nacional de Usinas y Transmisoras Eléctricas) is unrated.
- (11) As of December 31, 2015.

In addition to the assets listed above, the Company owns an exchangeable preferred equity investment in ACBH, a subsidiary holding company of Abengoa that is engaged in the development, construction, investment and management of contracted concessions in Brazil, consisting mostly of electric transmission lines.

All the project companies included in these consolidated condensed interim financial statements have signed with the grantor of the concession contracts of construction, operation and maintenance and they subcontracted the construction of the contracted assets to Abengoa. All these projects (except for Palmucho, PS10 and PS20) are included within the scope of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 12 ("IFRIC 12").

As disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 (the "2015 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. The filing by Abengoa was intended to initiate a process to try to reach an agreement with its main financial creditors, aimed to ensure the right framework to carry out such negotiations and provide Abengoa with financial stability in the short and medium term. The Mercantile Court published a decree to admit the filing of the communication on December 15, 2015 and set a deadline of March 28, 2016 for Abengoa to reach an agreement with its main financial creditors.

On March 28, 2016, Abengoa filed with the Mercantile Court of Seville nº 2 an application for the judicial approval (homologación judicial) of a standstill agreement which obtained the support of 75.04 per cent of the financial creditors to which it was addressed. On April 6, 2016, the Judge of the Mercantile Court of Seville nº 2 issued a resolution declaring the judicial approval (homologación judicial) of the standstill agreement and extending the effect of the stay of the obligations referred to in the standstill agreement through October 28, 2016, to creditors of financial liabilities who have not signed the agreement or have otherwise expressed their disagreement with it. The potential implications of this process on the Company are described in the 2015 20-F. See "Risk Factors" and our 2015 Annual Financial Statements included in the 2015 20-F.

The financing arrangements of some of the project subsidiaries of the Company (Solana, Mojave, Kaxu and Cadonal) contain cross-default provisions related to Abengoa, such that debt defaults by Abengoa, subject to certain threshold amounts, could trigger defaults under such project financing arrangements. These cross-default provisions expire progressively over time, remaining in place until the termination of the obligations of Abengoa under such project financing arrangements. The Company is currently in discussions with the project finance lenders.

Although the Company does not expect the acceleration of debt to be declared by the credit entities, the project entities did not have contractually as of March 31, 2016 what International Accounting Standards define as an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the debt for at least twelve months after that date, as the cross-default provisions make that right not totally unconditional, and therefore the debt has been presented as current in these consolidated condensed interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards 1 (“IAS 1”), “Presentation of Financial Statements”. As a result of this reclassification, current liabilities in the consolidated condensed statement of financial position are higher than current assets. In any case, due to the legal nature of our project financing in place and pursuant to the laws of each jurisdiction, the lenders of these agreements would, in any case, have recourse only against the specific project company (pledge over the shares of the special purpose vehicle, pledge over certain credit rights, mortgage over certain assets in certain jurisdictions, etc.) but do not have any recourse against the Company or any other assets of the Company, since there is no further guarantee provided to the credit entities.

All the project financing arrangements except for ATN, ATS, Skikda and Honaine contain a change of ownership that would be triggered if Abengoa ceases to own at least 35% of Atlantica Yield’s shares. Abengoa currently owns 41.48% of the ordinary shares of the Company. In connection with various financing agreements, Abengoa has disclosed that 39,530,843 of Atlantica Yield shares, representing approximately 39.5% of the outstanding shares of the Company, have been pledged as collateral. If Abengoa defaults on any of these financing arrangements, such lenders may foreclose on the pledged shares and, as a result, Abengoa could eventually own less than 35% of Atlantica Yield’s outstanding shares. As a result, the Company would be in breach of covenants under the applicable project financing arrangements. Waivers have been requested from all the parties of these project financing arrangements containing such covenants. After having obtained necessary waivers for Solaben 1&6 in February 2016, the Company has further obtained necessary waivers for Helios 1&2, PS10&PS20, ATN2 and Cadonal, which in some cases are subject to the completion of specific requirements. Similar waivers related to a minimum percentage of ownership by Abengoa in the Company have been obtained in the past and therefore the Management of the Company expects a similar outcome for the rest of the projects. In any case, due to the legal nature of our project financing in place and pursuant to the laws of each jurisdiction, the lenders of these agreements would have recourse only against the specific project company but do not have any recourse against Atlantica Yield or any other assets of the Company, since there is no further guarantee provided to the credit entities.

Developments at Abengoa could have an impact under the terms of the Credit Facility entered into by the Company on December 3, 2014 of up to \$125,000 thousand with 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 (the “Credit Facility”). The Credit Facility does not include cross-default provisions related to Abengoa. Nevertheless, the Company is required to comply with (i) a maintenance leverage ratio of the indebtedness at Atlantica Yield level to the cash available for distribution and (ii) an interest coverage ratio of cash available for distribution to debt service payments. A potential payment default in several of the project companies or potential restrictions to distributions from several of the project companies may adversely affect compliance with these covenants. The Credit Facility also includes a cross-default provision related to a default by the project subsidiaries of the Company in their financing arrangements, such that a payment default in one or more of the non-recourse subsidiaries of the Company representing more than 20% of the cash available for distribution distributed in the previous four fiscal quarters could trigger a default under the Credit Facility. In the remote scenario where sufficient waivers were not obtained in due time, the Company would undertake initiatives including, but not limited to, asset disposals or changes in the dividend policy.

Currently, the Company continues to rely on Abengoa for certain support services as well as for operation and maintenance services at most of its facilities. The Company is very advanced in the process of internalizing main support services, has launched a plan to separate its IT systems from Abengoa and is preparing plans to replace existing operation and maintenance suppliers if required.

On January 29, 2016, Abengoa informed the Company that several indirect subsidiaries of Abengoa in Brazil, including ACBH, have initiated an insolvency procedure under Brazilian law (“reorganização judiciária”) as a “Pedido de processamento conjunto”, which means the substantial consolidation of the three main subsidiaries of Abengoa in Brazil, including ACBH. In April 2016 Abengoa presented a consolidated restructuring plan in the Brazilian Court, including ACBH and two other subsidiaries. The Company is working on the legal defense to protect its interests.

These consolidated condensed interim financial statements were approved by the Chief Executive Officer on May 11, 2016.

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 elected to account for the Asset Transfer and the assets acquisitions under the agreement with Abengoa that provides us a right of first offer to purchase any 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 (the “Abengoa ROFO Assets”) offered for sale by Abengoa (the “ROFO Agreement”) using the Predecessor values, 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 does not control the Company anymore.

The Company’s annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015, were approved by the Board of Directors on March 1, 2016.

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 three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and not duplicating the information previously published in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. 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 Yield’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 included in the 2015 20-F.

In determining the information to be disclosed in the notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements, Atlantica Yield, 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.

Application of new accounting standards

- a) Standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2016 under IFRS-IASB, applied by the Company in the preparation of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements:
- IFRS 10 (Amendment) ‘Consolidated financial statements, IFRS 12 ‘Disclosure of interests in Other Entities’ and IAS 28 ‘Investments in associates and joint ventures’ regarding the exemption from consolidation for investment entities.
 - Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycles.
 - IAS 1 (Amendment) ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’ under the disclosure initiative.
 - IAS 27 (Amendment) ‘Separate financial statements’ regarding the reinstatement of the equity method as an accounting option in separate financial statements.
 - IAS 16 (Amendment) ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’ and IAS 38 ‘Intangible Assets’, regarding acceptable methods of amortization and depreciation.
 - IFRS 11 (Amendment) ‘Joint Arrangements’ regarding acquisition of an interest in a joint operation.
 - IAS 16 ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’ and 41 ‘Agriculture’ (Amendment) regarding bearer plants.

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 March 31, 2016:

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. This Standard will be effective from January 1, 2018 under IFRS-IASB, earlier applications is permitted.
- IFRS 15 'Revenues from contracts with Customers'. IFRS 15 is applicable 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.
- IAS 12 (Amendment) 'Recognition for Deferred Tax for Unrealised Losses'. This amendment is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 under IFRS-IASB, earlier application is permitted.
- IAS 7 (Amendment) 'Disclosure Initiative'. This amendment is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 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.

The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact on the consolidated financial statements derived from the application of the new standards and amendments that will be effective for annual periods beginning after March 31, 2016.

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.
- 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 March 31, 2016 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 Yield'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 Management and Finance 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 Yield's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015.

Note 4.- Financial information by segment

Atlantica Yield'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 March 31, 2016, 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 seven 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 and Solaben 1 and 6 with a gross capacity of 100 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. In addition, the Company owns a preferred equity investment in ACBH, a subsidiary holding company of Abengoa that is engaged in the development, construction, investment and management of contracted concessions in Brazil, consisting mostly of electric transmission lines.

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 Yield's Chief Operating Decision Maker (the "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 Company, 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 these consolidated condensed interim financial statements, and dividends received from the preferred equity investment in ACBH. 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 three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, Atlantica Yield had two customers with revenues representing more than 10% of the total revenues, one in the renewable energy and one in the conventional power business sectors.

- a) The following tables show Revenues and Further Adjusted EBITDA by operating segments and business sectors for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Geography	Revenue		Further Adjusted EBITDA	
	For the three months ended March 31,		For the three months ended March 31,	
	(\$ in thousands)			
	2016	2015	2016	2015
North America	65,232	55,943	51,212	50,941
South America	29,008	24,405	24,062	24,998
EMEA	112,136	37,956	77,274	23,770
Total	206,376	118,304	152,547	99,709

Business sectors	Revenue		Further Adjusted EBITDA	
	For the three months ended March 31,		For the three months ended March 31,	
	(\$ in thousands)			
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Renewable energy	141,166	63,680	102,170	49,667
Conventional power	35,179	31,330	27,079	26,961
Electric transmission lines	23,530	19,159	19,410	20,529
Water	6,501	4,135	3,888	2,552
Total	206,376	118,304	152,547	99,709

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

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Total segment Further Adjusted EBITDA	152,547	99,709
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	(77,160)	(52,254)
Financial expense, net	(103,541)	(60,713)
Dividend from exchangeable preferred equity investment in ACBH	-	(4,600)
Share in profits/(losses) associates	1,915	1,284
Income tax	3,599	3,876
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(3,366)	(1,856)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to the Company	(26,006)	(14,554)

b) The assets and liabilities by operating segments (and business sector) as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

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

	<u>North America</u>	<u>South America</u>	<u>EMEA</u>	<u>Balance as of March 31, 2016</u>
	(\$ in thousands)			
Assets allocated				
Contracted concessional assets	4,022,696	1,195,236	4,191,132	9,409,064
Investments carried under the equity method	-	-	57,691	57,691
Current financial investments	134,426	73,616	30,550	238,592
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	150,168	34,872	344,342	529,382
Subtotal allocated	<u>4,307,290</u>	<u>1,303,724</u>	<u>4,623,715</u>	<u>10,234,729</u>
Unallocated assets				
Other non-current assets				305,413
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)				310,656
Subtotal unallocated				<u>616,069</u>
Total assets				<u>10,850,798</u>
	<u>North America</u>	<u>South America</u>	<u>EMEA</u>	<u>Balance as of March 31, 2016</u>
	(\$ in thousands)			
Liabilities allocated				
Long-term and short-term project debt	1,905,677	912,189	2,848,914	5,666,780
Grants and other liabilities	1,603,319	813	36,291	1,640,423
Subtotal allocated	<u>3,508,996</u>	<u>913,002</u>	<u>2,885,205</u>	<u>7,307,203</u>
Unallocated liabilities				
Long-term and short-term corporate debt				669,864
Other non-current liabilities				674,040
Other current liabilities				213,217
Subtotal unallocated				<u>1,557,121</u>
Total liabilities				<u>8,864,324</u>
Equity unallocated				<u>1,986,474</u>
Total liabilities and equity unallocated				<u>3,543,595</u>
Total liabilities and equity				<u>10,850,798</u>

Assets and liabilities by geography as of December 31, 2015:

	<u>North America</u>	<u>South America</u>	<u>EMEA</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31, 2015</u>
	(\$ in thousands)			
Assets allocated				
Contracted concessional assets	4,054,093	1,206,693	4,040,111	9,300,897
Investments carried under the equity method	-	-	56,181	56,181
Current financial investments	129,349	61,973	30,036	221,358
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	136,950	41,525	290,548	469,023
Subtotal allocated	<u><u>4,320,392</u></u>	<u><u>1,310,191</u></u>	<u><u>4,416,876</u></u>	<u><u>10,047,459</u></u>
Unallocated assets				
Other non-current assets				285,105
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)				257,910
Subtotal unallocated				<u><u>543,015</u></u>
Total assets				<u><u>10,590,474</u></u>
	<u>North America</u>	<u>South America</u>	<u>EMEA</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31, 2015</u>
	(\$ in thousands)			
Liabilities allocated				
Long-term and short-term project debt	1,891,597	888,304	2,690,769	5,470,670
Grants and other liabilities	1,611,724	799	34,225	1,646,748
Subtotal allocated	<u><u>3,503,321</u></u>	<u><u>889,103</u></u>	<u><u>2,724,994</u></u>	<u><u>7,117,418</u></u>
Unallocated liabilities				
Long-term and short-term corporate debt				664,494
Other non-current liabilities				591,608
Other current liabilities				193,453
Subtotal unallocated				<u><u>1,449,555</u></u>
Total liabilities				<u><u>8,566,973</u></u>
Equity unallocated				<u><u>2,023,501</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity unallocated				<u><u>3,473,056</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity				<u><u>10,590,474</u></u>

Assets and liabilities by business sectors as of March 31, 2016:

	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u> (\$ in thousands)	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of March 31, 2016</u>
Assets allocated					
Contracted concessional assets	7,712,611	650,436	949,100	96,917	9,409,064
Investments carried under the equity method	13,938	-	-	43,753	57,691
Current financial investments	15,261	134,391	73,452	15,488	238,592
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	487,758	10,464	17,892	13,268	529,382
Subtotal allocated	<u><u>8,229,568</u></u>	<u><u>795,291</u></u>	<u><u>1,040,444</u></u>	<u><u>169,426</u></u>	<u><u>10,234,729</u></u>
Unallocated assets					
Other non-current assets					305,413
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)					310,656
Subtotal unallocated					<u><u>616,069</u></u>
Total assets					<u><u>10,850,798</u></u>
	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u> (\$ in thousands)	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of March 31, 2016</u>
Liabilities allocated					
Long-term and short-term project debt	4,279,994	612,581	728,487	45,718	5,666,780
Grants and other liabilities	1,640,313	110	-	-	1,640,423
Subtotal allocated	<u><u>5,920,307</u></u>	<u><u>612,691</u></u>	<u><u>728,487</u></u>	<u><u>45,718</u></u>	<u><u>7,307,203</u></u>
Unallocated liabilities					
Long-term and short-term corporate debt					669,864
Other non-current liabilities					674,040
Other current liabilities					213,217
Subtotal unallocated					<u><u>1,557,121</u></u>
Total liabilities					<u><u>8,864,324</u></u>
Equity unallocated					<u><u>1,986,474</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity unallocated					<u><u>3,543,595</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity					<u><u>10,850,798</u></u>

Assets and liabilities by business sectors as of December 31, 2015:

	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31, 2015</u>
	(\$ in thousands)				
Assets allocated					
Contracted concessional assets	7,597,771	649,479	957,235	96,412	9,300,897
Investments carried under the equity method	14,064	-	-	42,117	56,181
Current financial investments	14,892	128,999	61,807	15,660	221,358
Cash and cash equivalents (project companies)	437,455	784	17,755	13,029	469,023
Subtotal allocated	<u><u>8,064,182</u></u>	<u><u>779,262</u></u>	<u><u>1,036,797</u></u>	<u><u>167,218</u></u>	<u><u>10,047,459</u></u>
Unallocated assets					
Other non-current assets					285,105
Other current assets (including cash and cash equivalents at holding company level)					257,910
Subtotal unallocated					<u><u>543,015</u></u>
Total assets					<u><u>10,590,474</u></u>
	<u>Renewable energy</u>	<u>Conventional power</u>	<u>Electric transmission lines</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31, 2015</u>
	(\$ in thousands)				
Liabilities allocated					
Long-term and short-term project debt	4,108,166	617,082	697,922	47,500	5,470,670
Grants and other liabilities	1,646,637	111	-	-	1,646,748
Subtotal allocated	<u><u>5,754,803</u></u>	<u><u>617,193</u></u>	<u><u>697,922</u></u>	<u><u>47,500</u></u>	<u><u>7,117,418</u></u>
Unallocated liabilities					
Long-term and short-term corporate debt					664,494
Other non-current liabilities					591,608
Other current liabilities					193,453
Subtotal unallocated					<u><u>1,449,555</u></u>
Total liabilities					<u><u>8,566,973</u></u>
Equity unallocated					<u><u>2,023,501</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity unallocated					<u><u>3,473,056</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity					<u><u>10,590,474</u></u>

- c) The amount of depreciation and amortization expense recognized for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Depreciation and amortization by geography	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
North America	(32,234)	(31,885)
South America	(10,423)	(9,731)
EMEA	(34,503)	(10,638)
Total	(77,160)	(52,254)

Depreciation and amortization by business sectors	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Renewable energy	(70,062)	(45,141)
Electric transmission lines	(7,098)	(7,113)
Total	(77,160)	(52,254)

Note 5.- Changes in the scope of the consolidated condensed interim financial statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 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 condensed interim consolidated financial statements, pursuant to IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2015

On February 3, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of a 25.5% stake in Honaine and a 34.2% stake in Skikda and on February 23, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of a 29.6% stake in Helioenergy 1/2. Total purchase price paid for these assets amounted to \$94,009 thousand.

The Company has significant influence over Honaine and Helioenergy 1 and 2, and therefore these are accounted for using the equity method as per IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* in these consolidated interim financial statements. The Company has control over Skikda as per IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and therefore the latter is accounted for using the global method in these consolidated interim financial statements.

Given that Atlantica Yield was a subsidiary controlled by Abengoa, at the time of acquisition, the assets acquired constituted an acquisition under common control by Abengoa and accordingly, they were recorded using Abengoa's historical basis in the assets and liabilities of the predecessor. The difference between the cash paid and historical value of the net assets was recorded in equity. Results of operations of the assets acquired have been recorded in Atlantica Yield's consolidated income statement since the date of the acquisition.

The amount of assets and liabilities consolidated at the effective acquisition date for the aggregated change in scope is shown in the following table:

	Second Asset Acquisition under ROFO Agreement
	(\$ in thousands)
Concession assets	106,203
Investments carried under the equity method	103,311
Deferred tax asset	327
Other non-current assets	38,007
Current assets	35,853
Project debt long term	(54,606)
Project debt short term	(5,724)
Other current and non-current liabilities	(18,264)
Acquisition price of the acquired assets	(94,009)
Non-controlling interests	(76,690)
Difference recorded in equity	34,407

Had the second asset acquisition under the ROFO Agreement been consolidated from January 1, 2015, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as of March 31, 2015 would have included additional revenue of \$2,199 thousand and additional profit after tax of \$1,201 thousand.

Note 6.- Contracted concessional assets

The detail of contracted concessional assets included in the heading ‘Contracted concessional assets’ as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Contracted concessional assets cost	10,336,759	10,126,023
Amortization and impairment	(927,695)	(825,126)
Total	9,409,064	9,300,897

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&20, 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 March 31, 2016, contracted concessional financial assets amount to \$934,660 thousand (\$933,949 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

The increase in total contracted concessional assets 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, 2015.

No losses from impairment of contracted concessional assets were recorded during 2016 or 2015.

Note 7.- Investments carried under the equity method

The table below shows the breakdown of the investments held in associates as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Evacuación Valdecaballeros, S.L.	10,398	10,475
Myah Bahr Honaine, S.P.A.	43,753	42,117
Pectonex, R.F. Proprietary Limited	3,540	3,589
Total	57,691	56,181

(*) 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 statements.

Note 8.- Financial investments

The detail of Non-current and Current financial investment as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Balance as of March 31 2016	Balance as of December 31 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Preferred equity in ACBH	52,565	52,564
Derivative assets	2,474	4,741
Other receivable accounts	34,412	36,486
Total non-current financial investments	89,451	93,791
Contracted Concessional financial assets	145,452	143,234
Other receivable accounts	93,140	78,124
Total current financial investments	238,592	221,358

The preferred equity investment in ACBH is an available for sale financial asset that gives the following rights:

- During the five-year period commencing on July 1, 2014, Atlantica Yield has the right to receive, in four quarterly installments, a preferred dividend of \$18,400 thousand per year. As of December 31, 2015, the Company received the dividend corresponding to 1.5 years and the portion corresponding to 3.5 years is pending to be received, as installment for the first quarter of 2016 hasn't been paid to the Company yet;
- Following the initial five-year period, Atlantica Yield has the option to (i) remain as preferred equity holder receiving the first \$18,400 thousand in dividends per year that ACBH is able to distribute or (ii) exchange the preferred equity for ordinary shares of specific project companies owned by ACBH.

On January 29, 2016, Abengoa informed the Company that several indirect subsidiaries of Abengoa in Brazil, including ACBH, initiated an insolvency procedure under Brazilian law ("*reorganizaçao judicial*"). The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of this event together with external advisors. Given that this process will likely negatively affect the value of the preferred equity investment and considering the high degree of uncertainty on its final outcome, the Company recorded an impairment of this preferred equity investment for a total amount of \$210,435 thousand as of December 31, 2015. The valuation method used to calculate the value on the preferred equity investment in ACBH has been discounting the originally expected cash-flows from the instrument using a discount rate of 35%, based on the yields of bonds issued in Brazil by comparable companies with a rating indicating distress.

Note 9. - Derivative financial instruments

The breakdowns of the fair value amount of the derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Balance as of March 31, 2016		Balance as of December 31, 2015	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	(\$ in thousands)			
Derivatives - cash flow hedge	2,474	467,566	4,741	385,095

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. All derivatives 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.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, fair value of derivatives decreased mainly due to a decrease in the fair value of interest rate cash-flow hedges resulting from the decrease in future interest rates.

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 \$17,464 thousand for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (loss of \$6,336 thousand in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015). 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 three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was a loss of \$2,658 thousand, and a gain of \$2,077 thousand respectively.

The after-tax results accumulated in equity in connection with derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 amount to a loss of \$25,767 thousand and a profit of \$24,831 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 March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, all the financial instruments measured at fair value correspond to derivatives and have been classified as Level 2, except for the preferred equity investment in ACBH classified as Level 3.

Note 11.- Related parties

Details of balances with related parties as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Credit receivables (current)	8,423	12,653
Total current receivables with related parties	8,423	12,653
Credit receivables (non-current)	52,569	52,774
Total non-current receivables with related parties	52,569	52,774
Trade payables (current)	73,294	73,813
Total current payables with related parties	73,294	73,813
Credit payables (non-current)	124,554	126,860
Total non-current payables with related parties	124,554	126,860

Receivables with related parties primarily corresponded to the preferred equity investment in ACBH. Its fair value amounts to \$52,565 thousand as of March 31, 2016, 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 Abengoa and with subsidiaries of Abengoa not included in the consolidated group during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 have been as follows:

	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Sales	-	3,487
Services rendered	10	6
Services received	(25.346)	(18.983)
Financial income	16	350
Financial expenses	(419)	(450)

Services received primarily include operation and maintenance services received by some plants. Sales related to sale of energy by Spanish Solar plants, which were sometimes made through an Abengoa company acting as an agent for the plant. This service provided by Abengoa was canceled in December 2015.

In addition, 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 Yield and its affiliates for a period of five years. As of March 31, 2016, 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 March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, consist of the following:

	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Trade receivables	148,264	126,844
Tax receivables	46,625	42,322
Prepayments	19,775	9,168
Other accounts receivable	35,421	18,974
Total	250,085	197,308

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the fair value of clients and other receivable accounts does not differ significantly from its carrying value.

Note 13.- Equity

As of March 31, 2016, 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.

On June 18, 2014, Atlantica Yield closed its initial public offering issuing 24,850,000 ordinary shares. The shares were sold at a price of \$29 per share and as a result the Company raised \$720,650 thousand of gross proceeds. The Company recorded \$2,485 thousand as Share Capital and \$682,810 thousand as Additional Paid in Capital, included in Atlantica Yield reserves as of March 31, 2016, corresponding to the total net proceeds of the offering. 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.

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

On January 22, 2015, Abengoa closed an underwritten public offering and sale in the United States of 10,580,000 of ordinary shares of the Company for total proceeds of \$327,980,000 (or \$31 per share). As a result of such offering, Abengoa reduced its stake in the Company from 64.3% to 51.1% of its shares.

On May 14, 2015 Atlantica Yield issued 20,217,260 new shares at \$33.14 per share, which was based on a 3% discount versus the May 7, 2015 closing price. Abengoa subscribed for 51% of the newly-issued shares and maintained its previous stake in Atlantica Yield. The proceeds were primarily used by Atlantica Yield to finance asset acquisitions in May and June 2015.

On July 14, 2015, Abengoa sold 2,000,000 shares of Atlantica Yield under Rule 144, reducing its stake to 49.1%.

As of the date hereof, according to Abengoa’s beneficial ownership reporting, Abengoa has delivered an aggregate of 7,584,656 Ordinary Shares to holders that exercised their option to exchange the \$279,000 thousand principal amount of exchangeable notes due 2017 issued by Abengoa on March 5, 2015 (the “Exchangeable Notes”) for shares of Atlantica Yield. The Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable, at the option of their holders, for ordinary shares of Atlantica Yield. These operations reduced Abengoa’s stake to 41.48% as of March 31, 2016.

Atlantica Yield reserves as of March 31, 2016 are made up of share premium account and distributable reserves.

Retained earnings include results attributable to Atlantica Yield, 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 Yield.

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

In addition, as of March 31, 2016, 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 March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Non-current	662,166	661,341
Current	7,698	3,153
Total Corporate Debt	669,864	664,494

The repayment schedule for the corporate debt as of March 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Rest 2016	Between January and March 2017	Between March and December 2017	2018	2019	Total
	(\$ in thousands)					
Credit Facilities with financial entities	658	-	286,934	123,342	-	410,934
Notes and Bonds	7,040	-	-	-	251,890	258,930
	7,698	-	286,934	123,342	251,890	669,864

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. Loans under the Tranche B Facility accrue interest at a rate per annum equal to: (A) for eurodollar rate loans, LIBOR plus 2.50% and (B) for base rate loans, 1.50%. Loans under the Credit Facility Tranche B will mature in December 2017. 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.

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 period permitted and a clearly defined risk profile.

The detail of Project debt of both non-current and current liabilities as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Non-current	3,688,188	3,574,464
Current	1,978,592	1,896,205
Total Project debt	5,666,780	5,470,669

Current Project debt includes the entire debt of Solana, Mojave, Kaxu and Cadonal projects as a result of the cross-default provisions related to Abengoa further to 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. Although the Company does not expect the default to be declared by the credit entities, the project entities did not have contractually as of December 31, 2015 or March 31, 2016 an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the debt for at least twelve months after these dates, and therefore the debt has been presented as current in these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements".

The increase in total project debt 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. dollars since December 31, 2015.

The repayment schedule for Project debt in accordance with the financing arrangements, as of March 31, 2016 is as follows and is consistent with the projected cash flows of the related projects:

Rest 2016								
Payment of interests accrued as of March 31, 2016	Nominal repayment	Between January and March 2017	Between March and December 2017	2018	2019	2020	Subsequent Years	Total
(\$ in thousands)								
73,422	169,166	15,584	181,902	216,696	237,410	255,618	4,516,982	5,666,780

Note 16.- Grants and other liabilities

	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Grants	1,342,299	1,354,967
Other Liabilities	298,124	291,781
Grant and other non-current liabilities	1,604,423	1,646,748

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 \$827,381 thousand (\$835,430 thousand as of December 31, 2015). 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 a total amount of \$512,469 thousand (\$517,165 thousand as of December 31, 2015). Loans for these projects bear interest at a rate below market rates for these types of projects and terms. 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.

As of March 31, 2016, Other liabilities include \$251,447 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 March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Balance as March 31, 2016	Balance as December 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Trade account payable	141,137	110,495
Down payments from clients	6,337	6,398
Suppliers of concessional assets current	1,361	17,582
Liberty	21,515	21,515
Other accounts payable	27,353	22,227
Total	197,703	178,217

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.

Note 18.- Income Tax

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

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, Income tax amounted to a \$3,599 thousand profit with respect to a loss before income tax of \$26,239 thousand. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2015, Income tax amounted to a \$3,876 thousand profit with respect to a loss before income tax of \$16,574 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 three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Financial income	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Interest income from loans and credits	67	175
Interest rates benefits derivatives: cash flow hedges	-	464
Total	67	639

Financial expenses	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Expenses due to interest:		
- Loans from credit entities	(59,356)	(37,999)
- Other debts	(19,371)	(18,393)
Interest rates losses derivatives: cash flow hedges	(20,122)	(6,800)
Total	(98,849)	(63,192)

Financial expenses increased for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 mainly due to the 2015 asset acquisitions under the ROFO Agreement. Interests from other debts are primarily interest on the notes issued by ATS, ATN, Atlantica Yield, 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 three month periods ended March 31, 2016, and 2015:

Other financial income / (expenses)	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Dividend from ACBH (Brazil)	-	4,600
Other financial income	744	140
Other financial losses	(2,934)	(1,746)
Total	(2,190)	2,994

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

Note 20.- 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 period presented.

Item	For the three- month period ended March 31, 2016	For the three- month period ended March 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations attributable to Atlantica Yield	(26,006)	(14,554)
Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations attributable to Atlantica Yield	-	-
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands) - basic and diluted	100,217	80,000
Earnings per share from continuing operations (US dollar per share) - basic and diluted	(0.26)	(0.18)
Earnings per share from discontinuing operations (US dollar per share) - basic and diluted	-	-
Earnings per share from profit for the period (US dollar per share) - basic and diluted	(0.26)	(0.18)

Note 21.- Subsequent events

No significant events have occurred since March 31, 2016.

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 our Annual Report filed on Form 20-F with the Securities Exchange Commission on March 1, 2016 "the "Annual Report") 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:

- Changes in general economic, political, governmental and business conditions globally and in the countries in which we do business;
- Difficult conditions in the global economy and in the global market and uncertainties in emerging markets and exposure to commodity prices in the markets where we have international operations;
- Decreases in government expenditure budgets, reductions in government subsidies or adverse changes in laws affecting our businesses and growth plan;
- Challenges in achieving growth and making acquisitions due to our dividend policy;
- Decline in public acceptance or support of energy from renewable sources;
- 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 a new sponsor 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;
- 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, or criminal or terrorist acts at one or more of our plants;
- Insufficient insurance coverage and increases in insurance cost;
- Litigation and other legal proceedings;
- Reputational risk, including damage to the reputation of Abengoa;
- Revocation or termination of our concession agreements;
- 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;
- Our receipt of dividends from our exchangeable preferred equity investment in ACBH in the context of the ongoing proceedings in ACBH in Brazil;
- 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;
- 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 and the outcome of Abengoa's ongoing proceedings under article 5 bis of the Spanish insolvency law and the outcome of the ongoing proceedings in ACBH in Brazil;
- Abengoa's ability to meet its obligations under our agreements with Abengoa and potential clawback of transactions with Abengoa if Abengoa enters bankruptcy proceedings;
- Failure to meet certain covenants under our financing arrangements;

- Failure to obtain waivers in relation to the 35% minimum ownership by Abengoa and the cross-default provisions contained in certain of our project financing agreements;
- Failure of Abengoa to maintain existing guarantees and letters of credit under the Financial Support Agreement;
- Changes in our tax position and greater than expected tax liability; and
- Various other factors, including those factors discussed under “Item 3.D—Risk Factors” and “Item 5.A—Operating Results” herein.

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, Brazil and Uruguay) and EMEA (Spain, Algeria and South Africa).

As of the date of this quarterly report, we own or have interests in 20 assets, comprising 1,441 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, as well as an exchangeable preferred equity investment in ACBH. Each of the assets we own has 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 22 years as of December 31, 2015.

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.

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, Asia and Australia. We refer to the contracted assets subject to the ROFO Agreement as the “Abengoa ROFO Assets.”

Additionally, we plan to sign similar agreements with other developers or asset owners. In addition, we 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 that is sustainable on a long-term basis. We expect to distribute a very high 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.

In the year 2015, we closed a series of acquisitions mainly from Abengoa:

- On February 3, 2015, we completed the acquisition of a 25.5% stake in Honaine and a 34.2% stake in Skikda, which are two water desalination plants in Algeria with an aggregate capacity of 10.5 M ft³ per day. On February 23, 2015, we completed the acquisition of a 29.6% stake in Helienergy 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex located in Spain.

- On May 13, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Helios 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex located in Spain. On May 14, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Solnova 1/3/4, a 150 MW solar complex located in Spain. On May 25, 2015, we completed the acquisition of the remaining 70.4% stake in Helioenergy 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex in Spain. On July 30, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Kaxu, a 100 MW solar plant in South Africa.
- On June 25, 2015 we completed the acquisition of ATN2, an 81-mile transmission line in Peru. On September 30, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Solaben 1/6, a 100 MW solar complex in Spain. These assets were acquired from Abengoa under the ROFO Agreement. In addition, on January 7 2016 we completed the acquisition from the JGC Corporation (“JGC”) of a 13% stake in Solacor 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex in Spain in which we already owned a 74% stake.

When we closed our initial public offering, Abengoa had a 64.28% interest in the Company. On January 22, 2015, Abengoa closed an underwritten public offering and sale in the United States of 10,580,000 of the Company’s ordinary shares and reduced its stake in us to 51.1% of our shares. On July 14, 2015, Abengoa sold 2,000,000 shares of Atlantica Yield under Rule 144, reducing its stake to 49.1%. On March 5, 2015, Abengoa sold an aggregate of \$279 million principal amount of exchangeable notes due 2017 (the “Exchangeable Notes”). The Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable, at the option of their holders, for ordinary shares of Atlantica Yield. As of March 24, 2016, the date of the most recent public information, according to publicly available information, Abengoa has delivered an aggregate of 7,584,656 shares of the Company to holders that exercised their option to exchange Exchangeable Notes. As a result, Abengoa holds 41.48% of the Ordinary Shares of Atlantica Yield as of that date. In addition, as of March 24, 2016, there were 27,459.37 shares of the Company subject to delivery to holders of the Exchangeable Notes upon exchange of the outstanding Exchangeable Notes according to the most recent public information.

As we disclosed in our Annual Report, 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 n° 2. The filing by Abengoa was intended to initiate a process to try to reach an agreement with its main financial creditors, aimed to ensure the right framework to carry out such negotiations and provide Abengoa with financial stability in the short and medium term. The Mercantile Court published a decree to admit the filing of the communication on December 15, 2015 and set a deadline of March 28, 2016 for Abengoa to reach an agreement with its main financial creditors.

On March 28, 2016, Abengoa filed with the Mercantile Court of Seville n° 2 an application for the judicial approval (“homologación judicial”) of a standstill agreement which obtained the support of 75.04% of the financial creditors to which it was addressed. On April 6, 2016, the Judge of the Mercantile Court of Seville n° 2 issued a resolution declaring the judicial approval (“homologación judicial”) of the standstill agreement and extending the effect of the stay of the obligations referred to in the standstill agreement until October 28, 2016, to creditors of financial liabilities who have not signed the agreement or have otherwise expressed their disagreement. The potential implications of this process on the Company are described in our Annual Report. See Note 1 to the consolidated condensed financial statements and “Risk Factors” and our 2015 Annual Financial Statements included in the Annual Report.

Our revenue and Further Adjusted EBITDA by geography and business sector for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are set forth in the following tables:

Revenue by geography	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 65.2	31.6%	\$ 55.9	47.3%
South America	29.0	14.1%	24.4	20.6%
EMEA	112.2	54.3%	38.0	32.1%
Total revenue	\$ 206.4	100.0%	\$ 118.3	100.0%

Revenue by business sector	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 141.2	68.4%	\$ 63.7	53.8%
Conventional power	35.2	17.1%	31.3	26.5%
Electric transmission lines	23.5	11.4%	19.2	16.2%
Water	6.5	3.1%	4.1	3.5%
Total revenue	\$ 206.4	100.0%	\$ 118.3	100.0%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by geography	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 51.2	78.5%	\$ 50.9	91.1%
South America	24.1	83.1%	25.0	102.5%
EMEA	77.2	69.0%	23.8	62.6%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 152.5	73.9%	\$ 99.7	84.3%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by business sector	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 102.1	72.4%	\$ 49.7	78.0%
Conventional power	27.1	77.0%	27.0	86.3%
Electric transmission lines	19.4	82.6%	20.5	106.8%
Water	3.9	60.0%	2.5	61.0%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 152.5	73.9%	\$ 99.7	84.3%

- (1) Further Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as profit for the period attributable to Atlantica Yield, 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 Financial Statements, and dividends received from our preferred equity investment in ACBH for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. 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 “Presentation of Financial Information—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.”

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

Acquisitions

On February 3, 2015, we completed the acquisition of a 25.5% stake in Honaine and a 34.2% stake in Skikda, which are two water desalination plants in Algeria with an aggregate capacity of 10.5 M ft³ per day. On February 23, 2015, we completed the acquisition of a 29.6% stake in Helioenergy 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex located in Spain.

On May 13, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Helios 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex located in Spain. On May 14, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Solnova 1/3/4, a 150 MW solar complex located in Spain. On May 25, 2015, we completed the acquisition of the remaining 70.4% stake in Helienergy 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex in Spain. On July 30, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Kaxu, a 100 MW solar plant in South Africa.

On June 25, 2015 we completed the acquisition of ATN2, an 81-mile transmission line in Peru. On September 30, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Solaben 1/6, a 100 MW solar complex in Spain. These assets were acquired from Abengoa under the ROFO Agreement. In addition, on January 7, 2016 we completed the acquisition from JGC of a 13% stake in Solacor 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex in Spain in which we already owned a 74% stake.

We have consolidated the results of operations of the 34.2% stake in Skikda, Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4, ATN2, Kaxu and Solaben 1/6 since the date of each acquisition. The results of Honaine have been accounted for under the equity method since the date of its acquisition. The results of Helienergy 1/2 have been recorded under the equity method since the acquisition of the initial 29.6% stake until we gained control of the assets on May 25, 2015 and have been fully consolidated since that date.

These acquisitions, and any other acquisitions we may make from time to time, will affect the comparability of 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.

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, 2015, approximately 89% 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 2019 (the “2019 Notes”). See “Item 5.B—Liquidity—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing Arrangements—2019 Notes” in our Annual Report. We have also entered into and made borrowings under the Credit Facility. See “Item 5.B—Liquidity—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing Arrangements—Credit Facility” in our Annual Report.

In addition, in December 2014, we signed Tranche A of the credit and guaranty agreement, dated June 26, 2015 with Citigroup Global Markets Limited, HSBC Bank plc and RBC Capital Markets (the “Credit Facility”), amounting to \$125 million, which accrues 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%. Tranche A has been hedged. Tranche B of the Credit Facility, in the amount of \$290 million, at a rate per annum equal to: (A) for eurodollar rate loans, LIBOR plus 2.50% and (B) for base rate loans, 1.50%.

To mitigate the 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 86% of our total interest risk exposure is fixed or hedged. 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, and report their individual financial statements in 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 and Solnova 1/3/4, have their revenues and expenses denominated in euros. We have signed a five year Currency Swap Agreement with Abengoa which provides for a fixed exchange rate for the cash available for distribution from our 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. Furthermore, the revenues and expenses of Kaxu are denominated in South African rand (ZAR). Fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies (the euro and the South African rand) in relation to the U.S. dollar may affect our operating results.

Fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar may affect our operating results. 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>U.S. dollar</u> <u>average per euro</u>	<u>U.S. dollar</u> <u>Average per ZAR</u>
Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	1.1021	0.06311
Three-month period ended March 31, 2015	1.1264	n/a

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.

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

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	<u>As of and for the three-month</u> <u>period ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Renewable energy		
MW in operation	1,441	991
GWh produced	514	319
Conventional power		
MW in operation	300	300
GWh produced	529	628
Availability (%)	87.5%	101.7%
Electric transmission lines		
Miles in operation	1,099	1,018
Availability (%)	99.9%	99.9%
Water		
Mft ³ in operation	10.5	10.5
Availability (%)	101.5%	96.8%

MW in operation and Mft³ in operation represent total installed capacity in assets owned at the end of the period, regardless of the stake in each of the assets.

Availability in refers to actual availability divided by the contracted levels.

The decrease in the availability in conventional power in the three-month period ending March 31, 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 is due to the periodic scheduled maintenance stop that took place at ACT in February 2016.

Results of Operations

The table below illustrates our results of operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Three-month period ended March 31,		
	2016	2015	% Variation
	(\$ in millions)		
Revenue	\$ 206.4	\$ 118.3	74.4%
Other operating income	14.8	18.1	(18.0)%
Raw materials and consumables used	(7.4)	(4.6)	62.2%
Employee benefit expenses	(2.2)	(0.6)	n/a
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	(77.2)	(52.3)	47.7%
Other operating expenses	(59.0)	(36.2)	63.3%
Operating profit/(loss)	\$ 75.4	\$ 42.8	75.9%
Financial income	—	0.6	(100.0)%
Financial expense	(98.8)	(63.2)	56.4%
Net exchange differences	(2.6)	(1.1)	122.7%
Other financial income/(expense), net	(2.1)	3.0	(173.2)%
Financial expense, net	\$ (103.5)	\$ (60.7)	70.5%
Share of profit/(loss) of associates carried under the equity method	1.9	1.3	49.1%
Profit/(loss) before income tax	\$ (26.2)	\$ (16.6)	58.3%
Income tax	3.6	3.9	(7.1)%
Profit/(loss) for the period	\$ (22.6)	\$ (12.7)	78.3%
Loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interest	(3.4)	(1.9)	81.3%
Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to the parent company	\$ (26.0)	\$ (14.6)	78.7%

Comparison of the Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Revenues

Revenues increased by 74.4% to \$206.4 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$118.3 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase is largely attributable to the acquisitions of Skikda in the first quarter of 2015, Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4, Helienergy 1/2 and ATN2 in the second quarter of 2015 as well as Solaben 1/6 and Kaxu in the third quarter of 2015. This resulted in a net electricity production of 1,043 GWh in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with 947 GWh produced in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

Other operating income

The following table sets forth our other operating income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Other operating income	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in millions)	
Grants	\$ 14.7	\$ 17.2
Income from various services	0.1	0.9
Total	\$ 14.8	\$ 18.1

Other operating income decreased by 18.0% to \$14.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$18.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in Grants to \$14.7 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 from \$17.2 million in the same period of 2015. Income classified as grants represent the financial support provided by the U.S. Administration to Solana and Mojave and consists of ITC Grant and implicit grant related to the below market interest rates of the project loans with the Federal Financing Bank. The decrease relates to the implicit grants of Mojave and is driven by the October 2015 repayment of the short term tranche of its loan.

Raw materials and consumables used

Raw materials and consumables used increased by \$2.8 million to \$7.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$4.6 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015, primarily due to the increased production of Solana as well as due to the raw materials and consumable expenses of companies acquired in 2015.

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefit expenses increased by \$1.6 million to \$2.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$0.6 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. During 2015 Management employees of Atlantica Yield were transferred to companies within the perimeter of Atlantica Yield and the Executive Services Agreement was terminated, which has caused an increase in employee benefit expenses. In addition, other employees previously employed by subsidiaries of Abengoa who were providing services to Atlantica Yield under the Support Services Agreement were transferred to subsidiaries of Atlantica Yield.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges

Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges increased by 47.7% to \$77.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$52.3 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The net change was primarily due to the depreciation and amortization expenses of Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4 and Helioenergy 1/2 acquired in the second quarter of 2015 as well as Kaxu and Solaben 1/6 acquired in the third quarter of 2015.

Other operating expenses

The following table sets forth our other operating expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Other operating expenses	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Leases and fees	\$ 1.3	0.6%	\$ 0.6	0.5%
Repairs and maintenance	6.3	3.1%	4.0	3.4%
Independent professional services	28.1	13.6%	17.4	14.7%
Supplies	4.0	1.9%	2.4	2.0%
Other external services	5.8	2.8%	4.2	3.6%
Levies and duties	9.6	4.7%	4.7	4.0%
Other expenses	3.9	1.9%	2.9	2.3%
Total	\$ 59.0	28.6%	\$ 36.2	30.5%

Other operating expenses increased by 63.3% to \$59.0 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$36.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase in all our operating expenses is mainly due to other operating expenses of Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4, Helioenergy 1/2 and ATN2 acquired in the second quarter of 2015 as well as Kaxu and Solaben 1/6 acquired in the third quarter of 2015.

Operating profit

As a result of the above factors, operating profit increased by 75.9% to \$75.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$42.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

Financial income and financial expense

Financial income and financial expense	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in millions)	
Financial income	\$ —	\$ 0.6
Financial expense	(98.8)	(63.2)
Net exchange differences	(2.6)	(1.1)
Other financial income/(expense), net	(2.1)	3.0
Financial expense, net	\$ (103.5)	\$ (60.7)

Net financial expense increased by 70.5% to \$103.5 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$60.7 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. This increase was primarily attributable to the increase in financial expense analyzed below. Net exchange differences have remained low, as all our assets have a large majority of their expenses denominated in the same currency as their revenues. Other financial income/ (expense), net, is also analyzed below.

Financial expense

The following table sets forth our financial expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Financial expense	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in millions)	
Interest expense:		
—Loans from credit entities	\$ (59.4)	\$ (38.0)
—Other debts	(19.3)	(18.4)
Interest rates losses derivatives: cash flow hedges	(20.1)	(6.8)
Total	\$ (98.8)	\$ (63.2)

Financial expense increased by 56.4% to \$98.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$63.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. This increase was largely attributable to interest expense from loans and credits associated with the acquisitions of Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4, Helienergy 1/2 and ATN2 in the second quarter of 2015 as well as Kaxu and Solaben 1/6 in the third quarter of 2015.

Interest expense also increased due to interest accrued on the Tranche B of the Credit Facility closed on June 26, 2015 by the Company.

Interest on other debt is primarily interest on the notes issued by ATS, ATN, Solaben 1/6 and the Company, as well as interest related to the investment from Liberty and the increase is mainly due to the acquisition of Solaben 1/6. 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. The increase is mainly due to the acquisition of solar assets in Spain that usually hedge interest rate risk with swaps.

Other financial income/(expense), net

Other financial income /(expense), net	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in millions)	
Dividend from ACBH	\$ —	\$ 4.6
Other financial income	0.8	0.2
Other financial losses	(2.9)	(1.8)
Total	\$ (2.1)	\$ 3.0

Other financial income/ (expense), net decreased from net income of \$3.0 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to net loss of \$2.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016. The change is largely attributable to the dividend from our preferred equity investment in ACBH, consisting of a dividend of \$4.6 million per quarter. On January 29, 2016, Abengoa informed us that several indirect subsidiaries of Abengoa in Brazil, including ACBH, have initiated an insolvency procedure under Brazilian law (“reorganização judiciária”), including ACBH. In the first quarter of 2016 we did not receive the payment of the dividend from ACBH. Other financial losses correspond mainly to 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 increased from a profit of \$1.3 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to \$1.9 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 mainly due to the results of Honaine. In February 2015 we acquired a 25.5% stake in Honaine and its results have been recorded under the equity method since the date of its acquisition, contributing three months in 2016 and two months in 2015.

Profit/(loss) before income tax

As a result of the above factors, we reported a loss before income taxes amounting to \$26.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with a loss before income tax of \$16.6 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

Income tax

The effective tax rate for the periods presented has been established based on Management's best estimates. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, Income tax amounted to a \$3.6 million of benefit with respect of a loss before income tax of \$26.2 million. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2015, Income tax amounted to a \$3.9 million of benefit with respect of a loss before income tax of \$16.6 million. The effective tax rate differs from the nominal tax rate mainly due to permanent differences and treatment of tax credits in some jurisdictions.

Loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interests

Profit attributable to non-controlling interests increased from a \$1.9 million profit in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to a \$3.4 million profit in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 mainly due to the acquisition of Skikda in the first quarter of 2015 and Kaxu in the second quarter of 2015, in which we have a 34.2% and 51%, respectively, stake with control.

Profit/(loss) attributable to the parent company

As a result of the above factors, loss attributable to Abengoa amounted to \$26.0 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with a loss attributable to Abengoa of \$14.6 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Company

Total comprehensive loss attributable to the Company decreased to \$22.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 compared with a loss of \$81.5 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The decrease in loss is mainly attributable to translation differences, as in the first three months of 2016 we had \$58.2 million of positive currency translation differences resulting from the appreciation of the euro with respect to the US dollar compared to \$52.4 million of translation losses for the same period of 2015. This decrease in comprehensive income was partially offset by the variation in the change in fair value of cash-flow hedges and available for sale financial assets amounting to \$84.8 million loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and \$39.5 million loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

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 three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, by geographic region:

Revenue by geography	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 65.2	31.6%	\$ 55.9	47.3%
South America	29.0	14.1%	24.4	20.6%
EMEA	112.2	54.3%	38.0	32.1%
Total revenue	\$ 206.4	100.0%	\$ 118.3	100.0%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by geography	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
North America	\$ 51.2	78.5%	\$ 50.9	91.1%
South America	24.1	82.9%	25.0	102.5%
EMEA	77.2	68.9%	23.8	62.6%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 152.5	73.9%	\$ 99.7	84.3%

Geography	Volume sold	
	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
North America (GWh)	740	801
South America (miles in operation)	1,099	1,018
South America (GWh)	69	59
EMEA (GWh)	234	87
EMEA (capacity in Mft ³ per day)	10.5	10.5

North America. Revenues increased by 16.6% for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to higher production by our solar assets in the U.S., where Solana benefitted from higher radiation and Mojave is in its second year of operations, performing better than in its initial year. The increase was also due to higher revenues from our Mexican asset, in the portion of the tariff related to the operation and maintenance services, as we had higher operation and maintenance costs in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016. As a result of these factors, Further Adjusted EBITDA increased to \$51.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 compared with \$50.9 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin has decreased mainly as a result of higher operation and maintenance costs in these three assets.

South America. Revenue increased by 18.9% to \$29.0 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$24.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was mostly attributable to the revenues generated by ATN2, which we acquired in the second quarter of 2015. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin decreased from 102.5% in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to 82.9% in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 principally because we did not receive the quarterly dividend from our preferred equity investment in ACBH, which amounted to \$4.6 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

EMEA. Revenue increased by \$74.2 million, from \$38.0 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to \$112.2 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016. The increase was mostly attributable to the acquisitions of Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4 and Helienergy 1/2 in the second quarter of 2015 and Kaxu in the third quarter of 2015. As a result, Further Adjusted EBITDA increased to \$77.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$23.8 million for the same period in 2015. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin has increased as a result of higher margins in the projects acquired during the period ended March 31, 2016.

The following table sets forth our revenue, Further Adjusted EBITDA and volumes for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 by business sector:

Revenue by business sector	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 141.2	68.4%	\$ 63.7	53.8%
Conventional power	35.2	17.0%	31.3	26.5%
Electric transmission lines	23.5	11.4%	19.2	16.2%
Water	6.5	3.2%	4.1	3.5%
Total revenue	\$ 206.4	100.0%	\$ 118.3	100.0%

Further Adjusted EBITDA by business sector	Three-month period ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	\$ in millions	% of revenue	\$ in millions	% of revenue
Renewable energy	\$ 102.1	72.4%	\$ 49.7	78.0%
Conventional power	27.1	77.0%	27.0	86.3%
Electric transmission lines	19.4	82.5%	20.5	106.8%
Water	3.9	59.8%	2.5	61.0%
Total Further Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 152.5	73.9%	\$ 99.7	84.3%

Business Sectors	Volume sold	
	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Renewable Energy (GWh)	514	319
Conventional power (GWh)	529	628
Electric transmission (miles in operation)	1,099	1,018
Water (capacity in Mft ³ per day)	10.5	10.5

Renewable energy. Revenue increased by 121.7% to \$141.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$63.7 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was mainly due to the acquisition of Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4 and Helioenergy 1/2 in the second quarter of 2015 and Kaxu in the third quarter of 2015. As a result, the average installed capacity increased by 450 MW compared to the first three months of 2015, driving total capacity to 1,441 MW as of March 31, 2016. This resulted in a net electricity production of 514 GWh in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 compared with 319 GWh produced during the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. Further Adjusted EBITDA amounted to \$102.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, which represented an increase of \$52.5 million with respect to the three-month period ended March 31, 2015, mainly due to the effect of above mentioned factors. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin increased as a result of the different mix of projects in the renewable portfolio.

Conventional power. Revenue increased by 12.3% to \$35.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$31.3 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was mainly due to higher revenues in the portion of the tariff related to the operation and maintenance services, as we had higher operation and maintenance costs in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016. As a consequence, Further Adjusted EBITDA margin decreased from 86.3% in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to 77.0% in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016.

Electric transmission lines. Revenue increased by 22.8% to \$23.5 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$19.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was mostly attributable to the acquisition of ATN2 during the second quarter of 2015. All assets have been operating with very high levels of availability during the first three months of 2016. Thus, Further Adjusted EBITDA amounted to \$19.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016; a decrease of \$1.1 million compared with the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. Further Adjusted EBITDA margin decreased from 106.8% in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to 82.5% in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 principally because we did not receive the quarterly dividend from our preferred equity investment in ACBH, which amounted to \$4.6 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

Water. Revenue increased 57.2% to \$6.5 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 mainly due to the acquisition of Skikda in February 2015, which contributed two months to our revenue in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 compared to three months of revenue in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016. As a result, Further Adjusted EBITDA amounted increased by 52.4% to \$3.9 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016.

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. Historically, our predecessor operations were largely financed by internally generated cash flows as well as corporate and/or project-level borrowings to satisfy capital expenditure requirements. 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 addition, during 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. 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 March 31, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents at the project company level were \$529.4 million as compared with \$469.2 million as of December 31, 2015. In addition, our cash and cash equivalents at the Atlantica Yield plc level were \$45.4 million as of March 31, 2016 compared with \$45.5 million as of December 31, 2015.

Acquisitions

- On February 3, 2015, we completed the acquisition of a 25.5% stake in Honaine and a 34.2% stake in Skikda, two desalination plants in Algeria with an aggregate capacity of 10.5 million cubic feet per day. On February 23, 2015, we completed the acquisition of a 29.6% stake in Helienergy 1/2, a solar power complex in Spain with a capacity of 100 MW. Total consideration paid for these assets amounted to \$94 million.
- On May 13, 2015 and May 14, 2015, we completed the acquisition of Helios 1/2, a 100 MW solar complex, and Solnova 1/3/4, a 150 MW solar complex, respectively, both in Spain. On May 25, 2015 we completed the acquisition of the remaining 70.4% stake in Helienergy 1/2. Furthermore, on July 30, 2015, we acquired a 51% stake in Kaxu, a 100 MW solar plant in South Africa. Total consideration paid for these assets amounted to \$682 million.
- On June 25, 2015, we completed the acquisition of ATN2, an 81-mile transmission line in Peru. On September 30, 2015 we completed the acquisition of Solaben 1/6, a 100 MW solar power complex located in Spain. On January 7, 2016, we completed the acquisition of a 13% stake in Solacor 1/2 from our Japanese partner JGC. Solacor 1/2 is a 100 MW solar complex in Spain of which we already owned a 74% stake. Total consideration paid for these assets amounted to \$378 million. There is a pending payment on the Solaben 1/6 acquisition amounting to \$21.8 million.

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. Our financing agreements consist mainly of the project-level financings for our various assets, the 2019 Notes and the Credit 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 have 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 November 15, 2019.

On June 26, 2015, we amended and restated our Credit Facility which we entered into initially on December 3, 2014 as the borrower for a new tranche B, in addition to the existing \$125 million facility that remains as tranche A, to be used as a revolver credit facility for acquisitions and general corporate purposes. Tranche B has a total size of \$290 million. Tranche B is revolving and matures in December 2017. Loans under Tranche B of the Credit Facility accrue interest at a rate per annum equal to: (A) for eurodollar rate loans, LIBOR plus 2.50% 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 1.50%. Loans under tranche B of the Credit Facility mature thirty months after the closing date of Tranche B of the Credit Facility.

As of March 31, 2016 Tranche A and Tranche B of the Credit Facility are fully drawn.

Furthermore, on May 14, 2015, we closed a private placement of our shares that resulted in the issuance of 20,217,260 new shares with total net proceeds of \$664 million.

The proceeds of the Credit Facility and the proceeds of the capital increase were used to finance the acquisitions discussed above.

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.

All our project entities have long-term project financing arrangements in place. In particular, as we explain in “—Business—Our operations” in our Annual Report, Solana, Mojave, Cadonal and Kaxu have loans with 29, 25, 20 and 18 year terms, respectively. However, following the filing of the pre-insolvency proceeding under article 5bis of the Spanish Insolvency Law, given that these project financing agreements have cross-default provisions with Abengoa and given that, as of March 31, 2016, the project entities did not have what International Accounting Standards define as an unconditional contracted right to defer the settlement of the debt for at least 12 months after that date, the debt of these projects has been classified as Current Liabilities in accordance with the provisions of IFRS International Accounting Standards 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”. We do not expect the credit entities to use the cross-default provisions to request an acceleration of the debt.

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, to finance growth and to distribute dividends to our investors. Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flow from operations, available cash and available borrowings under our financing agreements 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 very 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, such as net cash provided by financing activities, receipts from cash grant proceeds or borrowings under our Credit Facility or future credit facilities, to pay dividends to our shareholders.

On May 8, 2015, our board of directors approved a quarterly dividend corresponding to the first quarter of 2015 amounting to \$0.34 per share. The dividend was paid on June 15, 2015 to shareholders of record as of May 29, 2015. On July 29, 2015, our board of directors approved a quarterly dividend corresponding to the second quarter of 2015 amounting to \$0.40 per share. The dividend was paid September 15, 2015 to shareholders of record as of August 30, 2015. On November 5, 2015, our board of directors approved a quarterly dividend corresponding to the third quarter of 2015 amounting to \$0.43 per share. The dividend was paid on December 16 2015, to shareholders of record as of November 30, 2015, and from that amount we retained \$9 million of the dividend attributable to Abengoa in accordance with the provisions of the parent support agreement.

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.

Considering these circumstances and the uncertainties that remain in our sponsor's situation, on May 11, 2016, 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 have obtained greater clarity on cross default and change of control issues.

Cash Flow

The following table sets forth consolidated cash flow data for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(\$ in millions)	
Gross cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the period	\$ (22.6)	\$ (12.7)
Financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	154.2	90.0
Profit for the period adjusted by financial expense and non-monetary adjustments	\$ 131.6	\$ 77.3
Variations in working capital	(19.5)	(20.6)
Net interest and income tax paid	(27.6)	(19.3)
Total net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 84.5	\$ 37.4
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (39.7)	\$ (91.2)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	\$ 0.6	\$ (18.6)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	45.4	(72.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	514.7	354.2
Translation differences in cash or cash equivalents	14.7	(14.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 574.8	\$ 267.4

Net cash from operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 was \$84.5 million compared with \$37.4 million net cash provided for operating activities in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, profit adjusted by financial expense and non-monetary items was \$131.6 million compared to \$77.3 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was mainly due to the operations of the assets acquired in the second quarter (Helios 1/2, Solnova 1/3/4, Helioenergy 1/2 and ATN2) and in the third quarter (Kaxu and Solaben 1/6) of 2015.

Variations in working capital had a negative impact of \$19.5 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, which was mainly related to an increase in Clients and other accounts receivable in the quarter, resulting principally from a higher production at the end of the first quarter of 2016 with respect to the end of the fourth quarter of 2015. The decrease in working capital in the three month-period ended March 31, 2015 was mainly a result of an increase in our short-time financial investments. Net interest and taxes paid increased from \$19.3 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 to \$27.6 million in the three-month period ended March 30, 2016, mainly due to the recent acquisitions mentioned above.

Net cash used in investing activities

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, net cash used in investing activities amounted to \$39.7 million and corresponded mainly to payments for the acquisition of the 13% stake of Solacor 1/2, amounting to \$19.1 million. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2015, net cash used in investing activities was \$91.2 million and was mainly related to payments for the partial payment of the Second Dropdown Assets, net of the existing cash in the project companies acquired.

Net cash provided by/ (used in) financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 amounted to \$0.6 million and corresponds to the net proceeds of the refinancing in ATN2 amounting to \$14.9 million largely offset by the scheduled repayments of principal of our project financing agreements for a total amount of \$14.3 million. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2015, net cash used in financing activities was \$18.6 million and was mainly related to the \$20.7 million dividend paid during the quarter.

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 780 MW of installed capacity in solar plants in Spain for which the functional currency is the euro. On May 12, 2015, we entered into a Currency Swap Agreement with Abengoa which provides for a fixed exchange rate for the cash available for distribution from our 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. Any amounts to be paid to us by Abengoa as a result of the Currency Swap Agreement are based on an amount in relation to the dividends received by Abengoa as a shareholder of us. The Currency Swap Agreement has a five-year term and its weighted average strike is 1.12 U.S. dollar/euro. The purpose of the agreement is to hedge cash-flows.

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, 2015, 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 2.75% and 6.32%.
- project debt in euro: between 80% and 100% of the notional amount, maturities until 2030 and average guaranteed interest rates of between 3.13% and 4.75%.

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 March 31, 2016, with the rest of the variables remaining constant, the effect in the condensed income statement would have been a loss of \$2.7 million and an increase in hedging reserves of \$44.9 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

We are not a party to any 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.

ABENGOA YIELD PLC

Date: May 13, 2016

By: /s/ Santiago Seage

Name: Santiago Seage

Title: Chief Executive Officer