Gol Intelligent Airlines Inc. Form 20-F/A March 01, 2013

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2013

#### **UNITED STATES**

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F/A

Amendment No. 1

" REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

OR

" TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

" SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 001-32221

Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

**Gol Intelligent Airlines Inc.** 

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

#### The Federative Republic of Brazil

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) Edmar Prado Lopes Neto +55 11 5098-7872 Fax: +55 11 5098-2341 E-mail: ri@golnaweb.com.br Praça Comandante Linneu Gomes, S/N Portaria 3, Jardim Aeroporto 04626-020 São Paulo, São Paulo Federative Republic of Brazil (+55 11 2128-4700)

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

<u>Title of each class:</u> Preferred Shares, without par value American Depositary Shares (as evidenced by American Depositary Receipts), each representing one share of Preferred Stock Name of each exchange on which registered: New York Stock Exchange\* New York Stock Exchange

\* Not for trading purposes, but only in connection with the trading on the New York Stock Exchange of American Depositary Shares representing those preferred shares.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: 7.50% Senior Notes Due 2017

The number of outstanding shares of each class of stock of Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A. as of December 31, 2011:

### 137,032,734Shares of Common Stock

133,357,270 Shares of Preferred Stock

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes x No<sup>--</sup>

If this is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes " No x

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No ...

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes "No"

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated Filer x Accelerated Filer " Non-accelerated Filer " Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP "	International Financial Reporting	Other "
	Standards as issued by the	
	International Accounting Standards	
	Board x	

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 " Item 18 "

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes "No x

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

We are amending "Item 18 — Financial Statements" of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011 (the "Annual Report") as originally filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on April 11, 2012 to include the independent audit report of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes covering each of the three years ended December 31, 2011 for the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows, in connection with our financial information included in our financial statements.

Other than as set forth above, this Form 20-F/A does not, and does not purport to, amend, update or restate the information in any other item of the Annual Report as originally filed with the SEC. As a result, this Form 20-F/A does not reflect any events that may have occurred after the Annual Report was filed on April 11, 2012.

#### **ITEM 18. Financial Statements**

See our consolidated financial statements beginning on Page F-1.

#### **ITEM 19. Exhibits**

- 1.1 By-laws of the Registrant (English translation), incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011, as filed on April 11, 2012.
- 2.1 Form of Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement among the Registrant, Citibank, N.A., as depositary, and the Holders from time to time of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipts, incorporated herein by reference from our Registration Statement on Form F-6, filed August 2, 2011.
- 8.1 List of Subsidiaries, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011, as filed on April 11, 2012.
- 10.1 Agreement, dated as of April 12, 2007, between the Registrant and Petrobras Distribuidora S.A., including Amendments 1 and 2 thereto, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on April 8, 2011.
- 10.2 Amendment 3 to Agreement, dated as of December 8, 2011, between the Registrant and Petrobras Distribuidora S.A, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011, as filed on April 11, 2012.
- 10.3 Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement, dated May 1, 2004, between Navitaire Inc. and Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., including amendments 1 through 7 thereto, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, as filed on February 28, 2007.

- 10.4 Amendment No. 8 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of June 11, 2007, between Navitaire Inc. and Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed on April 22, 2008.
- 10.5 Amendment No. 9 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of August 20, 2007, between Navitaire Inc. and Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed on April 22, 2008.
- 10.6 Amendment No. 10 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of August 27, 2007, between Navitaire Inc. and Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed on April 22, 2008.
- 10.7 Amendment No. 11 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of April 24, 2008, between Navitaire Inc. and Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, as filed on May 8, 2009.
- 10.8 Amendment No. 12 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of April 24, 2008, between Navitaire Inc. and Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, as filed on May 8, 2009.
- 10.9 Amendment No. 13 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of May 5, 2008, between Navitaire Inc. and Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, as filed on May 8, 2009.
- 10.10 Amendment No. 14 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of October 1, 2008, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, as filed on May 8, 2009.
- 10.11 Amendment No. 15 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of October 1, 2008, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, as filed on May 8, 2009.
- 10.12 Amendment No. 16 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of October 1, 2009, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, as filed on March 31, 2010.
- 10.13 Amendment No. 17 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of February 1, 2010, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, as filed on March 31, 2010.
- 10.14 Amendment No. 18 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of March 15, 2010, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on April 8, 2011.
- 10.15 Amendment No. 19 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of June 25, 2010, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on April 8, 2011.

- 10.16 Amendment No. 20 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of November 1, 2010, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on April 8, 2011.
- 10.17 Amendment No. 21 to Navitaire Hosted Services Agreement dated as of March 1, 2011, between Navitaire Inc. and VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A., as successor of Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011, as filed on April 11, 2012.
- 10.18 Aircraft Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed June 1, 2004, as amended on June 17, 2004 and June 23, 2004, File No. 333-116054.
- 10.19 Supplemental Aircraft Purchase Agreement No. 1 dated as of July 16, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed March 28, 2004, as amended on April 11, 2005 and April 26, 2005, File No. 333-123625.
- 10.20 Supplemental Aircraft Purchase Agreement No 2 dated as of January 20, 2005 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed March 28, 2004, as amended on April 11, 2005 and April 26, 2005, File No. 333-123625.
- 10.21 Supplemental Aircraft Purchase Agreement No. 3 dated as of January 7, 2005 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed March 28, 2004, as amended on April 11, 2005 and April 26, 2005, File No. 333-123625.
- 10.22 Supplemental Aircraft Purchase Agreement No. 4 dated as of March 24, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed March 28, 2004, as amended on April 11, 2005 and April 26, 2005, File No. 333-123625.
- 10.23 Supplemental Agreement No. 5 dated July 25, 2005 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed on March 20, 2006 and as amended on May 2, 2006.
- 10.24 Supplemental Agreement No. 6 dated August 26, 2005 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed on March 20, 2006 and as amended on May 2, 2006.
- 10.25 Supplemental Agreement No. 7 dated October 18, 2005 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed on March 20, 2006 and as amended on May 2, 2006.
- 10.26 Supplemental Agreement No. 8 dated February 19, 2006 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed on March 20, 2006 and as amended on May 2, 2006.
- 10.27 Supplemental Agreement No. 9 dated March 6, 2006 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed on March 20, 2006 and as amended on May 2, 2006.

- 10.28 Supplemental Agreement No. 10 dated October 19, 2006 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company. Certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted from the public filing and were separately filed with the Commission with a request for confidential treatment.
- 10.29 Supplemental Agreement No. 11 dated October 24, 2006 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, as filed on February 28, 2007.
- 10.30 Supplemental Agreement No. 12 dated February 8, 2007 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed on April 22, 2008.
- 10.31 Supplemental Agreement No. 13 dated December 17, 2007 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed on April 22, 2008.
- 10.32 Supplemental Agreement No. 14 dated September 20, 2008 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, as filed on May 8, 2009.
- 10.33 Supplemental Agreement No. 15 dated April 30, 2008 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, as filed on March 31, 2010.
- 10.34 Supplemental Agreement No. 16 dated September 24, 2008 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, as filed on March 31, 2010.
- 10.35 Supplemental Agreement No. 17 dated October 28, 2009 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company, incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, as filed on March 31, 2010.
- 10.36 Supplemental Agreement No. 18 dated July 8, 2010 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on April 8, 2011.
- 10.37 Supplemental Agreement No. 19 dated September 17, 2010 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on April 8, 2011.
- 10.38 Supplemental Agreement No. 20 dated February 11, 2011 to Purchase Agreement dated as of May 17, 2004 between Gol Transportes Aéreos S.A. and The Boeing Company., incorporated herein by reference from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on April 8, 2011.

12.1 <u>*</u> Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certific	ation of Chief Executive Officer.
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- 12.2 <u>\*</u> Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- <u>13.1 \* Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer</u>
- 13.2 <u>\* Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.</u>
  - Filed herewith

#### Signature

The Company hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on Form 20-F on its behalf.

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

By:/s/ Paulo KakinoffName:Paulo KakinoffTitle:Chief Executive Officer

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

- By:/s/ Edmar Prado Lopes NetoName:Edmar Prado Lopes Neto
- Title: Principal Financial Officer

Dated: March 1, 2013

GOL Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A.

Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and

Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes

### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

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Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes

#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A.

#### São Paulo - SP, Brazil

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) - PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) - PCAOB, the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission - COSO, and our report, dated April 9, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

#### /s/ DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Auditores Independentes

São Paulo, Brazil

April 9, 2012

Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting for the Year Ended December 31, 2011 and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes

#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A.

#### São Paulo, Brazil

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission - COSO. The Company's Management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) - PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included: obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's Board of Directors, Management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

#### Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission - COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) - PCAOB, the consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2011, and related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. Our report, dated April 9, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

#### DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Auditores Independentes

São Paulo, Brazil

April 9, 2012

#### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

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#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Note	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,230,287	1,955,858
Short-term investments	5	1,009,068	22,606
Restricted cash	4	8,554	-
Trade receivables	6	354,134	303,054
Inventories	7	151,023	170,990
Recoverable taxes	8	212,998	88,143
Prepaid expenses	9	93,797	116,182
Deposits	10	35,082	-
Other receivables		43,360	48,019
		3,138,303	2,704,852
Non-current assets			
Deposits	10	595,517	715,377

#### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

Restricted cash	4	100,541	34,500
Prepaid expenses	9	44,964	54,201
Deferred taxes	8	1,086,990	817,545
Other receivables		14,399	9,227
Related parties transactions	11	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	14	3,890,470	3,460,968
Intangible assets	15	1,783,957	1,267,177
		7,516,838	6,358,995
Total assets		10,655,141	9,063,847

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

#### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$)

Current liabilities 16 1,552,440 346,008   Short term debt 16 1,552,440 346,008   Trade payables 414,563 215,792   Salaries, wages and benefits 250,030 205,993   Tax obligations 20 76,736 58,197   Tax and landing fees 190,029 85,140   Advance ticket sales 17 744,743 517,006   Dividends payable 22 584 51,450   Mileage program 18 71,935 55,329
Trade payables414,563215,792Salaries, wages and benefits250,030205,993Tax obligations2076,73658,197Tax and landing fees190,02985,140Advance ticket sales17744,743517,006Dividends payable2258451,450Mileage program1871,93555,329
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Advance ticket sales17 <b>744,743</b> 517,006Dividends payable22 <b>584</b> 51,450Mileage program18 <b>71,935</b> 55,329
Dividends payable   22   584   51,450     Mileage program   18   71,935   55,329
Mileage program   18 <b>71,935</b> 55,329
10 00.000
Advances from customers   19 <b>30,252</b> 24,581
Provisions 21 <b>75,568</b> 55,967
Liabilities from derivative transactions26 <b>115,432</b> 1,646
Other payables <b>73,353</b> 71,884
<b>3,595,665</b> 1,688,993
Non-current liabilities
Long term debt 16 <b>3,439,008</b> 3,395,080
Deferred taxes 8 <b>763,706</b> 642,185
Provisions 21 <b>231,182</b> 88,911
Mileage program 18 <b>214,779</b> 152,327
Advances from customers 19 - 33,262
Tax obligations   20 <b>112,935</b> 99,715
Payables to related companies 11 -
Other payables 91,955 34,205
<b>4,853,565</b> 4,445,685
Shareholders' equity 22
Issued Capital 2,316,500 2,315,655
Advance for future capital increase 182,610 -
Capital reserves 60,263 60,263
Share issuance costs (145,279) (132,522)
Earnings reserve - 642,860
Share-based payment <b>68,602</b> 43,727
Treasury shares 16 (51,377) (11,887)

Other comprehensive income	(79,268)	11,073
Accumulated losses	(146,140)	-
	2,205,911	2,929,169
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	10,655,141	9,063,847

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

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#### INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009

(In thousands of Brazilian reais – R\$, except basic / diluted loss per share)

	Note	Consolidated		
	Note	12/31/2011	12/31/2010	12/31/2009
Operating revenues				
Passenger		6,713,029	6,277,657	5,306,530
Cargo and other	22	826,279	701,790	718,852
	23	7,539,308	6,979,447	6,025,382
Operating expenses				
Salaries		(1,560,436)	(1,252,402)	(1,100,953)
Aircraft fuel		(3,060,665)	(2,287,410)	(1,813,104)
Aircraft rent		(505,058)	(555,662)	(650,683)
Aircraft insurance		(31,921)	(47.757)	(56.324)
Sales and marketing		(402,568)	(367,757)	(364,551)
Landing fees		(395,249)	(331,882)	(312,637)
Aircraft and traffic servicing		(484,642)	(430,521)	(381,721)
Maintenance materials and repairs		(434,181)	(422,950)	(417,212)
Depreciation and amortization		(395,807)	(281,604)	(142,853)
Other operating expenses		(601,713)	(303.707)	(372.052)
Gain on bargain purchase		88,428	-	-
Total operating expenses		(7,783,812)	(6,281,652)	(5,612,090)
Income (loss) from operations before				
financial income (expenses)		(244,504)	697,795	413,292
Finance result				
Financial income	24	477,524	183,907	191.551
Financial expenses	24	(834,541)	(541,755)	(556.947)
Exchange rate changes, net	24	(398,897)	46,549	708.240
		(755,914)	(311,299)	342.844
Income (loss) before income tax and social				
contribution		(1,000,418)	386,496	756,136
Current		(5,791)	(53,855)	(609)
Deferred		254,671	(118,444)	135,305
2010100	8	248,880	(172,299)	134,696
Net (loss) income	5	(751,538)	214,197	890,832
	13	270,376	268,564	227,472

Weighted average number of outstanding shares in relation to basic earnings (loss) per share (in thousands)

Basic earnings (loss) per share	13	(2.780)	0.798	3.916
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	13	(2.780)	0.796	3.914

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009

(In thousands of Brazilian reais – R\$, except basic / diluted loss per share)

	Consolidated		
	12/31/11	12/31/10	12/31/09
Income for the year	(751,538)	214,197	890,832
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Available for sale financial assets	362	(2,497)	4,137
Cash flow hedges	(136,992)	18,035	19,779
Income tax	46,289	(5,283)	(6,725)
	(90,341)	10,255	17,191
Total comprehensive income for the year	(841,879)	224,452	908,023

Transactions shown in comprehensive income for the years ended on December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are provided below:

#### Consolidated

	Financial assets available for sale	Cash flow hedges	Income tax	Total comprehensive income (loss)
Balance on December 31, 2008	4,001	(30,869)	10,495	(16,373)
Realized losses (gains) from financial				
instruments transferred to the income	7	98,576	-	98,583
Fair value variation	(1,873)	(69,702)	(9,817)	(81,392)
Balance on December 31, 2009	2,135	(1,995)	678	818
	(2,497)	20,571	(6,994)	11,080

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

Realized losses (gains) from financial				
instruments transferred to the income				
Fair value variation	-	(2,536)	1,711	(825)
Balance on December 31, 2010	(362)	16,040	(4,605)	11,073
Realized losses (gains) from financial				
instruments transferred to the income	362	19,107	(6,496)	12,973
Fair value variation	-	(156,099)	52,785	(103,314)
Balance on December 31, 2011	-	(120,952)	41,684	(79,268)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

#### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$)

			l reserve		Earnings reserves				Valuation adjustments equity			
oital	future	of charac	Special goodwill reserve of subsidiary	Share issuance costs	Legal reserve	Reinvestment reserve	Share-based compensation		Available-for-sale assets	Unrealized hedge A profit (loss)		
3,946	i -	60,369	29,187	(113,328)	80,865	837,700	14,444	(41,180)	(2,002)	(14,371)		
-		. <u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,137	13,054		
0,848	; -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-			-	(19,194)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-		(29,293)	-	-	-	-	-	29,293	-	-		
-			-	-	(80,865)	(837,700)	-	-	-	-		
-	· -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-			-	-	39,123	-	-	-	-	-		
-		· -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-		· -	-	-	-	557,504	-	-	-	-		

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

-	-	-		-	-	4,540	-	-	-
4,794 -	-	31,076	29,187 (132,522)	39,123	557,504	18,984	(11,887)	2,135	(1,317)
-	-	-		10,710	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-		-	35,523	-	-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	(1,648)	11,903
0,861	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	24,743	-	-	-
5,655	-	31,076	29,187 (132,522)	49,833	593,027	43,727	(11,887)	487	10,586
-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-
5,655	-	31,076	29,187 (132,522)	49,833	593,027	43,727	(11,887)	487	10,586
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	(487)	(89,854)
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

845	-	-	
-	182,610	-	

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

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-	-	-	- (12	2,757)	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,875	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39,490)	-	-
6,500 18	82,610	31,076	29,187 (145	5,279)	-	-	68,602	(51,377)	-	(79,268)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

#### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

#### FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009

#### (In thousands of Brazilian reais – R\$)

	12/31/2011	Consolidated 12/31/2010	12/31/2009
Net income (loss)	(751,538)	214,197	890,832
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating			
activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	395,807	281,604	142,853
Allowance for doubtful accounts	23,483	7,728	7,701
Provision for contingencies	6,218	18,842	13,000
Provision for (reversal of provision for) onerous contracts	15,393	(445)	2,080
Provision for inventory obsolescence	1,196	8,402	4,327
Deferred taxes	(254,671)	118,444	(135,305)
Share-based compensation	24,875	24,743	4,540
Exchange rate changes and inflation adjustments, net	400,095	(46,549)	(708,240)
Interest on loans	414,430	297,256	275,466
Unrealized hedge income (loss), net of taxes	19,469	117,022	80,332
Provision for aircraft return	96,136	108,106	13,113
Other provisions	(30,460)	-	-
Mileage program	79,057	(106,299)	(38,714)
Write-off of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10,173	3,037	(8,832)
Impairment	23,353	-	-
Gain on bargain purchase	(88,428)	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade accounts receivable	84,840	208,526	(182,082)
Short-term investments used for trading	(1,011,534)	-	-
Inventories	22,406	(41,433)	45,878
Deposits	144,456	78,369	(124,196)
Prepaid expenses and recoverable taxes	(12,406)	64,950	25,444
Other receivables	16,831	9,865	47,771
Trade accounts payable	131,971	(146,590)	78,663
Advanced ticket sales	125,112	(44,341)	(11,226)
Liabilities from derivative transactions	(42,314)	-	-
Advances from customers	(27,591)	(162,150)	190,146
Payroll	22,254	(27,168)	86,357
Tax and landing fees	58,600	8,809	(20,879)
Taxes payable	6,653	16,549	65,249

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

Descriptions	(05 412)	(124.722)	(127, 101)
Provisions	(95,413)	(124,722)	(127,191)
Other payables	22,841	(4,650)	(13,250)
Cash provided by operating activities	(168,706)	882,102	603,837
Interest paid	(428,023)	(123,019)	(115,422)
Income tax paid	(5,791)	(35,186)	(31,156)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(602,520)	723,897	457,259
Investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash	(33,885)	-	-
Short-term investments	-	17,938	205,140
Restricted cash	(74,594)	(8,416)	(37,812)
Payment of property, plant and equipment	(279,826)	(230,469)	(130,475)
Intangible assets	(80,863)	(58,512)	(31,431)
Net cash used in investing activities	(469,168)	(279,459)	5,422
Financing activities			
Short and long term debt collection	628,187	638,638	-
Short, long term debt and lease payments	(391,054)	(433,760)	(42,416)
Dividends paid	(50,866)	(185,839)	-
Due from related parties	-	-	-
Capital increase	845	120,861	811,654
Advance for future capital increase	182,610	-	-
Share issuance costs	(15,175)	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	354,547	139,900	769,238
Exchange rate changes in cash and cash equivalents of foreign subsidiaries	(8,430)	(10,888)	(18,841)
Increase (decrease) in cash, net	(725,571)	573,450	1,213,078
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	1,955,858	1,382,408	169,330
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,230,287	1,955,858	1,382,408
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of period	1,230,207	1,955,050	1,302,400

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

#### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

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## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

#### 1. General Information

Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligentes S.A. ("Company" or "GLAI") is a publicly-listed company incorporated in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Laws, organized on March 12, 2004. The Company is engaged in, exercising shareholding control of its wholly-owned subsidiary VRG Linhas Aéreas S.A. ("VRG"), and through its subsidiaries or affiliates, essentially exploring: (i) regular and non-regular air transportation services of passengers, cargo and mailbags, domestically or internationally, according to the concessions granted by the competent authorities; (ii) additional passenger air chartering services .

GLAI is the direct parent company of the subsidiaries GAC Inc ("GAC"), Gol Finance ("Finance"), and indirect parent company of subsidiary SKY Finance and SKY Finance II ("SKY II") and Webjet Linhas Aereas S.A. ("Webjet").

GAC was established on March 23, 2006, according to the laws of the Cayman Islands, and its activities are related to the aircraft acquisition for its single shareholder GLAI, which provides financial support for its operating activities and settlement of obligations. GAC is the parent company of SKY Finance and SKY II, established on August 28, 2007 and November 30, 2009, respectively, both located in the Cayman Islands, whose activities are related to obtaining funds to finance aircraft acquisition. The activities of SKY Finance were closed in 2010, after the liquidation of all funds raised by companies, considering that they were organized with the specific objective of obtaining such funds.

Finance was established on March 16, 2006, according to the laws the Cayman Islands, and it is engaged in raising funds for aircraft acquisition.

On April 9, 2007, the Company acquired VRG, a low-cost and low-fare airline company, which operates domestic and international flights using GOL and VARIG brands, and provides regular and non-regular air transportation services from/to the main destinations in Brazil, South America and the Caribbean.

On February 28, 2011, the subsidiary VRG constituted a Participation Account company engaged in developing and operating on-board sales of food and beverages in domestic flights. VRG controls 50% of this company, which started to operate in September, 2011.

On October 3, 2011, VRG subsidiary acquired the entire share capital of Webjet Linhas Aereas SA ("Webjet"), a low-cost and low-fare airline headquartered in the city of Rio de Janeiro, which provides scheduled passenger air chartering services in Brazil, for transaction's details see Note 12 –Business Combination..

On October 27, 2011, CADE, VRG and Webjet entered into a Transaction Reversibility Preservation Agreement ("APRO"), concerning the acquisition of 100% (one hundred percent) of the capital of Webjet, whereby the reversibility of the transaction and preservation of assets is assured until a final decision is handed down by the governmental agency. The agreement ensures the independence in the management of both companies, including with respect to the Company's frequent flyer program ("Smiles").Without reducing Webjet's capacity, the agreement provides for the sharing of flights between the companies with the aim of optimizing the route network and offer more options to flyers.

The Company's shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA). The Company has entered into an Agreement for Adoption of Level 2 Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices with BOVESPA, and is included in the Special Corporate Governance Stock Index (IGC) and the Special Tag Along Stock Index (ITAG), which were created to identify companies committed to adopt differentiated corporate governance practices.

#### GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

#### 2. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2012. The registered office is located at Rua Tamoios, 246, Jd. Aeroporto, São Paulo, Brazil.

#### 2.1 Compliance Statement

The Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared based on historical cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with accounting practices described below.

These Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared using Brazilian Reais as the functional and reporting currency.

The summary of significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

#### a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the accounts of GLAI and its direct and indirect subsidiaries presented below:

			% of cap	ital stock
	Location	Type of control	2011	2010
VRG	Brazil	Direct	100%	100%
GAC Inc.	Cayman Islands	Direct	100%	100%
Gol Finance	Cayman Islands	Direct	100%	100%
Webjet	Brazil	Indirect	100%	-
SKY Finance II	Cayman Islands	Indirect	100%	100%

The accounting policies were applied consistently in all the consolidated entities and are consistent with those used in previous years. All the transactions, balances, incomes and expenses between the entities are full eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The investments that its subsidiary VRG has in its off-shore subsidiaries (South America, Europe and U.S.) are fully eliminated.

## b) Cash and cash equivalents

Consists primarily of cash balances classified the bank deposits and short term investments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss. The short term investments have maturities of three months or less (or with no fixed time for redemption) with immediate liquidity, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

### (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

### c) <u>Restricted cash</u>

Consist of investments measured at fair value through profit and loss, deposited in guarantees linked to securities, and short and long term debt.

### d) Financial assets and financial liabilities

The non-derivative financial instruments include short-term investments, debt and equity instruments, trade accounts receivable, other receivables, short and long term debt, other payables and debts. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus or minus costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, whose costs are directly recorded in income or loss. After initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured at each balance sheet date, based on their classification, which is defined upon initial recognition considering the intent for which they were acquired or issued, as described below:

i. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss: include financial assets held for trading (i.e., acquired primarily for the purpose of sale in the short term), or those designated at fair value through profit or loss. Interest, inflation adjustment, foreign exchange changes and changes arising from the adjustment to fair value are recognized in profit or loss under financial income or financial expenses, when earned or incurred. The Company has short-term investments classified as cash equivalents under this category.

ii. Held-to-maturity financial assets: non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These are measured at amortized cost after initial recognition under the effective interest method, less possible impairment losses, when applicable, and changes are recognized in profit or loss, as financial income or financial expenses, when earned or incurred. The Company does not have financial assets classified under this category.

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iii. Loans and receivables: include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market which are measured at amortized cost after initial recognition under the effective interest method. Interest, inflation adjustment, foreign exchange changes, less impairment losses, when applicable, are recognized in profit or loss under financial income or financial expenses, when earned or incurred. The Company has mainly bank deposits and trade accounts receivable classified under this category.

iv. Available for sale: include non-derivative financial assets not classified under the categories above, measure at fair value. After initial recognition, available-for-sale securities are measured at fair value, and the respective gains and losses are recognized in "Other Comprehensive Income" in shareholders' equity until the investment is sold, and any gains and losses previously accumulated are reclassified to profit or loss. "Short-term Investments" are comprised by assets available for sale related to foreign deposits (time deposits). These assets have a maturity period of more than 90 days after the investment date and their amounts are subject to significant changes. The Company does not make speculative investments.

The principal financial assets recognized by the Company are cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities are classified under the categories below based on the nature of the financial instruments contracted or issued:

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

i. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: include financial liabilities that are regularly traded before maturity and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, except those designated as hedge instruments. They are remarked to fair value at every balance sheet date. Interest, inflation adjustment, foreign exchange changes and changes arising from measurement at fair value, when applicable, are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. The Company classifies under this category derivatives not designated as an effective hedge instrument.

ii. Financial liabilities not measured at fair value: non-derivative financial liabilities that are not regularly traded before maturity. After initial recognition, they are remeasured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest, inflation adjustment and foreign exchange changes, if applicable, are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. The Company recognized under this category current and noncurrent short and long term debt (comprising finance leases) and trade accounts payable.

### e) <u>Trade and other receivables</u>

Trade and other receivables are stated at cost less allowances made for doubtful receivables, which approximates fair value given their short term nature. An allowance for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable through risk analysis and taking into account the historical analysis of the recovery of arrears. The allowance for doubtful receivables is the difference between the book value and recoverable amount. The provision is made for all accounts overdue for more than 90 days for installment sales, travel and cargo agencies, and 180 days in respect of airline partners.

### f) Inventories

The inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The costs of inventories are determined by the weighted average cost method. The net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of the inventory, less costs to completion and costs necessary to complete the sale.

### g) Lease accounting

In accordance with the IAS 17 "Leases", leases are classified as finance leases when the lease arrangement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, or meet the following conditions:

(i) the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term;

(ii) the lessee has the option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than fair value at the date the option becomes exercisable such that, at the inception of the lease, is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised;

(iii) the lease term is the most part of the economic asset life, even if the title is not transferred;

(iv) at the beginning of the lease, the present value of minimum lease payments represents at least substantially all the fair value of the leased asset, and

(v) the leased assets are of such a specialized nature such that only the lessee can use them without major modifications.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

The amounts payable arising from finance lease installments are recognized and allocated between financial expenses and repayment of finance lease so as to achieve a stable interest rate.

The difference between the present value and the total amount of falling due installments is charged to profit or loss as financial expenses. The corresponding obligation to the lessor is accounted for as short and long term debt. The aircraft held under finance leases, which have a purchase option at the end of the contract, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life at rates calculated to write down the cost to the estimated residual value of 20% based on market price valuations. All other aircraft recorded on property, plant and equipment, when there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership of the property at the end of the contractual term, are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the assets and the lease term.

The other leases are classified as operating lease and are recognized as an expense in the income statement on straight-line basis over the term of the lease contract.

Gains or losses related to sale-leaseback transactions classified as an operating lease after the sale, are accounted for as follows:

• They are immediately recognized as other (expense) income when it is clear that the transaction is established at fair value;

• If the sale price is below fair value, any profit or loss is immediately recognized as other (expense) income, however, if the loss is compensated by future lease payments at below market price, it is deferred and amortized in proportion to the lease payments over the contractual lease term;

• In the event of the sale price is higher than the fair value of the asset, the value exceeding the fair value is deferred and amortized during the period when the asset is expected to be used. The amortization of the gain is recorded as a reduction in lease expenses.

If the sale-leaseback transactions results in financial lease, any excess proceeds over the carrying amount shall be deferred and amortized over the lease term. The Company did not have any sale-leaseback transaction that resulted in financial lease.

## h) Prepaid expenses

The prepaid expenses correspond to payments whose benefits to the Company will take place after the balance sheet date. Primarily consist of prepayments for aircraft and engine rentals under operating lease agreements, premium payments of option contracts designated as hedge, sales commissions, deferred losses arising from sale-leaseback transactions, and prepayments for insurance.

### i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, including rotable parts, are recorded at acquisition or construction costs, including interests and other financial charges. Each component of property, plant and equipment that has a cost that is significant in relation to the overall cost of the item is depreciated separately. Aircraft and engine spares acquired on the introduction or expansion of the fleet, as well as rotable spares purchased separately, are carried as fixed assets and generally depreciated in line with the fleet to which they relate. Pre-delivery deposits refer to prepayments made based on the agreements entered into with Boeing Company for the purchase of Boeing 737-800 Next Generation aircraft.

# GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

Assets held through finance leases are depreciated over the expected useful life the same way as the owned assets or for a shorter period, if applicable, as under the lease agreement in question.

The estimated useful life for property and equipment is disclosed at Note 14.

Under IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", the costs relating to significant engine overhauls, including replacement of spare parts and personnel expenses, are treated and capitalized separately as a property, plant and equipment item and depreciated until the next significant overhaul.

Identifiable interest costs incurred on short and long term debt directly attributable to assets under construction, including pre-delivery deposits to acquire new aircraft, are capitalized and included as part of the cost of the assets through the earlier of the date of completion or aircraft delivery.

The book value of fixed assets is analyzed for check of possible loss in recoverable value when events or changes in circumstances indicate the book value is bigger than the estimated recoverable amount.

An item of fixed asset is write-off after disposal or when there are no future economic benefits resulting from continued use of the asset. Any gains or losses on fixed asset sale or write-off are determined by the difference between the values received in the sale and the asset's booking value, and are recognized in income.

- j) Intangible assets
- -
- i. Goodwill

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The goodwill value is tested annually by comparing the balance value to fair value recoverable from the cash-generating unit that, in this case is the operating subsidiary VRG. Management exercises considerable judgment to assess the impact of operating and macroeconomic changes in order to estimate the future cash flows and measure the recoverable amount of that asset. The assumptions adopted by the Company on the impairment tests are consistent with internal projections and operating plans. No impairment losses have been recorded until the present date.

ii. Airport operating rights

Airport operating rights were acquired as part of the acquisition of VRG and of Webjet, and were capitalized at fair value at the acquisition date and are not amortized. Those rights are considered to have an indefinite useful life due to several factors and considerations, including requirements and necessary permits to operate within Brazil and limited slot availability in the most important airports in terms of traffic volume. The carrying value of these rights is evaluated annually as to its recoverable amount or in case of changes in circumstances indicates that carrying values may not be recoverable. No impairment has been recorded to until the present date.

### iii. Trademarks

VRG brand name was acquired as part of the VRG acquisition and was capitalized at fair value at the acquisition date. The brand name is considered to have an indefinite useful life and, therefore, this is not amortized due to several factors and considerations, including the brand awareness and market position, customer recognition and loyalty and the continued use of the VARIG brand name. The carrying value of these rights is evaluated annually as to its recoverable amount or in case of changes in circumstances indicates that carrying values may not be recoverable. No impairment has been recorded to until the present date.

# GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

iv. Software

Costs related to the acquisition or development of computer software that is separable from an item of related hardware is capitalized separately and amortized over a period not exceeding five years on a straight-line basis.

The carrying value of these intangibles is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

k) Deposits

Are represented by maintenance deposits for aircraft and engines, deposits in guarantee and collaterals of lease agreements and judicial deposits of contingent liabilities relating to labor, civil and tax claims.

### Aircraft and engine maintenance deposits

The Maintenance deposits refer to payments made in US dollar by the Company to commercial lease companies to be used in future aircraft and engine maintenance work. Management performs regular reviews of the recovery of maintenance deposits and believes that the values reflected in the consolidated balance sheet are recoverable.

These deposits are used to pay for the maintenances performed, and might be reimbursed to the Company and its subsidiaries after termination of the contracts. Maintenance costs are capitalized or recorded in profit or loss when incurred, in accordance with the maintenance cost accounting policy. Certain lease agreements establish that the existing deposits, in excess of maintenance costs are not refundable. Such excess occur when the amounts previously used in maintenance services are lower than the amounts deposited. Any excess amounts retained by the lessor upon the lease contract termination date, which are not considered material, are recognized as additional aircraft lease expense.

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During the second quarter ended June 30, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries changed the classification of maintenance deposits from non-monetary to monetary asset, as the realization of these assets, since 2011 has become substantially through receipts of financial resources, according to the renegotiations conducted with the lessors. The exchange rate differences on payments, net of maintenance costs, are recognized as an expense in the financial result.

Additionally, the Company maintains agreements with some lessors to replace deposits by letters of credit, to enable the utilization of deposits to cover other disbursements related to lease agreements of its subsidiaries VRG and Webjet. Many of the aircraft lease agreements do not require maintenance deposits.

## Deposits in guarantee and collaterals for lease agreements

The deposits in guarantee and collaterals are represented by amounts deposited to lessors of the lease monthly payments, as required at the inception of the lease agreements. The deposits in guarantee and collaterals are denominated in U.S. Dollars, do not bear interest and are reimbursable to the Company upon termination of the agreements.

## 1) Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency used for preparation and presentation of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Brazilian Real. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the time that transaction occur. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are subsequently calculated based on conversion the exchange rate at the balance sheet date and differences resulting from the currency calculated based on conversion are recognized in the statements of income.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

### m) Hedge accounting

The Company and its subsidiaries contract certain financial derivatives to hedge its risks, related to the changes in oil prices (fuel), foreign exchange rate and interest rate. The derivatives may be designated to hedge accounting, and if they are designated, are classified as fair value hedges or cash flow hedge.

For classification as hedge accounting, the derivative should protect against changes in the hedged fair value or cash flow. At the beginning of the hedge transaction, the Company and its subsidiaries document the relationship between the hedge instrument and the hedged item, including risk management goals, and if the transaction will be designated for hedge accounting.

The hedge accounting is prospectively discontinued when the Company and its subsidiaries revoke the hedge relationship, the hedging instrument either expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer is qualified for hedge accounting.

### Fair value hedge

Changes in fair value of derivatives designated and qualified as fair value hedge are recognized in income. The changes in fair value of hedge instruments and hedge item attributable to the hedge risk are recognized in the income statement item related to the hedge item.

### Cash flow hedge

The effective part of changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the "Other Comprehensive Income" in shareholder's equity. The gains or losses that are related to the ineffective portion are recognized immediately in financial result.

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At the moment that the hedge item is recognized in the financial result, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in shareholder's equity are reclassified to profit and loss under the same section of the income statement in which item is recognized.

If the hedge accounting is discontinued, any gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in shareholder's equity and are recognized when the forecasted transaction is finally recognized as financial result.. When the forecasted transaction is not expected anymore, the gains or losses accumulated in equity and deferred are recognized in the financial result immediately.

## n) Share-based payments

The Company measures the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date using the appropriate valuation methods.

The fair value of options granted is recorded in the income statement during the period in which the right is acquired, based on estimates of the Company about granted options on what will aventually be acquired, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimates of the amount of equity instruments that will be acquired. The impact of the review in relation to original estimates, if any, is prospectively recognized in earnings of the period, so that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimates with a corresponding adjustment to shareholder's equity in the "Deferred Compensation" account reserve, which reported the benefits to employees.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

### (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

#### o) <u>Provisions</u>

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or presumed) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

### Aircraft and engines' return provision

For aircraft operating leases, the Company is contractually required to return the equipment in a predefined level of operational capability, for this reason it recognizes a provision based on the aircraft return costs as set forth in the agreement.

The aircraft's return provisions costs are estimated based on expenditures incurred in aircraft reconfiguration (interior and exterior), license and technical certification, painting, and etc., according to return agreement clauses'.

The engines' return provisions are estimated based on evaluation and minimum contractual conditions that the equipment should be returned to the lessor, considering not only the historical costs incurred, but also the equipment conditions at the evaluation moment.

#### **Onerous** contracts

Present obligations resulting from onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is entered into when unavoidable costs to meet the obligations assumed under the contract exceed the economic benefits that are expected to be received over the contract term.

The provision for onerous contracts refers to losses on operating lease agreements of out-of-service aircraft. The provision corresponds to the net amount between the present value of the installments of the respective leases and the expected revenue from the use of such aircraft through operation or subleases, where applicable. The assumptions used are estimates and the settlement of these transactions may result in amounts significantly different from those recorded.

#### Insurance provision

The Management keeps insurance coverage in amounts considered necessary to cover any claims, in view of the nature the Company's assets and the risks inherent in its operating activities, with due heed being paid to the limits set in the lease agreements, in compliance with provisions of the Law n° 10744/03.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

### (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

### Other provisions

Are substantially related to lawsuits and are provisioned for losses considered probable in management's judgment, related to labor, civil and tax matters, the last mentioned being presented under tax obligations line, in case of existence and legal obligation.

### p) <u>Revenue recognition</u>

The passenger revenue is recognized when air transportation services are actually provided to the passenger. Tickets sold but not yet used are recognized as advance ticket sales, correspond to a deferred revenue from sold tickets to be transported in a future date, net of tickets that will expire in accordance with the Company's (breakage) expectations, i.e., estimate of tickets that expire without being used based on historical data.

Breakage consists of the statistical calculation, on a historical basis, of unused, expired tickets, i.e., tickets not booked (passengers to be transported) that have a high probability of not flying. The Company periodically records adjusted deferred revenues based on tickets actually expired.

The balance of deferred revenue also refers to tickets booked again by passengers.

Revenues from cargo shipment are recognized when transportation is provided. Other revenues includes charter services, miles sales, onboard sales services, tickets exchange rates, and other additional services, and are recognized when the service is provided.

### q) Mileage program

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Since the acquisition of VRG, the Company operates a frequent flyer program, denominated Smiles ("Smiles Program") which consists mainly of mileage credits earned by participants for use when travelling. The obligations assumed under the Smiles Program were valued at the acquisition date of VRG at estimated fair value which represents the estimated price the Company would pay to a third party to assume the obligation for miles expected to be redeemed under the Smiles Program.

The fair value of mileage credits, net of estimated non-use of miles (breakage) is determined by the weighted average according to (i) the average amount charged per seat by VRG to airlines that participate in the loyalty program divided by the amount of miles required to issue a ticket using miles and (ii) the average sale price of miles sold to airlines that participate in the loyalty program Smiles. This fair value is updated every six months.

Miles awarded are valued at fair value described above and the redeemed miles are writen-off to "advanced ticket sales" based on the weighted average of the balance of miles that had been deferred. Revenue is recognized when transport is provided, under passenger's revenue item and the portion of revenue from miles' sale over the fair value of miles is recognized as marketing revenue (as other income) when the transport is provided.

The Company's policy is to cancel all miles contained in the accounts of customers after 3 years 11 months. The associated value for mileage credits estimated to be cancelled is recognized as revenue. The Company calculates the expiration estimate and non-use based on historical data. Future opportunities can significantly alter customer profile and the historical patterns. Such changes may result in material changes to the deferred revenue balance, as well as recognized revenues from that program.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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### r) <u>Segment information</u>

IFRS 8 require that operations by segment are identified based on internal reports which are regularly reviewed by decision makers in order to allocate resources to segments and assess their performance.

The Company's operations are derived from its subsidiaries VRG and Webjet and consist in to provide air transportation services within South America and Caribbean, where it operates domestic and international flights. The Company's Management performs the resources allocation in order to maximize the consolidated financial results. The major revenue earning assets of the Company are its aircraft, which are registered in Brazil. Other revenues primarily arises from cargo, Smiles mileage program, installment sales, excess baggage charges and cancellation fares, all directly attributable to air transportation services.

Based on the way the Company treats its business and the manner in which resource allocation decisions are made, the Company has only one operating segment for financial reporting purposes. The Company's primary reporting segments comprise of net revenue by geographic segments as described in Note 23.

#### s) Income taxes

i. Current income tax

The provision for income tax and social contribution is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable income differs from earnings presented in the income statement because it excludes the effects of *Regime Tributário de Transição* (RTT) revenues or expenses taxable or deductible in other years, and exclude items not taxable or not deductible permanently.

The provision for income tax and social contribution is calculated for each company based on the rates prevailing at the end of the year.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss.

### ii. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax and social contribution are recognized on temporary differences at the end of each reporting period between the balances of assets and liabilities recognized in financial statements and tax bases used in the calculation of taxable income, including net tax losses, when applicable. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, only when it is probable that the company will present future taxable income in an amount sufficient to bring such deductible temporary differences can be used.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow tax credit to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined, considering tax rates and tax laws ratified or substantially ratified at balance sheet date and which expects to be applied when the respective asset is realized or the liability is settled.

# GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

Deferred income tax and social contribution, assets and liabilities are compensated if there is a legal right and intention to offset them when calculating the current taxes, generally when related to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

### t) Main accounting estimates and assumptions adopted

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments assumptions and estimates that affect the application of the policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and several other factors that are construed as reasonable according to the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These assumptions are reviewed on a prospective basis. Revised accounting estimates are recognized in the period which the estimate is revised. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of relevant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses if there are indications of impairment for all non-financial assets at every balance sheet date. The recoverable values of the cash-generating unit were determined using its value-in-use. The value-in-use is determined based on the assumption of discounted cash flows set by Management.

Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that their carrying amounts might not be recoverable.

ii. Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

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The Company classifies some financial assets as available for sale and recognized the changes in their fair values in shareholders' equity. When the fair value drops, Management analyzes the decline in its value to determine if the economic loss must be recognized in the income statement. As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not have financial assets classified as available for sale.

iii. Income taxes

The Company believes that the tax positions taken are reasonable. However, it recognizes that the authorities may question the positions taken which may result in additional liabilities for taxes and interest. The Company recognizes provisions that involve considerable judgment of the management. The provision are reviewed and adjusted to account for changes in circumstances, such as lapsing of applicable statutes of limitations, conclusions of tax authorities, additional exposures based on identification of new issues or court decisions affecting a particular tax issue. Actual results can differ from estimates.

iv. Property, plant and equipment

At the end of the reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment items to determine if there is any indication that they might be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to measure the impairment loss.

u) Business combinations as from January 1, 2009

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, based on the fair value on acquisition date. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are accounted for as expense when incurred.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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The assets acquired and liabilities assumed were measured at fair, classified and allocated according to the contractual terms, economic circumstances and relevant conditions on the acquisition date.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of consideration transferred in relation to net assets acquired at fair value.

If the consideration is lower than the fair value of net assets acquired, the difference should be recognized as a gain in the income statement.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

### v) <u>New standards and interpretations issued and revised in 2011:</u>

*i.* New standards, interpretations and revisions issued and adopted in 2011:

• **IFRIC 13** "**Customer Loyalty Programs**" under which the meaning of "fair value" is clarified in the context of measurement of award credits in customer loyalty programs, is relevant and effective to the Company and its subsidiaries to the initial adoption in the financial year ended December 31, 2011. The application of the clarified guidance does not result in any impact on the financial position and results of operations since the Company was already considering the requirements of IFRIC 13 in measuring the fair value of its award credits.

• **IFRIC 19, Extinction of financial liabilities with equity instruments -** The interpretation clarifies the accounting by an entity when the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and result in the issuance of equity instruments by the entity to an entity creditor to extinguish all or part of a financial liability (debt conversion). This requires that a gain or loss is recognized in income, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of financial liability and the fair value of equity instruments issued. If the fair value of financial instruments issued cannot be reliably measured, the equity instruments should be measured to reflect the fair value of financial liability

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extinguished. Applicable as of July 1st,2010.

• IAS 32, Financial Instruments – The purpose of this standard is to establish principles for presenting financial instruments as liabilities or net value, and for offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities. The principles in this Standard complement the principles for recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, as well as the principles for disclosure of information about them in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: disclosures. Applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014.

• Amendment to IFRIC 14, IAS 19- The limit on a defined benefit assets, minimum funding requirements and their interaction – Removes unintended consequences arising from the treatment of pre-payments where there is a minimum funding requirement. The results in pre-payment of contributions in certain circumstances are recognized as an asset rather than an expense. This standard did not have any significant impact to the Company, considering its current operations. Applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>,2011.

• Amendment to IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Transfers of financial assets – This amendment will promote transparency in the disclosure of transfer transactions and improve users' understanding of the risk exposures relating to transfers of financial assets and the effect of those risks on an entity's financial position, particularly those involving securitization of financial assets. This standard will affect future disclosures to the extent that any transfer of financial assets. Applicable as of July 1<sup>st</sup>,2011.

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• Amendment to IAS 12, Income Taxes on deferred tax - IAS 12 "Income taxes", currently requires an entity to measure the deferred tax relating to an asset depending on whether the entity expects to recover the carrying amount of the asset through use or sale. However, for the "Investment Property" measured at fair value under IAS 40 existing principle, it can be difficult and subjective to assess whether the recovery will be through use or through sale. This amendment, therefore, introduces an exception to the existing principle to measure the deferred tax asset or liability on investment property measured at fair value. The amendment to IAS 12 resulted in the incorporation of SIC 21, "Income Taxes – Recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets", will no longer apply to investment properties carried at fair value. The changes also incorporate into IAS 12 the remaining guidance previously contained in SIC 21, which is was removed. This standard should not have any significant impact to the Company, considering its current operations. Applicable as of July 1<sup>st</sup>,2011.

ii. New standards, amendments and interpretations issued in 2011 and apply in future years:

• Amendment to IAS 1, Financial Statement Presentation regarding to other comprehensive income – The main change resulting from these amendments was the requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income based on the possibility that they can or cannot be potentially reclassified to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). The changes do not establish which items must be presented as other comprehensive income. The Company is evaluating the impact of this standard in their disclosures. Applicable as of July 1<sup>st</sup>,2012.

• **IFRS 13, Fair value measurement, issued in May 2011**. The objective of IFRS 13 is to improve consistency and reduce complexity of the fair value measurement, by providing a more precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRS. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRS and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied when its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRS or US GAAP. The Company is in the process of assessing whether IFRS 13 will have any impact on the manner on how fair value is determined. The standard is applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

• **IFRS 12, Disclosures of interests in other entities** – includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose participations and other off balance sheet interests. The Company is analyzing the additional disclosures which will be required by IFRS 12. The standard is applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>,2013.

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• **IFRS 11, Joint arrangements – issued in May 2011.** The standard provides a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement rather than its legal form. There are two types of joint arrangement: (i) joint operations - arise when a joint operator has rights to the assets and contractual obligations and as a consequence registers his rights' portion in assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses; and (ii) joint ventures - =arise when the joint operator has rights to the net assets of the arrangement and registers his investments by the equity equivalence method. Proportional consolidation method will no longer allowed in joint control. This standard is applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>,2013.

• **IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements** – supports itself on existing principles, identifying the concept of control as a major factor in determining whether an entity should or not be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to the determination of control. This standard should not have any significant impact to the Company considering its current operations. This standard is applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>,2013.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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• **IFRS 9, Financial instruments** – addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010, and it replaces parts of IAS 39 related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. The determination is done at initial recognition. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual characteristics of the financial instruments cash flow. Regarding to financial liabilities, the standard maintains most of the requirements established by IAS 39. This standard should not have any significant impact to the Company considering its current operations. This standard is applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>,2013.

• IAS 19, Employee benefits amended in June 2011. The main impacts of the changes are: (i) elimination of corridor approach, (ii) recognition of all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive incomes as they occur, (iii) immediately recognition of past service costs as profit and loss, and (iv) the replacement of the participation costs and expected return plan over assets by an amount of net participation, calculated thru applying a discount rate to the asset (liability) of the net defined benefit. This standard should not have any significant impact to the Company considering its current operations. This standard is applicable as of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

### 2.3 Restatement of the beginning balance - correction of error

In April of 2011, the Company concluded the implementation of the new revenue recognition module (ARACS) to complement the current reservations system - New Skies. In connection with this implementation, the Company has identified a difference at the deferred revenue balance in relation to the historical amounts recognized in the financial statements. The total quantified error, which was initially recognized in the profit or loss of the first quarter of 2011 as a reduction of revenue, amounted to R\$56,760 (R\$37,462 net of taxes), and was associated with the recognition of interline revenues.

The Company interline ticket sales represent sales from the Company to other airline entities under interline agreements. In accordance with these agreements an airline entity can use the Company's reservation system to book

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domestic flights in Brazil by paying a predetermined contractual price. Before implementing the new system, interline deferred revenue was recognized in accordance with the contractual price. However, the recognition of passenger's revenue was based on the spot ticket price. Consequently, the difference could represent either an overstatement or an understatement of revenues, depending on the difference between the contractual interline price and the spot price.

In 2008 the Company initiated the interline transactions and since then the volume of these transactions have been increasing year after year. However, due to certain system limitations of the reservation system related to the inability to reprocess historical data, the Company is unable to allocate this error to the periods which they have occurred, which are the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. After the first quarter of 2011 this system deficiency has been remediated with the conclusion of the new revenue recognition system implementation.

After further considerations, the Company has concluded that the most appropriate way to reflect this adjustment was in the opening balance of the retained earnings as of January 1st, 2011, pursuant to paragraph 44 of CVM Deliberation 592/09 "*Políticas Contábeis, Mudança de Estimativa e Retificação de Erro*" and IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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The impacts of this adjustment to the quarterly financial statements are as follows:

	Previous reported 9 months 09/30/		Previous reported 6 months 06/30/		•	Restated ended on /2011
Passenger revenues Current Income Tax and Social Contribution	4,658,245	4,715,005	3,025,673	3,082,433	1,647,088	1,703,848
expenses Net revenue (loss) of the	(2,888)	(22,186)	(308)	(19,606)	(4,102)	(23,400)
period Earnings (losses) per	(843,269)	(805,807)	(326,769)	(289,307)	31,934	69,396
share basic Earnings (losses) per	(3.12)	(2.98)	(1.20)	(1.07)	0.12	0.26
share diluted	(3.12)	(2.98)	(1.20)	(1.07)	0.12	0.26

### 3. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
Cash and bank deposits	157,452	194,493
Cash equivalents	1,072,835	1,761,365
	1,230,287	1,955,858

As of December 31, 2011, cash equivalents were represented by private bonds (CDBs - Bank Deposit Certificates), Government bonds (NTN - National Treasury Notes, LTN- National Treasury Bills, LFT – Treasury Financial Bills, "committed operations" and fixed-income funds, paid at post fixed rates ranging between 98.5% and 103.5% of the Interbank Deposit Certificate Rate (CDI).

The breakdown of cash equivalents balance is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
Bank deposit certificates (CDBs)	284,911	678,253
Government bonds (NTN, LTN and LFT)	787,605	245,186
Investment funds	319	837,926
	1,072,835	1,761,365

These investments have high liquidity, are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of value changes and maturity of less than 90 days.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company redeemed some of its private bonds and, through its investment strategy towards greater profitability, increased its position in government.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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### 4. Restricted Cash

As of December 31, 2011, restricted cash in current assets was fully represented by the updated deposit made in a restricted account on August 8, 2011, relating to the acquisition of Webjet. See explanatory note 12.

The restricted cash in noncurrent assets in the amount of R\$100,541 as of December 31, 2011 was represented by:

• margin deposits, in US dollar, bond to hedge transactions, subject to the overnight rate (average yield of 0.14% p.a.), in the amount of R\$82,996 (on December 31, 2010, the margin deposits were redeemed and replaced by a letter of guarantee in the amount of R\$100,000 which maturity was on September 2011).

• guarantee margin deposits bond to loans from the *Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social* (BNDES) applied in DI investment funds and yielding the weighted average rate of 98.5% of CDI, in the amount of R\$8,591.

- deposits in guarantee, represented by a letter of guarantee with Safra Bank, in the amount of R\$8,471.
- others in the amount of R\$483.

On April 2011, the Company redeemed CDB with Santander Bank in the amount of R\$25,000, which were guarantee to *Banco de Desenvolvimento de Minas Gerais* (BDMG), replaced by chattel mortgage of engines.

### 5. Short-term Investments

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Private Bonds	12,071	-
Government Bonds	124,400	-
Investment Funds	872,597	2,816
Foreign bank deposits	-	19,790
	1,009,068	22,606

Private bonds comprise of CDBs ("Bank Deposit Certificates"), with maturity until September 2013 and highly liquidity, paid at 102% of the CDI rate.

Public bonds comprise of LTN (National Treasury Bills), LTNO (prefixed National Treasury Bills) and NTN-B (indexed to IPCA), with immediate maturity paid at an variable average rate of 11.12% p.a..

Investment funds are represented primarily by government bonds LTN, LFT, NTN, CDBs and Debentures.

The foreign bank deposits (time deposits) were provisioned in its totality due to the loss on coverage value of the instrument.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company redeemed some of its private bonds and, through its investment strategy aiming at higher profitability, increased its position in government bonds.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

### (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

### 6. Trade and Other Receivables

	Consolidated	
	12/31/11	12/31/10
Local currency:		
Credit card administrators	100,214	90,612
Travel agencies	185,544	149,393
Installment sales	47,189	51,253
Cargo agencies	37,460	20,582
Airline partners companies	17,031	16,608
Other	35,077	27,491
	422,515	355,939
Foreign currency:		
Credit card administrators	9,228	5,855
Travel agencies	6,833	3,935
Cargo agencies	301	141
	16,362	9,931
	438,877	365,870
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(83,610)	(60,127)
	355,267	305,743
Current	354,134	303,054
Noncurrent (*)	1,133	2,689

(\*)The portion of noncurrent trade receivables is recorded in other receivables, in noncurrent assets, and corresponds to installment sales made under the *Voe Fácil* program, with maturity over 360 days.

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	12/31/11	12/31/10
Balance at beginning of period	(60,127)	(52,399)
Additions	(35,849)	(27,689)
Additions from Webjet's acquisition	(3,376)	-
Unrecoverable amounts	3,304	5,623

GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

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Recoveries	12,438	14,338
Balance at the end of period	(83,610)	(60,127)

The aging list of accounts receivable is as follows:

	Consolidated		
	12/31/11	12/31/10	
Falling due (until 360 days)	315,883	270,286	
Falling due (after 360 days)	1,133	2,689	
Overdue until 30 days	20,618	19,091	
Overdue 31 to 60 days	7,507	4,128	
Overdue 61 to 90 days	4,954	5,533	
Overdue 91 to 180 days	11,754	8,041	
Overdue 181 to 360 days	15,307	7,052	
Overdue above 360 days	61,721	49,050	
	438,877	365,870	

The average collections period of installment sales is nine months and 5.99% interest is charged on the balance receivable, which is recognized as financial income. The average collection period of other receivables is 108 days.

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(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

As of December 31, 2011, accounts receivable from travel agencies in the minimum amount of R\$16,000 (R\$24,300 on December 31, 2010) and firm guarantees of 30% from accounts receivable with credit card administrators, are related to loan agreements guarantees with BNDES Bank.

Additionally, on December 31, 2011, 30% of the receivable amounts from credit card administrators are bound to guarantee the contract with *Banco Safra*, collected by the indirect subsidiary Webjet.

### 7. Inventories

Consolidated

	12/31/11	12/31/10
Consumables	20,148	16,702
Parts and maintenance materials	127,080	117,740
Advances to suppliers	12,725	43,725
Imports in progress	1,612	1,885
Others	7,658	7,942
Provision for obsolescence	(18,200)	(17,004)
	151,023	170,990

Changes in the allowance for inventory obsolescence are as follows:

# Consolidated

	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
Balance at beginning of the period	(17,004)	(8,602)
Additions	(52,233)	(44,426)
Additions from Webjet's acquisition	(13)	-
Write-offs	51,050	36,024
Balance at end of period	(18,200)	(17,004)

# GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

## 8. Deferred and Recoverable Taxes

	Consoli	
	12/31/11	12/31/10
Recoverable taxes:		
Current assets		
ICMS <sup>(1)</sup>	13,222	7,039
Prepaid IRPJ and CSSL <sup>(2)</sup>	77,679	35,186
IRRF <sup>(3)</sup>	16,584	8,548
PIS and COFINS <sup>(4)</sup>	54,085	-
Withholding tax of public institutions	26,791	17,334
Value added tax $-$ IVA <sup>(5)</sup>	4,242	3,512
Income tax on imports	17,740	15,805
Others	2,655	719
Total recoverable taxes - current	212,998	88,143
Deferred taxes:		
Non-current assets		
Tax losses	427,167	340,055
Negative basis of social contribution	153,780	122,420
Temporary differences		
Mileage program:	97,483	70,603
Allowance for doubtful accounts and others	62,317	47,315
Provision for loss on acquisition of VRG	143,350	143,350
Provision for legal and tax liabilities	57,151	44,556
Return of aircraft	22,089	11,318
Derivative transactions not settled	65,377	-
Effects from Webjet's acquisition	7,086	-
Others	51,190	37,928
Total noncurrent deferred tax assets	1,086,990	817,545
Noncurrent liabilities		
Temporary differences		
Brands	21,457	21,457
Flight rights	353,226	190,686
		70

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Maintenance depots	101,630	155,266
Depreciation of engines and parts for aircraft		
maintenance	140,677	115,098
Reversal of goodwill amortization	76,596	51,064
Derivative transactions not settled	28,525	5,454
Leasing of aircraft	26,902	94,950
Other	14,692	8,210
Total noncurrent deferred tax liabilities	763,705	642,185

(1) ICMS: State tax on sales of goods and services.

(2) IRPJ: Brazilian federal income tax on taxable income.

CSLL: social contribution on taxable income, created to sponsor social programs and funds.

(3) IRRF: withholding income tax levied on certain domestic transactions, such as payment of fees to some service providers, payment of salaries, and financial income from bank investments.

(4) PIS/COFINS: Contributions to Social Integration Program (PIS) and Contribution for the Financing of Social Security (COFINS)

(5) IVA: Value added tax on sales of goods and services abroad.

During the fourth quarter of 2011 the subsidiary VRG reviewed the criteria adopted to calculate PIS and COFINS. By changing the taxation regime, and the percentage of proportionality obtained on income subject to cumulative and noncumulative taxation applied to costs and expenses entitled to credit and taxes overpaid and/or shortcomings in previous periods, recognized a credit of R\$52,334, being R\$34,608 as reducing fuel costs and other services entitled to credit, R\$21,739 reducing PIS and COFINS expenses on revenues and R\$4,013 of interest costs and fine.

The Company and its subsidiary VRG have tax losses and negative basis of social contribution on calculation of taxable income, to be offset against 30% of annual taxable income, which can be carried forward indefinitely, in the following amounts:

	Direct (VRG) and indirect subsidiary (Webjet)		
	2011	2010	
Tax losses	1,887,267	1,299,555	
Negative basis of social contribution	1,887,267	1,299,555	

Tax credits arising from tax loss carryforwards and negative basis of social contribution were recorded based on the expected generation of future taxable income of the Company and its subsidiaries, as prescribed by tax laws.

Projected future taxable income for the utilization of tax loss carryforwards and negative basis of social contribution, technically prepared and supported based on business plans and approved by the Board of Directors, indicates the existence of sufficient taxable income for the realization of the recognized deferred tax assets.

## GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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GLAI, its subsidiary VRG and its indirect subsidiary Webjet, have a total tax credits amount of R\$729,482, however, they recognized an allowance for loss of R\$148,535 for credits that have no perspective of realization in an immediate future.

Management considers that the deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences will be realized proportionally to the realization of provisions and final outcometure events.

	Co	onsolidated	ł
	2011	2010	]
(loss) before income tax and social contribution	(1,000,418)	386,496	م ر
ied tax rate	34%	34%	
tax at combined tax rate	340,141	(131,409)	(2
ments to calculate the effective tax rate:			
in subsidiaries	-	-	
uctible income from subsidiaries	(47,522)	(26,283)	
tax on permanent differences	20,117	(6,673)	(
uctible expenses (nontaxable income)	(39,878)	(19,484)	(
ge differences on foreign investments	(48,396)	(61)	(1
tax and social contribution expenses on tax losses and negative basis not recognized of previous periods	24,418	11,611	2
(expense) of tax and social contribution			
	248,880	(172,299)	-
income tax and social contribution	(5,791)	(53,855)	
d income tax and social contribution	254,671	(118,444)	
	248,880	(172,299)	

#### 9. Prepaid Expenses

Consolidated

	12/31/11	12/31/10
Deferred losses from sale-leaseback transactions (a)	54,201	63,574
Prepayments of hedge premium	11,572	23,334
Lease prepayments	30,382	33,322
Insurance prepayments	22,775	27,860
Prepaid commissions	13,020	16,628
Others	6,811	5,665
	138,761	170,383
Current	93,797	116,182
Noncurrent	44,964	54,201

(a) During the accounting periods of 2007, 2008, and 2009, the Company recorded losses on sale-leaseback transactions performed by its subsidiary GAC Inc. relating to 9 aircraft in the amount of R\$89,337. These losses are being deferred and amortized proportionally to the payments of the respective lease contracts during the contractual term of 120 months. Further information related to the sale-leaseback transactions are described in explanatory Note 25 b.

## GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

### 10. Deposits

Maintenance deposits

The Company and its subsidiaries VRG and Webjet made deposits in US dollars for maintenance of aircraft and engines that will be invested in future events as set forth in some finance lease contracts.

The maintenance deposits do not exempt the Company and its subsidiaries, as lessee, neither from the contractual obligations relating to the maintenance of the aircraft nor from the risk associated with maintenance activities. The Company and its subsidiaries hold the right to select any the maintenance service providers or to perform such services internally.

Based on the regular analysis of deposit recovery, management believes that the amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet are recoverable and there are no indications of impairment of maintenance deposits, whose balances as of December 31, 2011 classified in current and noncurrent assets amount to R\$35,082 and R\$323,062, respectively (R\$456,666 in noncurrent assets as of December 31, 2010).

### Deposits in guarantee for lease agreements

As required by the lease agreements, the Company and its subsidiaries hold guarantee deposits in US dollars on behalf of the leasing companies, who's fully refund occurs upon the contract expiration date. As of December 31, 2011, the balance of guarantee deposits for lease agreements, classified in noncurrent assets, is R\$96,983 (R\$127,963 as of December 31, 2010).

### Escrow deposits

Escrow deposits represent guarantees in legal proceedings related to tax, civil and labor nature, deposited in escrow until the resolution of the related claims, paid at *SELIC* tax. The balances of escrow deposits as of December 31, 2011, recorded in noncurrent assets totaled R\$175,472 (R\$130,748 as of December 31, 2010).

## 11. Transactions with related parties

## Graphic, consulting and transportation services

The subsidiary VRG holds contract with the related party *Breda Transportes* e *Serviços* S.A. for passenger and luggage transportation services between airports, and transportation of employees, maturating on May 31, 2012, renewable every 12 months for additional equal terms through an amendment instrument signed by the parties, annually adjusted based on the General Market Price Index (IGP-M) fluctuation.

The subsidiary VRG also holds contracts with the related parties *Expresso União Ltda*. and *Serviços Gráficos Ltda*., for employee transportation and graphic services, maturating on September 16, 2012 and February 18, 2012, respectively.

The subsidiary VRG also holds contracts for the operation of the *Gollog* franchise through the related party *União Transporte de Encomendas e Comércio de Veículos Ltda.*, with 60-month maturity term.

The subsidiary VRG also holds contracts with related party *Vaud Participações S.A.* to provide executive administration and management services, with two year term beginning on October 2010.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

During the period ended December 31, 2011, VRG recognized total expenses related to these services of R\$11,101 (R\$8,621 as of December 31, 2010). All the entities referred above belong to the same economic group.

### Property lease

VRG is the lessee of the property located at Rua Tamoios, 246, São Paulo, SP, owned by *Patrimony Administradora de Bens*, controlled by *Comporte Participações S.A.*, a company owned by the same shareholder of the Company, whose contract expires on April 4, 2012. The contract includes an annual adjustment clause, based on the IGP-M. During the period ended December 31, 2011 a VRG recognized total expenses related to this lease of R\$559 (R\$361 as of December 31, 2010).

### Commercial Agreement with Unidas Rent a Car

On December 31 2011, VRG remained in a commercial agreement with Unidas Rent a Car, a Brazilian company that provides car rentals to its customers at a 50% discount on daily rates of rent, when buying tickets for flights operated by VRG controlled through its website, signed in May 2009. This contract came to be dismissed as a related party on June 20, 2011 with the termination of Mr. Alvaro de Souza, president of the Board of GLAI, as a board member of United Rent a Car.

### Contracts Account Opening UATP (Universal Air Transportation Plan) to Grant Credit Limit

On September 2011, subsidiary VRG entered into agreements with related parties *Pássaro Azul Taxi Aéreo* Ltda. and *Viação Piracicabana* Ltda. The purpose of the agreement is the issuance of UATP (Universal Air Transportation Plan) accounts, where VRG issued credits to related parties in the amounts of R\$20 and R\$40, respectively, to be used in the UATP system. Such system can be used to pay domestic and international air services to all members. VRG uses the UATP system, which is operated and maintained by the international air sector, and seeks to simplify billing and facilitate the payment of air travels and other related services.

## GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

## <u>Trade payables – current liabilities</u>

As of December 31, 2011, balances payable to related companies amounting to R\$1,198 (R\$230 and R\$688 on December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively) are included in the balance of accounts payables and substantially refers to the payment to *Breda Transportes e Serviços S.A.* for passenger transportation services.

## Key management personnel payments

	12/31/2011	12/31/2010	12/31/2009
Salaries and benefits	15,260	22,516	13,228
Related taxes	5,569	6,833	4,111
Share-based payments	17,760	24,743	3,430
Total	38,589	54,092	20,769

As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not offer postemployment benefits, and there are no severance benefits or other long-term benefits for the Management or other employees.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

### Share-based payments

The Company's Board of Directors within the scope of its functions and in conformity with the Company's Stock Option Plan, approved the grant of preferred stock options to the Company's management and key senior executive officers. For grants through 2009, the options vest at a rate of 20% per year, and can be exercised within up to 10 years after the grant date.

Due to changes in the Company's Stock Option Plan, approved at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on April 30, 2010, for plans granted beginning 2010, 20% of the options become vested as from the first year, an additional 30% as from the second, and the remaining 50% as from the third year. The options under these plans may also be exercised within 10 years after the grant date.

The fair value of stock options was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The date of the Board of Directors' meetings and the assumptions utilized in the Black-Scholes option pricing model are as follows:

			Stock o	ption plans
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Board of Directors' meeting date	December 9, 2004	January 2, 2006	December 31, 2006	December 20, 2
Total options granted	87,418	99,816	113,379	190,2
Option strike price	33.06	47.30	65.85	45
Average fair value of the option on the grant date	29.22	51.68	46.61	29
Estimated volatility of the share price	32.52%	39.87%	46.54%	40.9
Expected dividend	0.84%	0.93%	0.98%	0.8
Risk-free return rate	17.23%	18.00%	13.19%	11.1
Option term (years)	10	10	10	

(a) In April 2010 additional options were granted, totaling 216,673 in addition to those approved by the 2009 plan.

(b) In April 2010 additional options were approved totaling 101,894, referring to the 2010 plan.

(c) The calculated fair the value for 2011 plan was 16.92, 16.11, and 15.17 for the related vesting periods (2011, 2012, and 2013).

Changes in the stock options as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	Stock options	Weighted average strike price
Outstanding options as of December 31, 2010	3,476,684	20.56
Granted	2,722,444	16.07
Vested	(49,836)	15.10
Adjustment on forfeited rights estimate	(1,528,100)	22.25
Outstanding options as of December 31, 2011	4,621,192	24.34
Number of options to be vested as of December 31, 2010	955,975	22.88
Number of options to be vested as of December 31, 2011	1,784,759	23.89

The strike price range and the average maturity of outstanding options, as well as the strike price range for the exercisable options as of December 31, 2011, are summarized below:

## GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

Outstanding options				<b>Options exercisable</b>	
Strike price range	Outstanding options	Remaining weighted average maturity in years	Average strike price	<b>Options</b> exercisable	Average strike price
33.06	31,222	2 4	33.06	31,222	33.06
47.30	37,960	) 5	47.30	37,960	47.30
65.85	38,199	) 6	65.85	38,199	65.85
45.46	89,243	3 7	45.46	71,394	45.46
10.52	360,842	2 8	10.52	216,505	10.52
20.65	1,922,446	5 9	20.65	961,223	20.65
27.83	2,141,280	) 10	27.83	428,256	27.83
10.52-65.85	4,621,192	9.26	24.34	1,784,759	23.89

For the period ended December31, 2011, the Company recognized in shareholders' equity an result with stock options in the amount of R\$24,875 (R\$24,743 for the period ended December 31, 2010), being the expense disclosed in the consolidated income statements as personnel expenses.

### 12. Business Combination

On October 3, 2011, the Company, through its subsidiary VRG, acquired the total capital of Webjet, an airline headquartered in the city of Rio de Janeiro, engaged in passenger air transportation, with a fleet of twenty-four Boeing 737-300 and operating in 16 Brazilian cities, which carries approximately 1,000 weekly flights, by the adjusted price of R\$43,443.

On February 27, 2011, after the audit conclusion of the closing balance sheet at the acquisition date, the provisional price of R\$70,000 was reduced by R\$26,557 and adjusted as provided in the contract to R\$43,443. The amount of R\$7,000 updated and deposited in blocked account will be released to the Company, and the amount of R\$19,557, already transferred to the former controlling shareholders of Webjet by way of consideration, was recorded as other credits due to the agreement between the parties to give the Company the right to recover the greater part of the consideration determined under specific contractual conditions.

Webjet's acquisition aims to strengthen the Company's performance in the domestic market, increasing its presence in main Brazilian airports, including Guarulhos and Santos Dumont airport to provide services to the growing middle class, continuing its mission of making air transportation more affordable and operating as one of the leading companies in the low-cost aviation sector.

The transaction is being analyzed by the Administrative Council for Economic Defense ("CADE") and until it is approved, the two companies will continue to operate as separate entities.

The provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed identifiable by the date of acquisition on October 3, 2011, are as follows:

## GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

## (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

	Opening Balance 10/03/2011	Adjustment	Adjusted Opening Balance 10/03/2011
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,556	-	9,556
Trade and other receivables	159,403	-	159,403
Inventories (i)	6,696	(3,061)	3,635
Deposits	65,204	-	65,204
Prepaid expenses	9,197	-	9,197
Taxes recoverable	10,211	-	10,211
Other	1,607	-	1,607
Deferred income tax	-	7,086	7,086
Property, plant and equipment (i)	71,592	(4,624)	66,968
Intangible assets (ii)	209	478,057	478,266
	333,675	477,458	811,133
LIABILITIES			
Short and long term debt	224,403	-	224,403
Trade payables	74,064	-	74,064
Payroll	21,791	-	21,791
Tax obligations	5,101	-	5,101
Tax and landing fees	25,796	-	25,796
Advance ticket sales	92,154	-	92,154
Provisions (iii)	39,662	13,158	52,820
Other current liabilities	18,349	-	18,349
Deferred taxes	-	162,539	162,539
Lawsuits (iv)	2,245	-	2,245
	503,565	175,697	679,262
Net assets acquired from Webjet	,	,	131,871
(-)Adjusted purchase price			(43,443)
Gain on bargain purchase			88,428

(i) The fair value of inventories and property, plant and equipment were appraised by experts. They prepared an inventory of aircrafts, rotable, reparable and consumable items and evaluated individually each item according to its physical conditions of use.

- (ii) The Company recognized the fair value of operating rights at Guarulhos in Sao Paulo (22 flight operating rights) and Santos Dumont in Rio de Janeiro (14 flight operating rights) under the heading intangible. These rights were evaluated based on discounted future cash flows of the acquired intangibles. Other intangible assets such as trade names, non-competition agreements, customers list and other were analyzed and did not qualify for recognition, as defined in accounting standards.
- (iii) The fair value of operating leases presented unfavorable conditions, which resulted in the recognition of onerous contracts on a provisional basis, which can occur at the time of negotiation of the aircraft returns.

(iv) The Company has not obtained all necessary information to reliably measure the fair value of contingent liabilities of the acquired Company, for which it has contractual guarantees of former shareholders without limiting values for a period of five years.

The acquisition of the indirect subsidiary was accounted by the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3R, and the gain on bargain purchase of R\$88,428 was recorded in the income statement for the year under other operating revenues (expenses), not taxable because is related to permanent difference, according with the Brazilian Transition Tax Regime (*Regime Tributário de Transição – RTT*).

Administration expects to finalize the valuation of certain assets, including intangible assets and liabilities, as well as the effect of taxes deferred until October 2, 2012.

The gain on bargain purchase generated by the purchase is related to the recognition of the intangible assets value not recorded on the books of acquired, represented by the rights of Guarulhos and Santos Dumont airports usage, which are the busiest airports in the country, and whose value is a consequence of the significant demand growth and the flow of domestic passengers in the next years, coupled with the Administration expectation for recovery of operation profitability at those airports.

## GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31.2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

Since the acquisition until December 31, 2011, the Company's results were impacted by R\$ 28,092 for the Webjet's operational losses.

Transaction costs, totaling R\$2,362, were treated as an expense and included under other operating expenses in the income statement for the year ended December 31, 2011.

### 13. Earnings or Loss per Share

Although there are differences between common and preferred shares in terms of voting rights and priority in case of liquidation, the Company's preferred shares are not entitled to receive any fixed dividends. Rather, preferred shareholders are entitled to receive dividends per share in the same amount of the dividends per share paid to common shareholders. Therefore, the Company understands that, substantially, there is no difference between preferred shares and common shares, and, accordingly, basic and diluted earnings or loss per share are calculated equally for both shares.

Consequently, basic earnings or loss per share are computed by dividing income or losses by the weighted average number of all classes of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings or loss per share are computed including stock options granted to key management and employees using the treasury stock method when the effect is dilutive. The antidilutive effect of all potential shares is disregarded in calculating diluted earnings or loss per share.

	Consolidated		
	12/31/11	12/31/10	12/31/09
<u>Numerator</u> Income (loss) for the period	(751,538)	214,197	890,832
<u>Denominator</u> Weighted average number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	270,376	268,564	227,472
Effect of dilutive securities Stock Option Plan (in thousands)	-	390	111
GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.			87

Adjusted weighted average number of outstanding			
shares and diluted presumed conversions (in			
thousands)	270,376	268,954	227,583
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(2.780)	0.798	3.916
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(2.780)	0.796	3.914

As of December 31, 2011, diluted earnings or loss per share are calculated by considering the instruments that may have a potential dilutive effect in the future. As of December 31, 2011, the strike price of vested stock options under the 2009 and 2010 plans are lower than the average market quotation for the period (in-the-money). The 2009 plan is in-the-money even when the vesting stock options expenses are included in the strike price of the expenses that will be incurred, of the "vesting" option. However, due to the loss reported for period ended on December 31, 2011, these shares have anti-dilutive effect and, therefore, are not considered in the total number of outstanding shares.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

## (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

## 14. Property, Plant and Equipment

		12/3		12/31/10	
	Weighted annual depreciation		Accumulated	Net	Net
	rate	Cost	depreciation	amount	amount
Flight equipment					
Aircraft under finance leases Sets of replacement parts and	4%	2,924,407	(547,173)	2,377,234	2,210,433
spare engines	4%	909,236	(176,141)	733,095	649,758
Aircraft reconfigurations /					
overhauling	30%	474,668	(221,013)	253,655	86,992
Aircraft and safety equipment		1,693	(871)	822	601
Tools	10%	25,992	(7,605)	18,387	14,465
		4,335,996	(952,803)	3,383,193	2,962,249
Impairment losses (a)	-	(50,653)	-	(50,653)	-
		4,285,343	(952,803)	3,332,540	2,962,249
Property, plant and					
equipment in use					
Vehicles	20%	9,855	(6,886)	2,969	3,309
Machinery and equipment	10%	43,213	(11,640)	31,573	15,744
Furniture and fixtures	10%	19,697	(9,374)	10,323	10,696
Computers and peripherals	20%	43,250	(27,538)	15,712	14,354
Communication equipment	10%	2,785	(1,451)	1,334	1,517
Facilities	10%	4,501	(2,647)	1,854	2,192
Maintenance center – Confins	7%	105,971	(13,924)	92,047	93,160
Leasehold improvements	20%	34,182	(19,067)	15,115	18,540
Construction in progress	-	21,936	-	21,936	15,546
		285,390	(92,527)	192,863	175,058
		4,570,733	(1,045,330)	3,525,403	3,137,307
Advances for acquisition of					
aircraft	-	365,067	-	365,067	323,661
		4,935,800	(1,045,330)	3,890,470	3,460,968

a) In 2011, the Company recognized an amount of R\$50,653 of impairment of fixed assets as follows:

In VRG was recognized a total of R\$23,250, divided into: (i) provision for aircraft under lease (PR-VAC) of R\$5,582, (ii) items rotable on 737-300 fleet and financial 767-300 fleet totaling R\$17,668.

In Webjet recognized a total of R\$ 27,403, being (i) R\$4,624 of fair value of rotable aircraft items recognized at the acquisition date and (ii) R\$22,779 resulting from impairment of its own aircraft WJA, WJF, WJH, WJI, WJJ and WJK and obsolete parts.

Changes in property, plant and equipment balances are as follows:

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

### (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

	Property, plant and equipment under finance	Others flight equipment	Advances for acquisition of property, plant and		<b>T</b> ( )
	lease	(a)	equipment	Others	Total
As of December 31, 2009	2,021,083	601,164	538,898	164,568	3,325,713
Additions	381,078	200,543	293,239	29,926	904,786
Disposals	-	(2,740)	(508,476)	(297)	(511,513)
Depreciation	(191,728)	(47,151)	-	(19,139)	(258,018)
As of December 31, 2010	2,210,433	751,816	323,661	175,058	3,460,968
Additions from Webjet's acquisition (note 12)	-	65,328	-	6,264	71,592
Additions	371,262	300,915	273,984	38,576	984,737
Disposals	-	(3,383)	(232,578)	(5,132)	(241,093)
Depreciation	(204,461)	(136,120)	-	(21,903)	(362,484)
Impairment losses	-	(23,250)	-	-	(23,250)
As of December 31, 2011	2,377,234	955,306	365,067	192,863	3,890,470

(a) Additions in 2011 primarily represent total estimated costs to be incurred relating to the reconfiguration of aircraft when returned and improvement costs relating to major overhauled of engine under operating lease.

### 15. Intangible assets

			Airport		
	<b>Goodwill</b> (a)	Trademarks	operating licenses	Software	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2009	542,302	63,109	560,842	65,532	1,231,785
Additions	-	-	-	58,512	58,512
Amortization	-	-	-	(23,120)	(23,120)
Balance as of December 31, 2010 Additions from Webjet's acquisition	542,302	63,109	560,842	100,924 209	1,267,177 209

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Additions	-	-	-	73,597	73,597
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,936)	(8,936)
Amortization	-	-	-	(26,149)	(26,149)
Provisional fair value from Webjet's acquisition (note 12)	-	-	478,058	-	478,058
Balance at December 31, 2011	542,302	63,109	1,038,900	139,646	1,783,957

(a) The goodwill arises from the acquisition of subsidiary VRG on April 9, 2007.

The Company has allocated goodwill for future earnings, trademarks and airport operating licenses, with indefinite useful life, upon the acquisition of VRG on April 9, 2007 and Webjet on October 3, 2011, which are annually tested for impairment considering the operations of the subsidiaries as single cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount of these assets has been tested for the date of December 31, 2011 and was not identified impairment losses for these assets.

The Company implemented a new mileage control system in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and, consequently, reduced the unamortized remaining balance in the former system, in the amount of R\$7,175.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

## (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

### 16. Short and Long-term Debt

		Effective average		
		interest		
	Maturity	rate (p.a.) 12/31/2011	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
Short-term debt:	Waturity	12/31/2011	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
Local currency:				
Debentures IV	Sep, 2015	12.95%	595,160	_
Debentures V	Jun, 2017	13.18%	493,284	_
BNDES Ioan Safra	Oct, 2014	11.50%	29,956	27,550
Santander	Oct, 2012	11.63%	40,676	-
Citibank	Dec, 2012	11.33%	19,401	-
BNDES	Jul, 2012	8.66%	8,372	14,352
BDMG	Mar, 2018	8.05%	3,600	3,376
Industrial CDB	Mar, 2010	11.58%	1,250	
Interests	101ml, 2012		23,421	19,721
			1,215,120	64,999
Foreign currency			_,	
(in U.S. Dollars):				
Working Capital	Mar, 2012	12.95%	95,894	83,803
IFC	Jul, 2013	4.54%	31,264	13,885
FINIMP	Sep,2012	2.69%	3,127	2,718
Aeroturbine	Dec,2012		4,579	_,,
Interests	,		40,701	33,969
			175,565	134,375
			1,390,685	199,374
Finance lease	Dec, 2021		161,755	146,634
Total long-term debt	,		1,552,440	346,008
			))	)
Long-term debt:				
Local currency:				
Debentures IV	Sep, 2015	12.95%	-	593,870
Safra	Dec,2015	14.50%	196,000	-
BNDES – Loan Safra	Out, 2014	11.50%	42,837	70,934
	·		·	

Edgar Filing: Gol Intelligent Airlines Inc Form 20-F/A					
BDMG	Mar, 2018	8.05%	25,851	27,332	
BNDES	Jul, 2012	8.66%	-	8,372	
			264,688	700,508	

<u>Foreign currency</u> (in U.S. Dollars):				
IFC	Jul, 2013	4.54%	-	27,770
Senior bond I	Apr, 2017	7.50%	393,532	347,501
Senior bond II	Jul, 2020	9.25%	550,471	487,887
Perpetual bond	-	8.75%	335,768	297,944
			1,279,771	1,161,102
			1,544,459	1,861,610
Finance lease	Dec, 2021		1,894,549	1,533,470
Total long-term debt			3,439,008	3,395,080
			4,991,448	3,741,088

The maturities of long-term debt for the next twelve months as of December 31, 2011, are as follows:

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

### (In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

				Consolidated			
					After	Without maturity	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	date	Total
Local currency:							
BNDES – Loan Safra	27,841	14,996	-	-	-	-	42,837
Safra	64,813	65,632	65,555	-	-	-	196,000
BDMG	6,659	4,741	4,447	4,447	5,557	-	25,851
	99,313	85,369	70,002	4,447	5,557		264,688
Foreign currency							
(Dollars):							
Senior bond I	-	-	-	-	393,532	-	393,532
Senior bond II	-	-	-	-	550,471	-	550,471
Perpetual bond	-	-	-	-	-	335,768	335,768
~	-	-	-	-	944,003	335,768	1,279,771
Total	99,313	85,369	70,002	4,447	949,560	335,768	1,544,459

The fair values of senior and perpetual bonds, as of December 31, 2011, are as follows:

	Consolidated		
	Book	Market (a)	
Senior bonds (I and II)	944,003	893,346	
Perpetual bonds	335,768	257,923	

(a) Senior and perpetual bonds market prices are obtained thru market quotations and exchange rate variation.

## Working Capital

On September 30, 2011 the Company, through its subsidiary VRG, raised a working capital loan in the amount of R\$50,000 in local currency, subject to a rate of 108.4% of CDI Over p.a.. The Company settled the loan on October 28, 2011.

On March 21, 2011, the Company raised a working capital loan in the amount of R\$85,000 (USD 51,121), an effective rate of 3.42% per annum and maturing on March 15, 2012. As of December 31, the balance recorded in current liabilities was R\$ 95,894.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company recorded R\$83,803 as working capital with a financial institution. Along with the loan, the Company contracted a swap transaction, changing the effective cost of the borrowing to 118% of CDI Over, in domestic currency. The loan was settled in March 2011.

## Industrial CDB

On February 2010, the Company, through its subsidiary Webjet, raised a working capital loan in the amount of R\$10,000 in domestic currency. The loan has as guarantee an aircraft and the Company's endorsement, and is effective for 24 months, adjusted at a rate of certificate of interbank deposit of 6.17% p.a. generating an effective rate of 11.58% p.a., whose last installment falls due on March 14, 2012. As of December 31, the balance recorded in current liabilities was R\$1,250.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

<u> IFC</u>

On July 2006, the Company through its subsidiary VRG, signed a floating rate guaranteed loan from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in the amount of R\$108,000 (USD 50,000). The loan aimed to purchase spare parts and for working capital, with maturity on July 2013(contracted term of six years with grace period of twelve months) interest calculated at LIBOR plus 1.875% p.a. and is guaranteed for a pledge of parts and equipment in the amount of R\$7,256 (US\$4,167). On July 2009, the Company renegotiated the contract by modifying the debt interest rate to Libor plus 3.75% generating an effective rate on 2011 of 4.54% p.a.. On December 31, 2011, the balance included in short term was R\$31,264 (R\$13,885 registered in short term and R\$27,770 registered in the long term as of December 31, 2010).

### <u>Finimp</u>

On October 4, 2011, the Company, through its subsidiary VRG, raised the amount of US\$1,667, corresponding to R\$3,091 through Banco do Brasil. The purpose of this loan is to purchase parts for aircraft. This funding has as guarantee a promissory note in the amount of U\$2,384 (R\$4,472). As of December 31, 2011, the amount recorded in current liabilities was R\$3,127.

On June 14, 2011 the Company settled R\$2,659, related to the *Banco do Brasil* foreign-currency denominated loan, raised in June 2010.

### **BNDES** loan (Direct)

On July 31, 2006, the Company contracted a funding with BNDES (Direct) with the main goal of expansion the facilities of Confins Maintenance Center, purchase of domestic equipment and materials, the acquisition of national software, customization of software made in the country and technical and managerial staff, aimed at increasing its market share in civil aviation.

The effective rate for this loan in local currency at December 31, 2010 was 8.66%. As of December 31, 2011 the amount included in current liabilities was R\$8,372 (R\$14,352 and R\$8,372 on December 31, 2010 included in current liabilities and non-current liabilities, respectively). The loan requires as guarantee bank certificate deposits with minimum amount of R\$8,000 reported as restricted cash and receivables from travel agencies in the amount of R\$16,000.

## <u>BDMG</u>

On March 29, 2010, VRG received funds from BDGM (*Banco de Desenvolvimento de Minas Gerais*) amounting to R\$20,000, which will be also used in the financing for the expansion of the Aircraft Maintenance Center at the Confins International Airport in Minas Gerais and the construction of the Brake maintenance center, located in Tancredo Neves International Airport in Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais.

The total loan term is eight years with 36-month grace period and interests computed using the IPCA (National Price Index Consumer) plus 6% per year. The loan is monthly amortized monthly over 60 months, from April 2013. The financing is guaranteed by an aircraft motor chattel mortgage. As of December 31, 2011, the amount included in current liabilities and noncurrent liabilities was R\$3,600 and R\$25,851, respectively (R\$ 3,376 recorded in current liabilities and R\$27,332 recorded as noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2010).

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(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

BNDES loan - intermediated by Banco Safra

On March 31, 2010, VRG contracted with *Banco Safra* a credit line amounting to R\$44,436 with funds proceeding from the *Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social* (BNDES), by its indirect transfer program "Finame Moderniza BK". The funds will be destined to the modernization of turbines in specialized Brazilian maintenance centers. The loan term is 48 months, with six month grace period and with capital to be amortized monthly. The monthly payment of interests is computed based on TJLP plus 5.50% per year.

On May 26, 2010, VRG received from *Banco Safra* the amount of R\$23,000 related to the second part of the credit line with funds proceeding from the *Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social* (BNDES), by its indirect transfer program "Finame Moderniza BK". The loan term is 48 months, with maturity date in May, 2014 with 6 months grace period and major capital to be amortized monthly. The monthly payment of interests is computed based on TJLP plus 5.5% per year.

On September 27, 2010, was released to the VRG at *Banco Safra* R\$33,705 value of which is on the third part of the line of credit with funds from the *Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social* (BNDES) through its program indirect transfer "Finame modernizes BK". The loan has a term of 48 months with maturity date in September 2014, the contract states 6 months grace period, principal amount amortization monthly and firm guarantees of receivables from credit card administrators. The monthly payment of interest is calculated based on the TJLP plus 5.5% per year. On December 31, 2010, the amount recorded in current liabilities and non-current liabilities was R\$29,956 and R\$42,837, respectively (R\$27,550 and R\$70,934 as of December 31, 2010).

#### <u>Citibank</u>

In December 2009, the Company, through its subsidiary Webjet, raised the amount of R\$33,630, including transaction costs of R\$2,080, with Citibank. The loan is effective for 36 months and is primarily intended to settle the US dollar financing raised by the Company with "Tribeca Aviation Partners" for the acquisition of aircraft. Interest on the agreement is 11.33% per year. The loan has a bank guarantee of R\$26,550. As of December 31, 2011, the balance recorded in current liabilities was R\$19,401.

## <u>–Safra</u>

On December 2011, the indirect subsidiary Webjet, had a working capital loan in the amount of R\$200,000 in local currency, being R\$125.000 collected on December 2011 and R\$75.000 which maturity date was renegotiated. The loan has a grace period of 18 months and the total payment of R\$200,000 will be made in six semiannual installments, based on 125% of the average daily rate of CDI Over, with the last installment maturing on 2015, with guarantee of 30% of Webjet's receivable from credit card Administrator. The unamortized transaction costs amount to R\$4,000. As of December 31, 2011, the balance recorded in noncurrent liabilities was R\$196,000.

## Debentures IV

On September 30, 2010, the Company approved the fourth public issue of 600 simple, nonconvertible debentures in a single series by VRG, with Company's guarantee, without collateral and guaranteed by the Company, at the par value of R\$1,000 each, totaling R\$600,000. This issue is intended to prepay the third issue that took place in May 2009 and meet VRG's working capital requirements. The issuance costs were R\$6,453, totaling the net amount of R\$593,547. The debentures mature within five years after the issue date and they will be fully repaid on September 30, 2015. The debentures bear interest equivalent to 118% of CDI. As of December 31, 2011, the balance recorded in current liabilities was R\$595,160 (R\$593,870 as of December 31, 2010 recorded in noncurrent liabilities).

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except when indicated otherwise)

<u>Debentures V</u>

On June 10, 2011, the Company approved the fifth public issue of 500 debentures non-convertible into shares in a single series issued by VRG and guaranteed by the Company, and without collateral at par value of R\$1,000, totaling R\$500,000. This issue is intended to prepay the working capital needs of VRG. The issuance costs were R\$7,264 which total the net amount of R\$492,736 and total R\$610 have already been amortized and recognized in income. The maturity of the bonds is six years from the date of issuance and its repayment will be entirely recognized on June 10, 2017. The debentures are paid at an interest rate of 120% of CDI. On December 31, 2011, the amount recorded in noncurrent liabilities debt was R\$493,284.

### <u>Aeroturbine</u>

The Company, through its subsidiary Webjet, hired services from Aeroturbine Inc. so as to exchange or replace defective engines for new and overhauled engines. This service is paid through a financing line directly with the supplier, in US dollars, and payment by 12 monthly installments, without interest. As of December 31, 2011, the balance recorded in current liabilities was R\$4,579.

### Repurchase of own shares

On September 08, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of its own shares, through call options ("calls"), and the launch of put options ("puts" and options) according to the conditions below, mediated by Santander.

The program's objective is the acquisition of preferred shares, to be held in treasury for subsequent sale and/or cancellation, in accordance with CVM Instructions 10/80 and 390/03. The acquired shares may be deregistered or held in treasury, during which time they will lose their political and economic rights.

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The number of calls and puts to be launched or acquired corresponds to a maximum of 9,305,754 registered preferred shares, without par value, issued by the Company, representing up to 10% of outstanding shares, totaling 93,057,541 preferred shares on September 8, 2011.

The Company implemented these transactions under its share buyback program at the São Paulo Stock Exchange BM&FBOVESPA. Under the program context, the Company acquires calls on a certain number of the Company's preferred shares, and simultaneously sells puts in a number equivalent to its preferred shares in the open market. Since these options are concurrently settled on a net basis, they represent a future synthetic contract to purchase the company's preferred shares at a specific strike price in a future date.

These transactions result in future obligations to the Company and are recorded, in conformity with paragraphs 46 and 23 of IAS 32, as a financial liability at present value of redemption amounts (strike price). The strike price is determined based on the purchase and sale prices of the option series with liquidity in the open market.

The options will be settled through physical delivery of shares upon the payment of the strike price, which will be determined based on the stock price, plus related financial charges.

The deadline for the performance of the above mentioned transactions is 180 (one hundred and eighty) days counted from September 9, 2011 and the maturity of the options shall not exceed 365 (three hundred sixty-five) days from the date of each transaction.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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The Company shares' repurchase transactions began on September 12, 2011 and through December 31, 2011. The Company bought back 3,269,800 shares, with maturities from June, 2012, and October, 2012. Premiums paid R\$6,856 and premiums received of R\$7,423, recorded in shareholders' equity as a balance sheet item of short-term debt and financing, (which are adjusted to present value, reflecting the Company's share price on December 31, 2011) and which will be written off on the option vesting date.

Since the beginning of the repurchase financing program, no option was vested by the parties involved in the operation.

### **Finance leases**

Future payments of US dollar-denominated finance lease installments are as follows:

	Consolidated		
	12/31/2011	12/31/2010	
2011	-	227,174	
2012	281,165	227,174	
2013	292,835	227,174	
2014	292,819	227,174	
2015	284,205	219,576	
2016	276,098	212,645	
After 2016	1,118,240	722,805	
Total minimum lease payments	2,545,362	2,063,722	
Less total interest	(489,058)	(383,618)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	2,056,304	1,680,104	
Less short-term installment portion	(161,755)	(146,634)	
Long-term installment portion	1,894,549	1,533,470	

The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the minimum leasing payments is 6.10% as of December 31, 2011 (6.23% at December 31, 2010). There are no significant differences between the present value of minimum leasing payments and the fair value of these financial liabilities.

The Company extended the maturity date of financing for some of its aircraft leased for 15 years using the SOAR framework (mechanism for extending financing amortization and repayment), which enables performing calculated withdrawals to be made for a bullet payment settlement at the end of the lease agreement. As of December 31, 2011, the withdrawals made for the repayment at maturity date of the lease agreement amount to R\$59,552 (R\$37,407 as of December 31, 2010), are recorded in long-term debt.

<u>Covenants</u>

VRG has restrictive covenants ("covenants") in its financing agreements with the following financial institutions: IFC, BNDES, *Bradesco* and *Banco do Brasil* (Debentures IV and V, respectively).

The restrictive covenants measures for these loans are: (i) net debt / EBITDAR, (ii) Current Assets / Current Liabilities, (iii) EBITDA / Debt Service, (iv) Short-term Debt / EBITDA, (v) Liquidity and (vi)

Debt Coverage Ratio (ICD).

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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On December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries did not reach the minimum standards established for the financing from the IFC, BNDES and the Debentures IV and V, bond to EBITDA due to accumulated losses in the year ended December 31, 2011.

VRG issued to BNDES a letter of guarantee of R\$14.5 million, whose amount exceeds the current debt, and is not therefore subject to liquidity problems in case it is required to settle such debts.

The Company reclassified the long term balance of the Debentures IV and V for the short term, in order to meet the Brazilian and international accounting standards set out in IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements.

### **17. Advance Ticket Sales**

As of December 31, 2011, the balance of advance ticket sales in current liabilities of R\$744,743 (R\$517,006 as of December 31, 2010) is represented by 4,245,181 tickets sold and not yet used (2,270,720 as of 31 December 2010) with 75 days of average term of use (95 days as of December 31, 2010).

As described in explanatory note 2.3, in the first quarter of 2011, the Company implemented a new revenue accounting system – ARACS and identified a difference between the balance of advance ticket sales calculated by the ARACS and the accumulated balance recorded in the old system (New Skies), in the amount of R\$56,760 (R\$37,462 net of PIS and Cofins). This difference arises from the fact that the old system recorded interline sales and mileage use in accordance with the amounts set in the related agreements but did not record the provision of the respective services, but rather based on the prices of domestic tickets.

### **18. Smiles Deferred Revenue**

As of December 31, 2011, the balance of Smiles deferred revenue is R\$71,935 and R\$214,779 classified in the current and non-current liabilities, respectively (R\$55,329 and R\$152,327 as of December 31, 2010). The number of miles open on December 31, 2011 amounted to 23.004.285.890 (16.960.469.902 on December 31, 2010).

## **19. Advances from Customers**

As of December 31, 2011, the Company recognized R\$30,252 in line item "advances from customers" in current liabilities, arising from the Co-branded Operating Agreement in the amount of R\$ 9,620 and from the advance of CVC *Brasil Operadora e Agência de Viagens S.A.* ("CVC"), amounting to R\$20,632, as detailed below. As of December 31, 2010, the amounts recorded as advances from customers amounted to R\$24,581 and R\$33,262 in current and noncurrent liabilities, respectively.

## Operating Agreement- Co-Branded

The Company, through its subsidiary VRG, signed with Banco Bradesco S.A. and Banco do Brazil S.A., in September 2009, an Operating Agreement for the sale of miles and right to use the database of the Smiles mileage program, relating to the issuance of co-branded credit cards. The agreement is effective for five years.

The table below summarizes the aggregate amounts relating to these agreements.

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Payment method:

Purchase of miles (i)	R\$204,000
Right to access the customer database of the Smiles program (ii)	R\$16,086
Right to use the Smiles brand in credit cards (iii)	R\$32,000
Total	R\$252,086

(i) The purchase of miles was accounted for as advance from customers. The total amount received by the Company to purchase miles was R\$204,000, which corresponds to the fair value of miles sold under this agreement, based on similar market transactions. These amounts are transferred from "advances from customers" to "deferred revenue from the mileage program", to the extent that the banks request the issue of miles on behalf of their customers' Smiles accounts. The balance of R\$9,169 as of December 31, 2011 (R\$49,746 as of December 31, 2010) corresponds to the remaining miles that were not awarded to the customers' accounts and transferred to the deferred revenue of the mileage program as of that date.

(ii) The rights to use the database of customers Smiles were recorded as other current and non-current liabilities. This amounts are recognized on other revenues balance, linearly for the contracted period of five years. The Company offers the updated databanks to the counterparties, as described in the agreement.

(iii) The right to use the Smiles flag in the credit cards was recorded as other revenues in July 2009 since the Company did not hold any contractual obligation to return the amount and this value was not associated with any service to be provided.

### CVC Advance

The Company, through its indirect subsidiary Webjet, holds an advance made on October 26, 2011 in the amount of R\$25,000, related to an agreement signed with CVC, to buy tickets from Webjet.

On December 31, 2010, the Company had the amount of R\$8,097 recorded as advances from customers in current liabilities related to an agreement firmed with CVC thru its subsidiary VRG, finished at the begin of 2011.

### 20. Taxes Payable

	Consolidated	
	12/31/11	12/31/10
PIS and COFINS	107,987	84,022
REFIS	24,249	38,247
IRRF on payroll	26,372	20,895
ICMS	12,602	7,165
Import tax	3,410	3,712
CIDE	1,274	354
IOF	670	125
IRPJ and CSLL to collect	8,573	779
Others	4,534	2,613
	189,671	157,912
Current	76,736	58,197
Noncurrent	112,935	99,715

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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### PIS and COFINS

With the beginning of the non-cumulative calculation system of taxes on revenue PIS (Law 10637/02) and COFINS (Law 10833/03), the subsidiary VRG implemented those rules and challenged in the courts the rate used to calculate these taxes. The provision recorded in balance sheet as of December 31, 2011, amounting to R\$105,241 (R\$84,022 as of December 31, 2010) includes the unpaid portion, adjusted for inflation using the SELIC (Central Bank's policy rate). There are escrow deposits in the amount of R\$77,539 (R\$66,963 as of December 31, 2010) to ensure the suspension of the tax collection. On January 9, 2012, as described on note 29, the Company filed the withdrawal of judicial process and is awaiting review and approval of the conversion of deposits by the Judicial Court.

In the first quarter ended March 31, 2011, the Company identified R\$24,058 arising from PIS and COFINS. During the fourth quarter of 2011 the Company revised the criteria for calculation of PIS and COFINS, as disclosed in Note 8 and offset the full amount provisioned with the calculated amounts in this review.

### Adherence to the Program of Subdivision of Federal Taxes (REFIS)

On November 30, 2009, the Company and its subsidiary VRG filed its adherence to the Program of Subdivision of Federal Taxes (REFIS), as prescribed by Law no. 11,941 of May 27, 2009, including all debts with the *Receita Federal do Brasil* (Brazilian Federal Revenue Service) and *Procuradoria-Geral da Fazenda Nacional* (Brazilian National Treasury Attorney General's Office), maturing through November 30, 2008.

Management decided to pay debts in the amount of R\$11,610 related to GLAI and R\$35,012 related to VRG in 180 installments. This payment method offers reductions of 60% (sixty percent) of the late payment fines, 25% (twenty-five percent) of interest, and 20% (twenty percent) of assessment fines, reducing the GLAI and VRG debt to R\$10,257 and R\$27,990, respectively.

The debts consolidation occurred on June 29, 2011, according with to PGFN/RFB Resolution 2/2011, and upon such consolidation the Company and its subsidiary VRG used a portion of their tax credits relating to tax loss carry forwards and negative basis of social contribution to settle amounts related to interest and penalties amounting to R\$1,637 and R\$8,013 for GLAI and VRG, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiary VRG have paid REFIS installments on the consolidated debt in June/11.

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### **21.** Provisions

		Consolidated				
	Insurance provision	Provision for anticipated return of aircraft	Return of aircraft and engine	Onerous contracts	Litigation	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2010	31,070	-	33,287	9,885	70,636	144,878
Additions from Webjet's acquisition (note 12)	1,938	-	39,662	-	2,245	43,845
Additional provisions recognized	38,251	26,263	167,504	15,393	6,218	253,629
Utilized provisions	(47,760)	-	(59,409)	(25,278)	(3,155)	(135,602)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	23,499	26,263	181,044	-	75,944	306,750
Balance as of December 31, 2010						
Current	31,070	-	21,227	3,669	-	55,967
Noncurrent	-	-	12,060	6,216	70,636	88,911
	31,070	-	33,287	9,885	70,636	144,878
Balance as of December 31, 2011						
Current	23,499	16,252	35,817	-	-	75,568
Noncurrent	-	10,011	145,227	-	75,944	231,182
	23,499	26,263	181,044	-	75,944	306,750

### **Onerous** Contracts

On December 31, 2011 the subsidiary VRG, reversed the entire provision of onerous contracts, concerning two Boeing 767-300 aircraft, due to the transfer of aircraft and the installments contracts of operating leases based on the long-term strategic agreement signed with Delta Airlines,Inc..

### Provision for anticipated return of Webjet's aircraft

In 2011, according to the strategic planning of Webjet, provision was made for anticipated return of aircraft. This provision was calculated based on the return flow of 14 aircraft Boeing 737-300 with operating leases contracts, as part of the Company's fleet renewal. The anticipated returns from aircraft are scheduled to occur between 2012 and 2013 and the original maturities of leases are in between 2012 to 2014. On December 31, 2011 the amount recorded in current liabilities and noncurrent was R\$16,252 and R\$10,011 respectively.

### Return of aircraft and engines

The provision for return considers the costs that meet the contractual conditions for the return of engines maintained under operating leases, as well as the costs to reconfigure the aircraft without purchase option, as described in return conditions of lease contracts, which the counterpart is capitalized in the fixed assets, note 14.

In the first quarter ended March 31, 2011, the Company recognized an additional provision arising from the increased costs incurred in aircraft and engines returning when compared to the values previously estimated.

### <u>Lawsuits</u>

As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries are parties to 23,267 lawsuits and administrative proceedings. The lawsuits and administrative proceedings are classified into Operation (those arising from the Company's normal course of operations), and Succession (those arising from the succession of former Varig S.A. obligations). Under this classification, the number of proceedings is as follows:

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	Operation	Succession	Total
Civil lawsuits	13,026	656	13,682
Civil proceedings	1,638	20	1,658
Civil miscellaneous	48	-	48
Labor lawsuits	4,178	3,618	7,796
Labor proceedings	81	2	83
Total	18,971	4,296	23,267

The civil lawsuits are primarily related to compensation claims generally related to flight delays, flight cancellations, baggage loss, and damages. The labor claims primarily consist of discussions related to overtime, hazard pay, and pay differences.

The provisions related to civil and labor suits, whose likelihood of loss is assessed as probable are as follows:

	12/31/11	12/31/10
Civil	34,101	29,786
Labor	41,843	40,850
	75,944	70,636

Provisions are reviewed based on the progress of the proceedings and history of losses based on the best current estimate for labor and civil lawsuits.

There are other lawsuits assessed by management and its legal counsel as possible risks, in the estimated amount of R\$33,221 for civil claims and R\$16,019 for labor claims at December 31, 2011 (R\$10,681 and R\$7,530 as of December 31, 2010 respectively), for which no provisions are recognized.

On December 31, 2011 the Company was party to three (03) labor lawsuits in France due to debts of the former Varig S.A. The amount involved in the discussions, not provisioned, is approximately R\$5,112 (corresponding to  $\notin 2.1$ 

## GOL LINHAS AÉREAS INTELIGENTES S.A.

million). Initially the company was party to four (04) labor suits, during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, the Company obtained a favorable court decision of not succession in one (01) of the labor suits.

The Company and its subsidiaries are is challenging in court the ICMS levied on aircraft and engines imported under aircraft lease transactions without purchase options in transactions carried out with lessors headquartered in foreign countries. The Company's and its subsidiaries' management understands that these transactions represent simple leases in view of the contractual obligation to return the assets that are the subject matter of the contract. Management believes there are no the evidence of goods circulation and so, there are no legal events to generate ICMS taxation.

The estimated aggregated amount of the ongoing lawsuits related to the non-levy of ICMS tax on said imports is R\$205,102 as of December 31, 2011 (R\$193,173 as of December 31, 2010) adjusted for inflation, not including later payment charges. Based on its legal counsel's opinion and supported by similar lawsuits with favorable decisions to taxpayers by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) and Supreme Federal Court (STF) in the second quarter of 2007, the Company understands that the likelihood of loss is remote, and thus did not recognize provisions for these amounts. Although the outcome of these lawsuits and proceedings cannot be anticipated, the Company's management, based on the opinion of its outside legal counsel, understands that the final decisions on these lawsuits will not have any material adverse impact on the financial position, operating results, and cash flows of the Company.

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# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010

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### 22. Shareholders' Equity

#### a) <u>Issued capital</u>

As of December 31, 2011, the Company's capital is represented by 270,390,004 shares, of which 137,032,734 are common and 133,357,270 are preferred (270,336,668 shares as of December 31, 2010, of which 137,032,734 are common and 133,303,934 are preferred). The *Fundo de Investimento em Participações Volluto* is the Company's controlling fund, which is equally controlled by Constantino de Oliveira Júnior, Henrique Constantino, Joaquim Constantino Neto, and Ricardo Constantino.

Shares are held as follows:

		12/31/2011			12/31/2010	
	Common	Preferred	Total	Common	Preferred	Total
Fundo Volluto	100.00%	22.21%	61.63%	100.00%	26.98%	63.99%
Delta Airlines, Inc	-	6.22%	3.07%	-	-	-
Wellington Management						
Company	-	5.04%	2.49%	-	0.05%	0.02%
Fidelity Investments	-	5.27%	2.60%	-	-	-
Treasury shares	-	2.79%	1.38%	-	0.34%	0.17%
Other	-	1.50%	0.74%	-	1.42%	0.70%
Free float	-	56.97%	28.09%	-	71.21%	35.12%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The authorized share capital as of December 31, 2011 is R\$4.0 billion. Within the authorized limit, the Company can, as approved by the Board of Directors, increase its capital regardless of any amendment to its bylaws, by issuing shares, without necessarily keeping the proportion between the different types of shares. The Board of Directors will define the issuance conditions, including price and payment term.

On February 22, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the capital increase of R\$626 through the private issue of 32,487 preferred shares, all registered with no par value, to the exercise of stock options .

On May 10, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the capital increase of R\$181 through the issue of 15,480 preferred shares, all registered and without par value, depending on the exercise of the purchase plan stock options.

On December 21, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the capital increase of R\$38, 3,138 by issuing preferred shares, arising from the exercise of option to purchase shares granted under the Option Plan.

On the same date, a capital increase of R\$295,795 million, with the possibility of partial confirmation by the private issuance of 13,445,235 shares with 6,825,470 shares and 6,619,765 preferred shares was approved. This operation remains open during the first half of 2012, in the exercise of preemptive rights by the holders of shares of the Company for the subscription of shares resulting from the capital increase subject to approval. Together with this capital increase the capitalization of Delta Air Lines, Inc. ("Delta") investment, with the acquisition of 8,300,455 (eight million, three hundred thousand, four hundred and fifty-five) preferred Company shares, acquired from Fundo Volluto by converting these shares into ADRs (American Depositary Receipts) was introduced. Fundo Volluto, held an advance for future capital increase of R\$182,610 (US\$ 100,000), the amount received by the transfer of its shares for Delta, aiming to rebuild their equity position. This advance is bound to increase in capital 8,300,455 (eight million, three hundred and fifty-five) shares, equivalent to 6,825,469 (six million, eight hundred and twenty five thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine) common shares and 1,474,986 (one million four hundred and seventy-four, nine hundred eighty-six) preferred shares, priced at R\$ 22.00 (twenty-two reais).

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The Company made a trade agreement as part of the alliance with Delta, its new shareholder, involving code-share (flights sharing), allowing Delta to put its brand on more flights of the Company in Brazil, the Caribbean and South America, and the Company to put its brand on Delta services between Brazil and the United States, and from the U.S. to other destinations, expanding flight options for customers of both companies and expanding its reach in the network. In addition, the agreement aims to optimize the connection of flights and align services and benefits to customers in the SMILES frequent flyer programs and Sky Miles, among other synergies.

The price of Company shares as of December 31, 2011 are quoted, in the São Paulo Stock Exchange – BOVESPA, in the amount of R\$12.44 and US\$6.63 in New York Stock Exchange – NYSE. The book value per share as of December 31, 2011 R\$8.24 (R\$10.83 as of December 31, 2010).

### b) <u>Retained earnings</u>

### i. Legal reserve

It is recognized by allocating 5% of profit for the year after the absorption of accumulated losses in accordance with Article 193 of Law 11.638/07, limited to 20% of the capital, according to the Brazilian Corporate Law and the Company's bylaws. On December 31, 2011, the legal reserve was used to absorb losses for the year amounting to R\$49,833.

#### *ii. Reinvestment reserve*

The reserve of retained earnings was constituted under Article 196 of Law 6.404/76, which intended to use in planned investments in the capital budget, approved at the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2011, the reserve for reinvestment of profits of R\$479,699 was reversed in its entirety, against accumulated losses to meet the compliance with Article 189 of Law 6.404/76.

c) <u>Dividends</u>

The Company's bylaws provide for a mandatory minimum dividend to common and preferred shareholders, in the aggregate of at least 25% of annual adjusted profit determined in accordance with the Brazilian corporate law, which permits the payment of cash dividends only from retained earnings, and certain reserves recognized in the Company's statutory accounting records.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not recognize dividends payable to its shareholders as a result of the net loss recorded in the year.

### d) Treasury shares

As of December 31, 2011, the Company has 3,724,225 treasury shares, totaling R\$51,377, with a fair value of R\$46,329 (R\$11,887 in shares with fair value of R\$11,792 as of December 31, 2010).

In compliance with Item IV art.4 of CVM Instruction 390/03, the table below shows the changes in the number of outstanding shares held in treasury:

	<b>Treasury shares</b>	<b>Repurchase of shares</b>	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2010	454,425	-	454,425
Repurchase of shares by exercise of options (a)	-	3,269,800	3,269,800
Balance as of December 31, 2011	454,425	3,269,800	3,724,225

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(a) Shares acquired through the repurchase program, see Note 16.

### e) <u>Share-based payments</u>

As of December 31, 2011, the balance of share-based payments reserve was R\$68,602. The Company recorded a share-based payment expense amounting to R\$24,875 during the period ended December 31, 2011, with a balancing item in the income statement as personnel costs (R\$24.743 as of December 31, 2010).

### f) Other comprehensive income

The fair value measurement of short-term investments classified as available for sale and financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges is recognized in line item Valuation Adjustments to Equity, net of taxes, until maturity of the contracts. The balance as of December 31, 2011 corresponds to a loss of R\$79,268 (gain of R\$11,073 as of December 31, 2010).

#### 23. Sales Revenue

a) The net sales revenue for the period has the following composition:

### Consolidated

	12/31/11	12/31/10	12/31/09
Passenger transportation	6,947,195	6,500,784	5,076,886
Cargo transportation and other revenue	925,492	802,632	948,496
Gross revenue	7,872,687	7,303,416	6,297,929
Related taxes	(333,379)	(323,969)	(272,547)
Net revenue	7,539,308	6,979,447	6,025,382

The revenues are net of federal, state and municipal taxes, which are paid and transferred to the appropriate government entities.

b) Revenue by geographical segment is as follows:

	12/31/11	%	12/31/10	%	12/31/09	%
Domestic	7,000,001	92.8	6,548,069	93.8	5,661,101	94.0%
International	539,307	7.2	431,378	6.2	364,281	6.0%
Net revenue	7,539,308	100	6,979,447	100,0	6,025,382	100.0%

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#### 24. Financial Revenue

	Consolidated	
Financial income	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
Income from derivatives	264,143	41,513
Income from short-term investments and Investment funds	147,508	103,906
Monetary variation	15,919	5,931
Discounts obtained	3,530	3,911
Interest on prepayments for aircraft acquisition	-	9,902
Other	46,424	18,744
	477,524	183,907
Financial expenses		
Loss from derivatives	(316,568)	(158,535)
Interest on short and long term debt	(414,430)	(297,256)
Bank interest and expenses	(24,648)	(21,818)
Discounts granted	-	(38,033)
Monetary variation	(8,687)	(6,477)
Other	(70,208)	(19,636)
	(834,541)	(541,755)
Foreign exchange changes, net	(398,897)	46,549
TOTAL	(755,914)	(311,299)

### **25.** Commitments

As of December 31, 2011 the Company had with Boeing 91 firm orders, 10 purchase rights and 40 purchase options granted on non-onerous basis, for aircraft acquisition. The commitments to purchase aircraft include estimates for contractual price increases during the construction phase. The approximate amount of firm orders, not including contractual discount is R\$15,780,007 (corresponding to US\$8,412,414) and are segregated according to the following periods:

	12/31/11
2012	896,087
2013	2,938,786
2014	4,341,879
2015	3,740,135
2016	3,207,569
After 2016	655,551
	15,780,007

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As of December 31, 2011, in addition to the commitments mentioned above, the Company will be required to pay the amount of R\$1,991,402, as advances for aircraft acquisition, as follows:

	12/31/11
2012	443,909
2013	537,137
2014	501,975
2015	407,115
2016	94,634
After 2016	6,632
	1,991,402

The installment financed by Long-term debt, collateralized by the aircraft by the U.S. Ex-Im Bank ("Exim") corresponds approximately to 85% of total cost of the aircraft. Other agents finance the acquisitions with percentages equal or above this percentage, reaching up to the limit of 100%.

The Company is making payments related to the acquisition of aircraft using its own funds, short and long term debt, cash provided by operating activities, short- and medium-term credit facilities, and supplier financing.

The Company leases its entire aircraft fleet using a combination of finance and operating leases, except for 6 aircrafts owned by its indirect subsidiary Webjet. As of December 31, 2011, the total leased fleet was comprised of 144 aircraft (124 from VRG and 20 from Webjet), which 99 were operating leases and 45 were recorded as finance leases. The Company has 39 financial aircraft with purchase option. During the three months ended December 31, 2011, the Company received 3 aircraft based on lease contracts, being 1 financial and 2 operational and there was a return of 1 737-700 aircraft. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company received 11 aircraft based on lease contracts, being 6 financial and 5 operational, and returns 8 aircraft, including: (i) 4 aircraft 737-300, (ii ) 3 aircraft 767-300, and (iii) 1 aircraft 737-700.

### a) <u>Operating leases</u>

Future payments of non-cancelable operating leases are denominated in U.S. dollars, and are as follows:

	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
2011	-	504,784
2012	594,976	481,109
2013	517,326	414,202
2014	341,486	261,098
2015	205,631	149,637
2016	157,231	107,221
After 2016	452,831	252,912
Total minimum leasing payments	2,269,481	2,170,963

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### b) <u>Sale-leaseback transactions</u>

As of December 31, 2011, the Company recognized R\$7,564 and R\$15,931, as 'Other payables' in current and non-current liabilities, respectively (R\$7,564 and R\$23,495 as of December 31, 2010), related to gains on sale-leaseback transactions performed by its subsidiary GAC Inc. in 2006, related to eight 737-800 Next Generation aircraft. This gain is being deferred proportionally to the monthly payments of the related lease agreements over the contractual term of 124 months.

On the same date, the Company recorded R\$9,373 and R\$44,828, in 'Prepaid expenses', in current and non-current assets, respectively (R\$9,373 and R\$54,201 as of December 31, 2010), related to losses on sale-leaseback transactions performed by its subsidiary GAC Inc. during the years of 2007, 2008 and 2009, related to nine aircraft. These losses are being deferred and amortized proportionally to the monthly payments of the operational lease agreements over the contractual term of 120 months.

Additionally, in the period ended December 31, 2011, the Company recorded a gain of R\$21,738, recognized directly in profit or loss (gains of R\$17,765 and losses of R\$3,155 as of December 31, 2010) since gains and losses on sale-leaseback transactions were not offset over lease terms.

### 26. Financial instruments

The Company and its subsidiaries have financial asset and financial liability transactions, which consist partially of derivative financial instruments.

The financial derivative instruments are used to hedge against the inherent risks relating to the operation. The Company and its subsidiaries consider as most relevant risks: fuel price, exchange rate and interest rate. These risks are mitigated by using exchange swap derivatives, U.S. dollar futures and options contracts in the oil market, U.S.

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dollar and interest.

Management follows a documented guideline when managing its financial instruments, set out in its Risk Management Policy, which is periodically revised by the Financial Policy and Risk Committee, after approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee sets the guidelines and limits, monitors controls, including the mathematical models adopted for a continuous monitoring of exposures and possible financial effects and also prevents the execution of speculative financial instruments transactions.

The gains on these transactions and the application of risk management controls are part of the Committee's monitoring and are satisfactory to the objectives proposed.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries are established through information available on the market and according to valuation methodologies.

Most of the derivative financial instruments hired with the purpose of hedging against fuel and exchange rates risks provide scenarios with low probability of occurrence, and thus have lower costs compared to other instruments with higher probability of occurrence. Consequently, despite the high correlation between the hedged item and the derivative financial instruments hired, a significant portion of the transactions presents ineffective results upon settlement, which are presented in the tables below.

The description of the consolidated account balances and the categories of financial instruments included in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

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	Measured at fair value through profit and loss		Measured at amortized cost (a)		Measured at fair value but not through profit and loss (Assets available for sale)	
	12/31/11	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/10
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,230,287	1,955,858	-	-	-	-
Short-term investments	1,009,068(c)	-	-	-	-	22,606
Restricted cash	109,095	34,500	-	-	-	-
Derivatives operation assets	4,213	10,420	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	-	-	354,134	303,054	-	-
Deposits	-	-	455,127	127,963	-	-
Other credits	-	-	57,758	57,246	-	-
Hedge premium	11,572	23,334	-	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Loans and financing	-	-	4,991,448	3,741,088	-	-
Suppliers	-	-	414,563	215,792	-	-
Derivatives Obligation	115,432(b)	1,646				

(a) The Company understands that their fair values are approximate their book values, except by the amounts related to Perpetual Bonds and Senior Notes, as disclosed on Note 16.

(b) The Company records as of December 31, 2011 the amount of R\$79,268 in shareholders' equity as valuation adjustment to equity as a balancing item of this liability.

(c) The Company manages its investment as a part of its cash to supply its operational expenses.

### <u>Risks</u>

The operating activities subject the Company and its subsidiaries to the following financial risks: market (including currency risk, interest rate risk, and fuel price risk), credit and liquidity risks.

The Company's risk management policy aims at mitigating potential adverse effects from transactions that could affect its financial performance.

The Company's and its subsidiaries' decisions on the exposure portion to be hedged against financial risk, both for fuel consumption and currency and interest rate exposures, consider the risks and hedge costs.

The Company and its subsidiaries do not usually contract hedging instruments for its total exposure, and thus they are subject to the portion of risks resulting from market fluctuations. The portion of exposure to be hedged is determined and reviewed at least quarterly in compliance with the strategies determined in the Risk Policies Committees.

The relevant information on the main risks affecting the Company's and its subsidiaries' operations is as follows:

### a) Fuel price risk

As of December 31, 2011, fuel expenses accounted for 40% of the costs and operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries. The aircraft fuel price fluctuates both in the short and in the long terms, in line with crude oil and oil byproduct price fluctuations.

In order to mitigate the fuel price risk, the Company and its subsidiaries contract derivatives linked mainly to crude oil and possibly its byproducts. As of December 31, 2011, the Company used options, collar and swap agreements.

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Fuel hedge transactions, classified as cash flow hedges are contracted by the counterparties rated as investment grade, or are performed on the NYMEX.

b) Exchange rate risk

The exchange rate risk derives from the possibility of unfavorable fluctuation of foreign currencies to which the Company's liabilities or cash flows are exposed. The exposure of the Company's and its subsidiaries' assets and liabilities to the foreign currency risk mainly derives from foreign currency-denominated leases and financing.

The Company's and its subsidiaries' revenues are mainly denominated in Reais, except for a small portion in U.S. dollars, Argentinean pesos, Bolivian bolivianos, Chilean peso, Colombian peso, Paraguay guarani, Uruguayan peso, Venezuela bolivar, etc.

In order to mitigate the currency risk, the Company contracts the following currency derivatives: U.S. dollar futures and options settled on the BM&F-BOVESPA. These transactions may be performed using exclusive investment funds, as described in the Company's Risk Management Policy.

The Company's foreign exchange exposure as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2011	12/31/2010
Assets		
Cash and short-term investments	237,668	218,909
Deposits	455,127	127,963
Hedge premium	11,572	-

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Prepaid Expenses with leases	30,382	33,322
Related parties transaction	-	-
Others	6,588	14,679
Total assets	741,337	394,873
Liabilities		
Foreign suppliers	32,270	27,831
Short- and long-term debt	1,455,336	1,371,323
Finance leases payable	1,996,752	1,639,981
Other leases payable	59,552	37,407
Provision for aircraft return	181,044	-
Related Parties	-	-
Other U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities	7,616	46,435
Total liabilities	3,732,570	3,122,977
Exchange exposure in R\$	2,991,233	2,728,104
Obligations not recognized in balance sheet		
Future obligations resulting from operating leases	1,991,402	1,943,880
Future obligations resulting from firm aircraft orders	15,780,007	16,427,824
Total	17,771,409	18,371,704
Total exchange exposure R\$	20,762,642	21,099,808
Total exchange exposure US\$	11,068,686	12,663,431
Exchange Rate (R\$/US\$)	1,8758	1,6662

c) Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to fluctuations in domestic and foreign interest rates, substantially the CDI and Libor, respectively. The highest exposure is in lease transactions, indexed to the Libor, and local debt.

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In the period ended December 31, 2011, for interest rate hedges, the Company and its subsidiaries held swap transactions with counterparties rated as investment grade.

d) Credit risk

The credit risk is inherent in the Company's and its subsidiaries' operating and financing activities, mainly represented by trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, including bank deposits.

The trade receivable credit risk consists of amounts falling due of the largest credit card companies, with credit risk better than or equal to those of the Company and its subsidiaries, and receivables from travel agencies, installment sales, and government sales, with a small portion exposed to risks from individuals or other entities.

As defined in the Risk Management Policy, the Company and its subsidiaries are required to evaluate the counterparty risks in financial instruments and diversify the exposure. Financial instruments are performed with counterparties rated at least as investment grade by S&P and Moody's, or they are mostly contracted on commodities and futures exchanges (BM&FBOVESPA and NYMEX), which substantially mitigates the credit risk. The Company's and its subsidiaries' Risk Management Policy establishes a maximum limit of 20% per counterparty for short-term investments.

e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk takes on two distinct forms: market liquidity risk and cash flow liquidity risk. The first is related to current market prices and varies in accordance with the types of assets and the markets where they are traded. Cash flow liquidity risk, however, is related to difficulties in meeting the contracted operating obligations at the agreed

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dates.

As a way of managing the liquidity risk, the Company and its subsidiaries invest its funds in liquid assets (governmental bonds, CDBs, and investment funds with daily liquidity), and the Cash Management Policy establishes that the Company's and its subsidiaries' weighted average debt maturity should be higher than the weighted average maturity of the investment portfolio. As of December 31, 2011, the weighted average maturity of the Company's and its subsidiaries' and of their financial liabilities was 5 years.

As shown in Note 26, in order to hedge future commitments, the Company and its subsidiaries use derivative financial instruments contracted with prime banks for cash management purposes.

f) Capital management

The table below shows the financial leverage rate as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

### Consolidated

	12/31/11	12/31/10
Shareholder's equity	2,227,753	2,929,169
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,230,287)	(1,955,858)
Restricted cash	(109,095)	(34,500)
Short-term investments	(1,009,068)	(22,606)
Short- and long-term debts	4,991,448	3,741,088
Net debt (a)	2,642,998	1,728,124
Total capital (b)	4,870,751	4,657,293
Leverage ratio (a) / (b)	54%	37%

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The increase in leverage ratio occurred mainly due to the reduction in equity resulting from accumulated losses accrued in the year 2011 and additionally by the increase in total gross debt, both partially offset by an increase in total cash position.

Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries are still committed to keep the amount of cash and cash equivalent close to 25% of the net revenue for the last twelve months.

**Derivative financial instruments** 

The derivative financial instruments were recognized in the following balance sheet line items:

Description	Balance sheet account	12/31/11	12/31/10
Gain on derivatives operation (assets)	Other receivables	4,213	10,420
Loss on derivatives operation (liabilities	b) Loss on derivatives operation	115,432	1,646
Premiums of options contracts (assets)	Prepaid expenses	11,572	23,334

The Company and its subsidiaries adopt hedge accounting and in December 31, 2011, the derivative contracted to hedge currency risks, interest rate risk and fuel price risk as "cash flow hedge", according to the parameters described in international standard IAS 39.

### Classification of derivatives financial instruments

### i) Cash flow hedges

The Company and its subsidiaries use cash flow hedges to hedge against future revenue or expense fluctuations resulting from changes in the exchange rates, interest rates or fuel price, and accounts for actual fluctuations of the fair value of derivative financial instruments in shareholders' equity until the hedged revenue or expense is recognized.

The Company and its subsidiaries estimates the effectiveness based on statistical correlation methods and the ratio between gains and losses on the financial instruments used as hedge, and the cost and expense fluctuation of the hedged items.

The instruments are considered as effective when the fluctuation in the value of derivatives offsets between 80 % to 125% the impact of the price fluctuation on the cost or expense of the hedged item.

The balance of the actual fluctuations in the fair values of the derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is transferred from shareholders' equity to profit or loss for the period in which the hedged costs or expenses impacts profit or loss. Gains or losses on effective cash flow hedges are recorded in balancing accounts of the hedged expenses, by reducing or increasing the operating cost, and the ineffective gains or losses are recognized as financial income or financial expenses for the year.

### ii) Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges

The Company and its subsidiaries contracts derivative financial instruments that are not formally designated for hedge accounting. This occurs when transactions are in the short term and the control and disclosure complexity make them unfeasible, or when the change in a derivative's fair value must be recognized in profit or loss for the same period of the effects of the hedged risk.

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### Designation of hedged item

#### a) *Fuel hedge*

Due to the low liquidity of jet fuel derivatives traded in commodities exchanges, the Company and its subsidiaries contracts crude oil derivatives and its byproducts—West Texas Intermediate (WTI), Brent and Heating Oil—to hedge against fluctuations in jet fuel prices. Historically, oil prices are highly correlated with jet fuel prices.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries have derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedge fuel, traded in Nymex and OTC markets.

Oil derivative contracts, designated as fuel hedges of the Company and its subsidiaries, are summarized below:

Closing balance at: Fair value at end of period (R\$) Average term (months) Volume hedged for future periods (thousand barrels) Gains (losses) with hedge effectiveness recognized in shareholders' equity, net of taxes (R\$)	12/31/11 (9,217) 2 3,631 (20,898)	<b>12/31/10</b> 33,205 4 2,109 10,586
<b>Period ended:</b> Gains on hedge effectiveness recognized in operating costs (R\$) Gains (losses) on hedge ineffectiveness recognized in financial income	2011	<b>2010</b> 215
(expenses) Gains (losses) on hedge ineffectiveness recognized in financial income	24,360	(7,666)
(expenses) for future periods (R\$)	(23,583) 777	(43,762) (51,428)

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Total gains (losses) on hedge ineffectiveness recognized in financial income		
(expenses) (R\$)		
Exposure percentage hedged during the year	43%	45%

The table below shows the notional amount of derivatives designated as hedges contracted by the Company and its subsidiaries to hedge future fuel expenses, the average rate contracted for the derivatives, and the percentage of fuel exposure hedged by reporting period as of December 31, 2011:

#### Market risk factor: Fuel price Over-the-counter market

over-the-counter market	1T12	2T12	3T12	4T12	Total 12M
Percentage of fuel exposure hedged	48%	41%	27%	20%	34%
Notional amount in barrels (thousands)	1,984	1,687	1,162	861	5,694
Future rate agreed per barrel (US\$) *	124.71	122.20	113.16	101.60	118.11
Total in reais **	464,109	386,699	246,652	164,088	1,261,549

\* Weighted average between call strikes,

\*\* The exchange rate as of 12/31/11 was R\$1.8758/ US\$1.00.

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b) Foreign Exchange Hedge

The Company and its subsidiaries uses derivative contracts as U.S. dollar hedges conducted with BM&FBOVESPA, using an exclusive investments fund as vehicle for contracting risk coverage.

In September 2011, Management, faced with a future economic scenario, decided to suspend temporarily the currency hedge of the Company's cash flows.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries do not have financial assets or bank guarantee linked to margin deposits.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries do not have foreign exchange derivative contracts designated as U.S. dollar cash flow hedges. Losses from hedge ineffectiveness recognized during the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2011 and of 2010 are presented below:

<u>Closing balance at:</u> Fair value at end of period (R\$) Longer remaining term (months) Hedged volume for future periods (US\$)		12/31/2011 - - -	<b>12/31/2010</b> 109 4 65,000
<b><u>Period ended:</u></b> Hedge effectiveness losses recognized in operating costs and expenses (R\$)	2011	2010	<b>2009</b> (11,833)
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Hedge ineffective gains (losses) recognized in financial			
income (expenses) (R\$)	823	(22,464)	39,207
Hedge ineffective gains (losses) recognized in financial			
income (expenses) for future competences (R\$)	(530)	(28,269)	(1,171)
Total hedge ineffective gains (losses) recognized in			
financial income (expenses) (R\$)	293	(50,733)	38,036
Percentage exposure hedged during the period	4,2%	21%	18%

As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries have no foreign currency derivative contracts designated as U.S. dollar fair value hedge. The hedge effective losses recognized in financial expenses for the Twelve-month period ended December 31, 2011 are summarized below:

Closing balance at:	12/31/11	12/31/10
Fair value at end of period (R\$)	-	(6,645)
Finance leasing (US\$)	-	984,264
Volume hedged (US\$) Actual percentage of hedged exposure	-	388,750 39%

Period ended:	2011	2010
Hedge effectiveness losses recognized in financial expenses (R\$)	(34,130)	(15,819)

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As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries have the following derivatives instruments to hedge against U.S. dollar fluctuations not designated for hedge accounting: currency swaps (USD x CDI) to hedge a credit facility (working capital). The table below shows the amounts recognized in financial income (expenses) related to these transactions:

Period ended:	2011	2010
Gains (losses) recognized in financial income (expenses)	2,618	(7,709)

#### *c) Interest rate hedges*

As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries have swap derivatives designated as cash flow hedge for Libor hedge, in the notional amount of US\$505 million. The following is a summary of Company and its subsidiaries interest rate derivative contracts designated as Libor cash flow hedges:

Closing balance at:	12/31/11	12/31/10	
Fair value at end of period (R\$)	(88,440)	-	
Face value at end of period (US\$)	505,181 -		
Face value at end of period (R\$)	947,618 -		
Hedge losses recognized in shareholders' equity, net of taxes (R\$)	(58,370) -		
Period ended:	2011	2010	
Hedge effectiveness gains (losses) recognized in financial income (expenses) (R\$)		(279) -	

As of December 31, 2011 the Company and its subsidiaries held positions in Libor interest derivative contracts not designated for hedge accounting, in the notional amount of US\$31 million The table below shows the amounts recognized in financial income and expenses related to these transactions:

Period ended:	2011	2010
Gains (losses) recognized in financial income (expenses)	(21,704)	(5,754)

### Sensitivity analysis of derivative financial instruments

### <u>IFRS</u>

Besides the sensitivity analysis based on the abovementioned standards, the Company and its subsidiaries also analyze the impact of the financial instrument quotation fluctuation on the Company's and its subsidiaries' profit or loss and shareholders' equity considering:

• Increase and decrease by 10 percentage points in fuel prices, by keeping constant all the other variables;

• Increase and decrease by 10 percentage points in dollar exchange rate, by keeping constant all the other variables;

• Increase and decrease by 10 percentage points in Libor interest rate, by keeping constant all the other variables;

The sensitivity analysis includes only relevant monetary items that are material for the risks above mentioned. A positive number indicates an increase in income and equity when the risk appreciates by 10%.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 AND 2010