

Gol Intelligent Airlines Inc.
Form 6-K
May 11, 2011

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

FORM 6-K

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

**For the month of May, 2011
(Commission File No. 001-32221) ,**

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

GOL INTELLIGENT AIRLINES INC.

**R. Tamoios, 246
Jd. Aeroporto
04630-000 São Paulo, São Paulo
Federative Republic of Brazil**
(Address of Registrant's principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the
information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the
information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

If "Yes" is marked, indicated below the file number assigned to the
registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):

GOL Records Total Demand Growth of 13.9%

Total demand reaches its highest April level since the Company began

São Paulo, May 11, 2011 – GOL Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A. (BM&FBovespa: GOLL4 and NYSE: GOL) (S&P/Fitch:BB-/BB-, Moody's: Ba3), the largest low-cost and low-fare airline in Latin America, **recorded a 13.9% increase in demand on its route network, with a load factor of 71.3%.**

Demand

Demand on the domestic market grew by 13.8% over the same period last year, mainly due to the 4 days period between the Tiradentes national holiday (Thursday) and Easter Sunday, differently from the same period last year. This favored leisure trips, whose share of national traffic was higher than in April 2010. As a result of the high passenger flows during the extended holiday, on April 25 (one day after the end of the holiday weekend), the Company transported 128,737 passengers, the highest number in a single day since its inception in 2001. In comparison with March 2011, demand fell by 6.2% given that Carnival fell in the latter month.

International demand climbed by 14.4% over the same period last year, mainly for the same reason mentioned above, in addition to: (i) the launch of new international destinations between the two periods (Barbados and Buenos Aires/Aeroparque); (ii) operations in partnership with travel agencies to sell block seating on flights in order to increase sales to the leisure travelers; and (iii) the 9.7% appreciation of the Real against the U.S. dollar, favoring the expansion of international tourism. In comparison with the month before, demand decreased by 23.5% for the same reason that affected domestic demand in the same period.

| Operating Data | April 2011 ^(*) (^{**}) | April 2010 ^(*) (^{**}) | % Chg. (YoY) | Março 2011 ^(*) (^{**}) | % Chg. (MoM) |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------|---|------------------|
| Total System | | | | | |
| ASK (mm) ⁽¹⁾ | 3,718.4 | 3,701.4 | 0.5% | 4,114.1 | -9.6% |
| RPK (mm) ⁽²⁾ | 2,651.6 | 2,328.5 | 13.9% | 2,883.2 | -7.9% |
| Load Factor⁽³⁾ | 71.3% | 62.9% | +8.4 p.p. | 70.1% | +1.2 p.p. |
| Domestic Market | | | | | |
| ASK (mm) ⁽¹⁾ | 3,371.6 | 3,355.5 | 0.5% | 3,688.6 | -8.5% |
| RPK (mm) ⁽²⁾ | 2,434.0 | 2,138.3 | 13.8% | 2,598.3 | -6.2% |
| Load Factor ⁽³⁾ | 72.2% | 63.7% | +8.5 p.p. | 70.4% | +1.8 p.p. |
| International Market | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| ASK (mm) ⁽¹⁾ | 346.8 | 345.9 | 0.3% | 425.5 | -18.4% |
| RPK (mm) ⁽²⁾ | 217.5 | 190.2 | 14.4% | 284.9 | -23.5% |
| Load Factor⁽³⁾ | 62.7% | 55.0% | +7.7 p.p. | 66.9% | -4.2 p.p. |

(*) April 2011 – preliminary figures; April 2010 – management figures adjusted to comply with the new National Civil Aviation Agency (ANAC) methodology; March 2011– ANAC figures.

(**) Considering the new calculation methodology introduced by ANAC's 2010 DCA Manual.

Supply

Supply moved up by 0.5% year-on-year, due to the Company's continuing commitment to keeping supply aligned with market demand in a responsible manner. The Company therefore seeks to improve aircraft productivity by increasing the load factor and reducing charter flights (whose aircraft consume more fuel). In comparison with March 2011, supply fell by 9.6% due to the fact that Carnival fell in the latter month and to the lower number of days (30 days in April, versus 31 in March).

Load Factor and Yield

GOL's total load factor came to 71.3% (8.4 p.p. up year-on-year and 1.2 p.p. more than the month before). Yield in April stood at 19.00 cents (R\$).

(1) Available seat kilometers (ASK) is the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of seats available on each flight stage by the distance of the average flight stage.

(2) Revenue passenger kilometers (RPK) is the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of revenue passengers carried on each flight stage by the average stage distance.

(3) Load factor is the percentage of aircraft seating capacity effectively used, which is calculated by dividing the number of passenger-kilometers flown by the number of seat-kilometers available.

Contact

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About GOL Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A.

GOL Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A. (NYSE: GOL and BM&FBOVESPA: GOLL4), (S&P/Fitch: BB-/BB-, Moody's: Ba3), the largest low-cost and low-fare airline in Latin America, offers more than 900 daily flights to 59 destinations that connect all the important cities in Brazil and 14 major destinations in South America and Caribbean. The Company operates a young, modern fleet of Boeing 737 Next Generation aircraft, the safest and most comfortable of its class, with high aircraft utilization and efficiency levels. Fully committed to seeking innovative solutions through the use of cutting-edge technology, the Company - via its GOL, VARIG, GOLLOG, SMILES and VoeFácil brands - offers its clients easy payment facilities, a wide range of complementary services and the best cost-benefit ratio in the market.

This release contains forward-looking statements relating to the prospects of the business, estimates for operating and financial results, and those related to growth prospects of GOL. These are merely projections and, as such, are based exclusively on the expectations of GOL's management concerning the future of the business and its continued access to capital to fund the Company's business plan. Such forward-looking statements depend, substantially, on changes in market conditions, government regulations, competitive pressures, the performance of the Brazilian economy and the industry, among other factors and risks disclosed in GOL's filed disclosure documents and are,

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SIGNATURE

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.

Date: May 11, 2011

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

By:

/S/ Leonardo Porciúncula Gomes Pereira

Name: Leonardo Porciúncula Gomes Pereira

Title: Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This press release may contain forward-looking statements. These statements are statements that are not historical facts, and are based on management's current view and estimates of future economic circumstances, industry conditions, company performance and financial results. The words "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "plans" and similar expressions, as they relate to the company, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Statements regarding the declaration or payment of dividends, the implementation of principal operating and financing strategies and capital expenditure plans, the direction of future operations and the factors or trends affecting financial condition, liquidity or results of operations are examples of forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of management and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. There is no guarantee that the expected events, trends or results will actually occur. The statements are based on many assumptions and factors, including general economic and market conditions, industry conditions, and operating factors. Any changes in such assumptions or factors could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations.
