



gracenote®



THE SUMMER GAMES VIRTUAL MEDAL TABLE

Gracenote helps people connect to the music, TV shows, movies and sports they love across the world's most popular entertainment services, platforms and devices, from Apple to Amazon to Eurosport and BMW.

Virtual Medal Table Update - April 2016

Table of contents:

USA ON THE WAY TO A MEDAL CENTURY... AGAIN	3
SPORT FOCUS: CYCLING - TRACK.....	4
GERMANY ON TRACK TO EQUAL OLYMPIC BEST.....	4
COUNTRY FOCUS: BRAZIL	5
BRAZILIAN IMPROVEMENT ENOUGH TO MEET NOC TARGET	5
CONTINENT FOCUS: ASIA	6
ASIAN OLYMPIC SUCCESS MIRRORS ECONOMIC GROWTH	6
SPORT FOCUS: EQUESTRIAN - DRESSAGE, JUMPING	8
EUROPEAN DOMINANCE TO INCREASE FURTHER	8
COUNTRY FOCUS: SPAIN	9
LOWER MEDAL TOTAL TO BE TEMPERED BY RECORD GOLD HAUL	9
SPORT FOCUS: WRESTLING - FREESTYLE, GRECO-ROMAN.....	10
WRESTLING SPORTS FEED ASIA'S RISE	10
COUNTRY FOCUS: UNITED STATES	11
ATHLETICS AND SWIMMING SUCCESS KEY TO US OLYMPIC DOMINANCE	11
VIRTUAL MEDAL TABLE IN THE NEWS	12

USA on the way to a medal century... again

The United States is approaching 100 medals in the latest Gracenote Virtual Medal Table, a total which it has achieved at five of the six Olympic Games since the break-up of the Soviet Union. The only exception was at Sydney 2000 when Team USA won 93 medals, four more than second placed Russia. USA has won the most medals at the last five Olympic Games and looks set to do so again this year in Rio.

Gracenote's Virtual Medal Table uses results in all world class events from the 2012 Olympic Games onwards in order to allocate medals in each of the medal events on the programme at Rio 2016. Those results are weighted for the importance of the competition and recency of the event. The subsequent medal table produced by aggregating these medals proved to be very accurate in forecasting the 2012 Games in London.

Prior to Atlanta 1996, the United States had only won most medals in a post-WWII Summer Games in 1948, 1968 and 1984 but has dominated the medal table from 1996 onwards, winning most medals at each of the five Games to be staged. This year in Rio does not look like changing that with Team USA's current projection 17 medals ahead of second placed China, the only serious rivals to the Americans at this juncture.

Since our last newsletter in February, the US medal total has increased by five with one extra gold and four more silvers. China have remained on 82 medals but the Russian total has declined by six from 69 to 63. Given the uncertainty around the participation of Russia in the Olympic athletics competition, this total could reduce still further as six of Russia's projected medals are in that sport. Russia's lowest medal haul was 63 at Atlanta 1996 and this looks under threat even if the country is allowed to participate in athletics.

In terms of total medals, Brazil has improved by five to 27 since our February newsletter and looks set to meet the Brazilian NOC's stated aim of finishing in the top-10 countries with most Olympic medals in Rio. Brazil is currently joint 10th with the Netherlands which has dropped from ninth since February, losing three projected medals.

Projected Olympic medals - Rio 2016					
United States		43	28	28	99 ↑
China		31	26	25	82
Russia		22	21	20	63 ↓
Germany		13	16	20	49 ↓
Great Britain		13	18	16	47 ↓
Australia		16	15	11	42 ↓
France		10	10	21	41 ↑
Japan		12	13	14	39 ↑
Korea		12	5	11	28 ↑
Brazil		10	10	7	27 ↑
Netherlands		6	9	12	27 ↓
New Zealand		11	7	5	23 ↑
Italy		5	4	13	22 ↑

Sport focus: Cycling - Track

Germany on track to equal Olympic best

The 2016 World Track Cycling Championships took place in Manchester last month and results there have had a big effect on the Gracenote Virtual Medal Table projection for the sport with 20 of the 30 virtual medals in Rio changing hands due to performances at the event. Most of these changes were switches from one medal to another, but four NOC's - New Zealand, USA, Great Britain and China - are all projected to win an extra medal in Rio due to their World Championship performances. Four others - France, Australia, Denmark and the Netherlands - have lost a projected medal due to their World Championship performances. The Danes and the Dutch are no longer expected to appear on the medal table for the sport in Rio.

Germany's projected Rio medal total in track cycling did not change due to the World Championships but Joachim Eilers and Kristina Vogel have both moved up into the gold medal position after their victories in the men's and women's keirin events. The German men's sprint team has lost its virtual gold medal to New Zealand though, after being beaten by both them and the Dutch sprint team in Manchester.

If Germany was to achieve its projected six medals in track cycling in Rio, it would equal its best performance in the sport at the Olympics, six medals at Sydney 2000. The British track cycling team, which won 12 medals at Beijing 2008 and nine at London 2012, looks like declining further and is forecast to win just four in Rio, one fewer than great rivals Australia.

Projected medals in Cycling - Rio 2016				
				
Germany		3	1	2
Great Britain		2	1	1
Australia		1	2	2
China		1	1	2
New Zealand		1	1	1
Canada		1	0	0
Colombia		1	0	0
Russia		0	2	0
United States		0	2	0
France		0	0	2

Country focus: Brazil

Brazilian improvement enough to meet NOC target

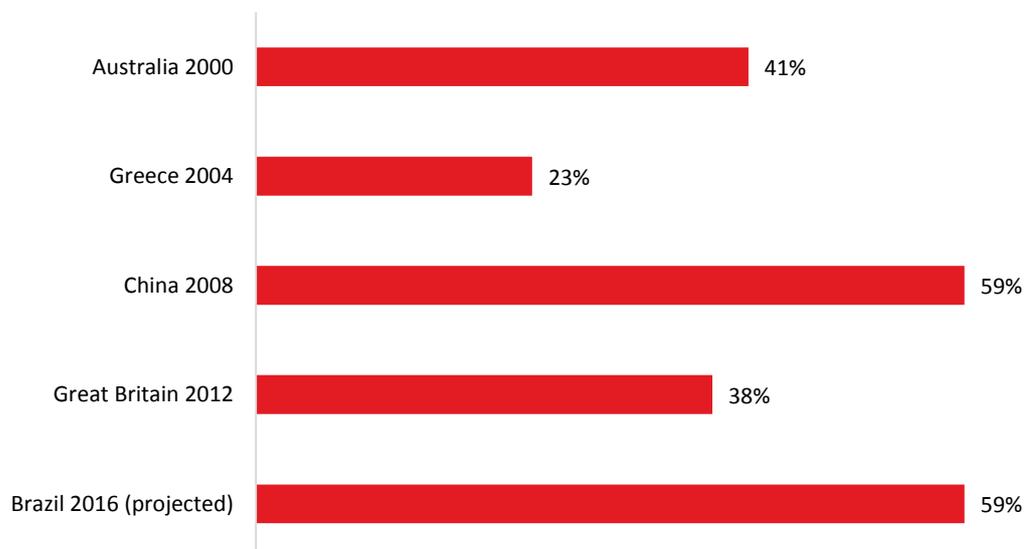
Last month Marcus Vinicius Freire, the executive director of sport for the Brazilian Olympic Committee, announced that his country's medal target had been reduced to 23 or 24 medals as he believed that this would be enough for the Brazilian NOC's other aim of a top 10 place on the table of most medals. If our current Virtual Medal Table projection for Rio proves to be accurate, 23 or 24 will not be enough for the top 10 but fortunately Brazil are projected to win 27 which currently looks sufficient.

Ironically, Brazil's medal forecast has improved over the last couple of months, from 22 in February to 27 at this stage. The changes over the last couple of months are primarily due to judo in which impressive performances in Grand Slam, Grand Prix and World Cup events have pushed a number of Brazilian judokas up into the medals. Mayra Aguiar's Paris Grand Slam victory and third place in Tbilisi, for example, have improved her projection from a place outside the medals to gold in the women's 78kg class.

An improvement from 17 medals at London 2012 to 27 in Rio would be a 59% increase in medals for Brazil. This would equal China's improvement between 2004 and hosting the Games in 2008, the biggest percentage increase by a host nation over the last five Olympics. A more modest improvement to 24 medals would be similar to Australia's medal increase between 1996 and their hosting in Sydney in 2000. Would that be enough to be in the top 10 NOCs with most medals in Rio though?

The current Virtual Medal Table projection suggests that eight of those top-10 spots will almost certainly be filled by USA, China, Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, France and Japan. Korea, the Netherlands and this year's host nation Brazil look like they are ahead of the rest of the pack and will battle it out for the last two places in that top-10.

Medal improvement as host nation 2000 - 2016



Continent focus: Asia

Asian Olympic success mirrors economic growth

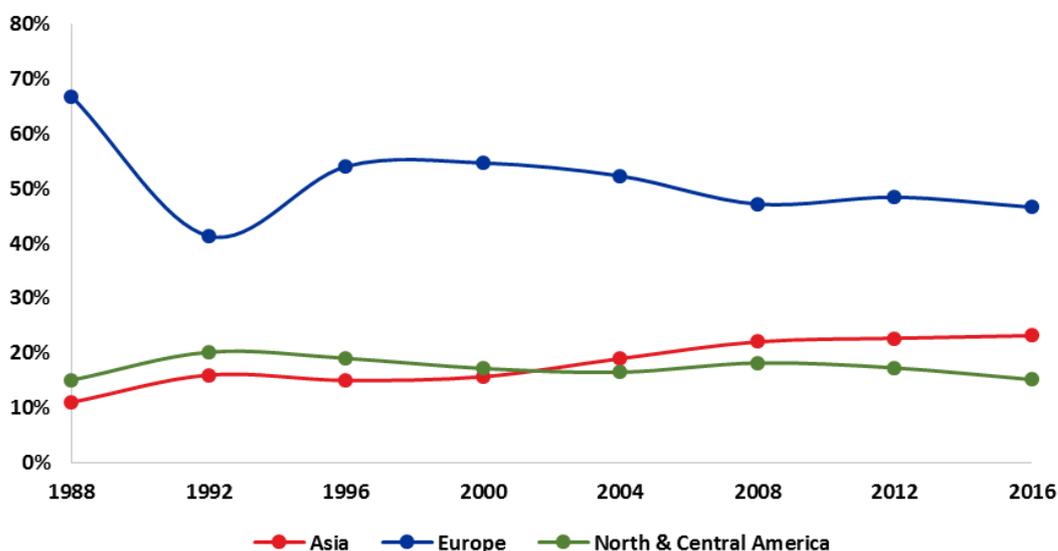
On 16 July 1900 Norman Pritchard, a British citizen born in Calcutta, India, ran the Olympic 200m hurdles course in Paris in 26 seconds and claimed the silver medal behind American Alvin Kraenzlein. Six days later, Pritchard won another silver medal in the 200 metres race. Those two medals were awarded to India, the first Olympic medals won by an Asian nation. Asia has since developed into a world power on the Olympic stage, winning nearly 23% of the medals in London four years ago. The majority of this improvement in sporting success has taken place in the last 25 years, alongside the growth made by the region's economies. The Gracenote Virtual Medal Table suggest that Asia will again increase its medal share in Rio de Janeiro this year, a fifth successive Summer Games' improvement for the region.

Asia's development into a power on the world sporting stage was initially a slow one. Twenty years went by after Norman Pritchard's success before Japanese tennis players Ichiya Kumagai and Seichiro Kashio were next on the podium for Asia, picking up three silver medals in Antwerp in 1920. The gradual improvement which followed hit a pre-1984 peak of 42 medals shared between eight Asian countries in 1972 but it was in 1984, and the re-entry of China to the Games where things began to really change.

Japan had been the leading Asian Olympic nation prior to 1984, winning 198 of the continent's 304 medals at the first 19 Summer Olympics. Far behind in second place was Iran with 29 medals in its specialist sports of weightlifting and wrestling. China had initially sent competitors to an Olympic Games in 1924 but did not compete at all between 1952 and 1980. Once China returned in 1984, it immediately won its first medals (32 in total) and finished in fourth place. The Asian total of 87 podium places that year was double its previous best as Japan and Korea both joined China in the top-10 of the medal table.

Asia has continued to prosper on the Olympic stage ever since, increasing its medal share at five of the seven Summer Games since 1984 including all of the last four. Asian countries won a continental record 23% of the medals at the Summer Olympics in London four years ago, more than double their share in 1988. China, who now rival the United States at the top of the medal table, Japan and Korea are still the most successful Asian countries at the Games but 25 nations contributed to the continent's medal total between 1988 and 2012. Four years ago, a record 21 Asian nations won medals at the London Olympics, 12 more than had done so in Seoul in 1988.

Olympic medal share 1988 - 2016



[Virtual Medal Table](#)

This Asian improvement has mainly been at the expense of Europe whose market share continues on a downward trend. The European nations won less than 50% of the medals at two successive Olympics for the first time in 2008 and 2012. Asia is now the second most successful continent at Olympic Games, behind Europe, having overtaken the medal share of North and Central America for the first time at the Athens Games in 2004.

The Gracenote database of sport is the most comprehensive in the world and provides our analysts with the ability to discover numerous insights and stories like this for our global base of clients in professional sports organisations and media. This wealth of information can also be used in predictive analytics to project what will probably happen next, in this case for the Asian nations.

Asia's medal share is expected to again improve in Rio according to the Gracenote Virtual Medal Table's projection for this year's Olympic Games. China, Japan and Korea should again all figure in the top-10 nations at the Games and the Japanese are currently projected to achieve a record 39 medals.

The medal shares for Europe and North & Central America's are again expected to decline with the latter's potentially dipping below 15% for the first time. Africa, Oceania and South America are, like Asia, all projected to record their best ever medal shares but these shares are much lower and often reliant on a small number of countries. South America's total for example is almost entirely dependent on the performance of this year's host nation Brazil.

Asia's Olympic medal share is moving in the direction of 25% of all podium places and, with Tokyo hosting in 2020 along with continued growth in the region, that target is likely to be broken in four years-time. If it is, the Gracenote sports analytics team will know before it happens.

Sport focus: Equestrian - Dressage, Jumping

European dominance to increase further

The World Cup finals for the equestrian sports of dressage and jumping took place in Gothenburg at the end of March and the results produced a few changes in the expected medals in Rio for these two sports. The biggest was Hans Peter Minderhoud and his horse Glock's Flirt going into the virtual gold medal position for dressage in Rio after their victory in this year's World Cup final. They replaced Briton Charlotte Dujardin and her horse Valegro. Dujardin didn't participate in Gothenburg as her first choice horse has taken the winter off in preparation for this year's Olympic Games, Valegro's last before retirement.

The 12 medals available for dressage and jumping in Rio are all currently expected to go to Europeans, something which hasn't happened since the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo. The Gracenote Virtual Medal Table suggests that the main threat to an all-European clean sweep of medals in dressage and jumping is the American dressage team who are currently projected to finish fourth behind Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain. In team jumping, the USA and Brazil occupy places in the virtual top eight but there are no individual competitors from outside Europe in the VMT top eight of either dressage or jumping.

Although European riders have not won all of the Olympic dressage and jumping medals since Tokyo 1964, it will not be a particularly big surprise were they to do so in Rio. Saudi Arabia was the only nation which stopped such a clean sweep in London four years ago when winning bronze in the team jumping event.

European success in dressage and jumping is concentrated in Germany and the Netherlands with 38 out of 72 Olympic medals going to that duo at the six Summer Games since the re-unification of Germany. No other European country has won more than four dressage and jumping medals during that period. The rest of the world has primarily been reliant on the USA to stop a European clean sweep but US influence has dwindled and the country's last Olympic medals were in Beijing in 2008.

Olympic Equestrian - Dressage, Jumping medal Winners - 1992-2012



[Virtual Medal Table](#)

Country focus: Spain

Lower medal total to be tempered by record gold haul

With a current forecast of six gold medals in Rio, Spain could win its most golds in an Olympic Games outside of Spain. The NOC's record is the 13 gold medals its participants won at Barcelona 1992 but otherwise the best was five at Atlanta four years later and also at Beijing 2008.

Hosting the Summer Games in 1992 was the making of Spain as an Olympic nation as the country has managed at least 11 medals at each of the Olympics since hosting in Barcelona. The fewest medals won by Spain post-1992 is 11, including three golds at Sydney 2000, and this year's projected total of 14 would be the lowest since that performance 16 years ago. It would be compensated though if Spain was to win the six golds which are currently forecast by the Gracenote Virtual Medal Table, as the Spanish have never achieved such a total outside of hosting an Olympic Games.

Two of the six golds for Spain are expected in athletics and if even one was claimed, it would be the first time that the country has won an athletics gold medal outside its home turf. Spain's only previous athletics gold medals were won by Fermin Cacho (men's 1500m) and Daniel Plaza (men's 20km walk) at Barcelona 1992. Twenty-four years after Plaza won gold in the 20km walk, Spain's World and European champion Miguel Ángel López can become the second Spaniard to win Olympic gold in the event.

In badminton, 2014 and 2015 world champion Carolina Marín could become the first European woman to win Olympic gold. Two other women representing European nations - Camilla Martin (DEN) and Mia Audina (NED) - have previously won Olympic medals in the women's singles of the sport but Audina was born in Indonesia and had won a medal for that country in 1996 before repeating her feat for the Netherlands eight years later. The only European to win Olympic gold in badminton is Denmark's Poul Erik Høyer Larsen in the men's singles at Atlanta 1996. Spain is also hoping for its first gold medals in shooting and triathlon.

The six projected gold medals for Spain

Sport	Event	Gender	Participant
 Athletics	20km Walk	Men	Miguel Ángel López
 Athletics	High Jump	Women	Ruth Beitia
 Badminton	Singles	Women	Carolina Marín
 Shooting	Trap	Women	Fátima Gálvez
 Taekwondo	Featherweight 49-57kg	Women	Eva Calvo
 Triathlon	Olympic Distance	Men	Javier Gómez

Sport focus: Wrestling - Freestyle, Greco-Roman

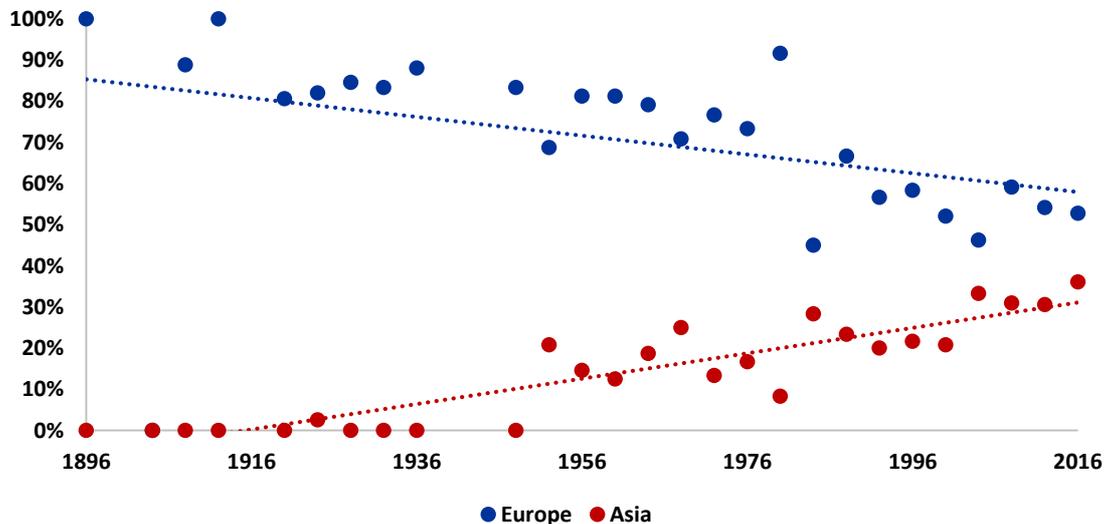
Wrestling sports feed Asia's rise

With the continental championships now complete, the virtual medals for the two versions of wrestling in Rio are set. Twenty-nine different nations are projected to share the 72 medals available in the 18 different wrestling events and Asia looks like having its best ever performance in these sports.

As the graph shows, Asia has been on an upward trend in the two types of Olympic wrestling since 1952 when countries from the continent claimed Olympic wrestling medals for only the second summer games. Japan won Asia's first wrestling medal 28 years earlier, at the 1924 Olympics in Antwerp. Asia has won at least 30% of wrestling medals at each of the last three Olympics with Athens 2004 the best performance to date when exactly one third of the medals - 18 out of 54 - were won by Asian nations.

The Gracenote Virtual Medal Table expects Asia to continue at this level and perhaps even break that record from Athens. As things stand now, Asian NOCs are forecast to win 26 of the 72 medals available in freestyle and greco-roman wrestling. The gap between Europe and Asia would then be one of the smallest ever in the sport and comparable with Los Angeles 1984, when many of Europe's wrestling powers were absent from the Olympics, and Athens 2004.

Medal share Wrestling - Freestyle & Greco-Roman: Europe v Asia



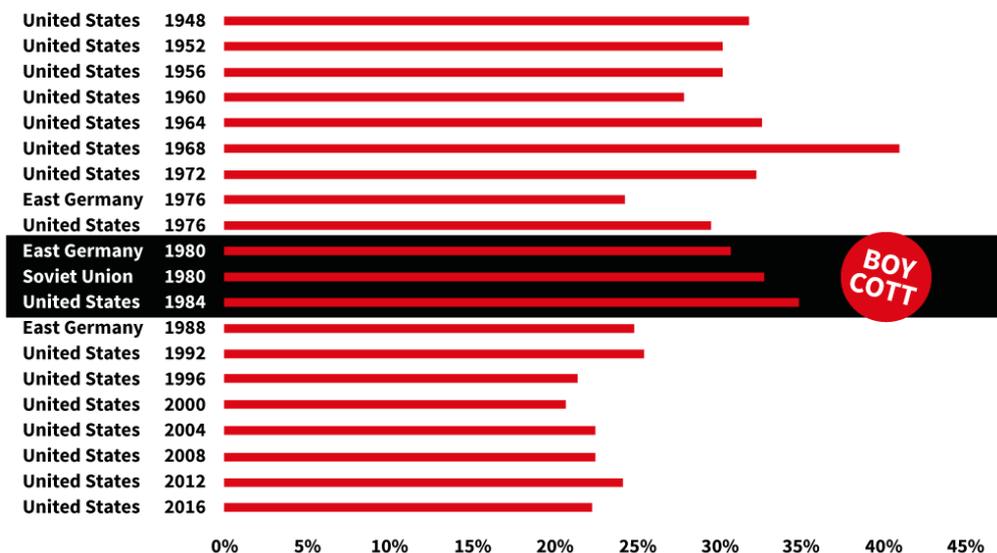
Country focus: United States

Athletics and swimming success key to US Olympic dominance

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, the United States has profited from the fact that its great historic sporting rival no longer exists, winning most medals at each of the last five Olympic Games. The only time that looked in doubt was at Beijing 2008 when host nation China, who have risen above Russia to replace the Soviet Union in the top two, managed to win 100 medals but this was still 10 short of the American total that year. Much of the United States' success hinges on being the dominant nation in the two sports with most medal opportunities, athletics and swimming. No nation other than the USA has been successful in both since East Germany won 55 athletics and swimming medals at Seoul 1988.

Team USA has been the most successful nation in winning medals in athletics and swimming combined at the last six summer games with between 49 and 58 medals in the two sports at each of those Olympics. Since Atlanta 1996, that dominance has also been creeping up and the 58 medals which the US team won in athletics and swimming four years ago was the highest number achieved by anyone at a non-boycotted Olympics since the US won 65 at Munich 1972 forty years earlier. Those 58 medals in London were nearly a quarter of those available in athletics and swimming which was the highest ratio achieved by any nation since East Germany won just over a quarter of the medals in its last Olympic appearance at Seoul 1988. That East German performance was the only time in the history of the Olympic Games that the United States did not win the most medals in athletics and swimming combined. It is also the last time that a nation other than the United States won at least 20 medals in each of those two sports.

Highest % of athletics and swimming medals



The Gracenote Virtual Medal Table projection in the graph shows that the Rio Games should be no exception with Team USA currently forecast to win 53 athletics and swimming medals or just over 22% of the total available. No other nation is close to this with Australia second on 19 medals, a mere 8% of the podium spots which will be awarded in these two sports in Rio.

In the days when the Soviet Union and East Germany finished higher than the United States on the medal table, both nations won medals in athletics and swimming. Since the fall of the Soviet Union and the re-unification of Germany, no nation has come close to Team USA's success in both sports. If there is to be a new Olympic rival to the Americans' dominance of the medal table, that nation needs to win a significant number of the 237 medals available in athletics and swimming.

[Virtual Medal Table](#)

Virtual Medal Table in the News

The Gracenote Sports' Virtual Medal Table has been receiving a lot of attention in the international media since our last newsletter in February. A small selection of that media attention is below. If you'd like our help to improve your editorial output with our Virtual Medal Table, please contact us: sportssales@gracenote.com.

Great Britain - The Guardian

Why the IAAF must ensure Russia remains banned for Rio Olympics
<http://www.theguardian.com/sport/2016/mar/06/iaaf-russia-athletes-banned>

India - Financial Express

A Big Challenge
<http://www.financialexpress.com/article/fe-columnist/a-big-challenge/220031/>

Brazil - Estadão

<http://esportes.estadao.com.br/noticias/jogos-olimpicos,estatisticas-apontam-que-brasil-tem-chance-de-ganhar-ate-24-medalhas,10000019692>

D6 | Esportes | DOMINGO, 6 DE MARÇO DE 2016

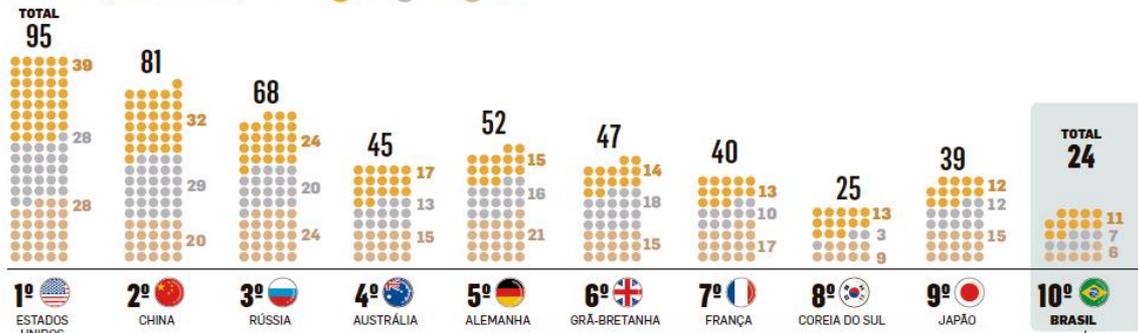
O ESTADO DE S. PAULO

Rio-2016

BRASIL NO TOP 10

Estudo mostra que meta será alcançada

● OURO ● PRATA ● BRONZE



Brasil tem chance de ganhar até 24 medalhas

Previsão de empresa de estatísticas considera amplas as possibilidades de o País ficar entre os top 10 na Olimpíada

Pablo Favero
Raphael Ramos

ESTADÃO
OLIMPIADA 2016

realidade. No caso do Brasil, por exemplo, somente a partir do mês passado é que passou a ser contabilizada uma medalha de ouro nas duplas masculinas de tênis e outra de prata nas duplas mistas depois que Bruno Soares foi campeão das duas modalidades na Austrália.

Soares ganhou em Melbourne entre os homens com Jamie Murray e nas duplas mistas com a russa Elena Vesnina. No Rio, formará dupla com Marcelo Melo, que ganhou nos estudos em 2012. Em

plada e atribuímos os pontos aos oito melhores colocados de cada evento. Se uma competição aconteceu na semana passada, os créditos dela são maiores do que uma prova realizada três anos atrás, por exemplo", disse ao Estado o chefe de análises da Infostrada, Simon Gleave.

Antes dos Jogos de Londres, em 2012, a previsão da empresa era de que o País



Medalhas

Se a previsão se confirmar, Time Brasil ficará em 10º lugar na classificação dos Jogos, seja pela quantidade total de pódios ou de medalhas de ouro

OURO

- Vôlei de praia - Alison/Bruno
- Vôlei de praia - Larissa/Talita
- Futebol (masculino)
- Salto com vara - Fabiana Murer
- Ginástica artística (argolas) - Arthur Zanetti
- Judo (até 78 kg) - Mayra Aguiar
- Boxe (peso mosca) - Clélia Costa*
- Vela (49er FX) - Martine Graell e Kahena Kunze
- Tênis (duplas masculinas)
- Vôlei (masculino)
- Vôlei (feminino)

PRATA

- Maratona Aquática (10 km) - Ana Marcela Cunha
- Vôlei de praia (feminino) - Agatha/Barbara



Japan - Japan Times

Japan will shine in Rio: analysts

http://www.japantimes.co.jp/sports/2016/02/05/olympics/japan-will-shine-in-rio-analysts/#.VrSUprlrLDd

Canada - CBC

Canada aims to turn near-misses into medals at Rio Olympics

http://www.cbc.ca/sports/olympics/summer/canada-medals-olympics-1.3517300

Poland - WP

http://sportowefakty.wp.pl/igrzyska-olimpijskie/580405/przewiduj-przyszlosc-w-sporcie-radwanska-widza-na-podium-io

Sweden - Expressen

http://www.expressen.se/sport/verige-forvantas-ta-sex-medaljer-i-os-i-rio/

Brazil - BBC Brasil

http://www.bbc.com/portuguese/noticias/2016/02/160202_rio_2016_medalhas_projeta_fd

Cyprus - 24 Sports

http://www.24sports.com.cy/index.php?pageaction=k&modid=1&artid=145671

Ολυμπιάδα

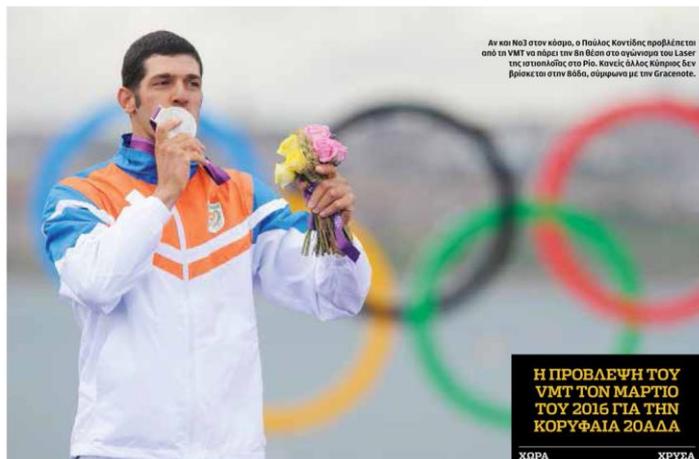
Προβλέποντας τον πίνακα μεταλλίων των Ολυμπιακών

H Gracenote (πρώην Infostrada) δημοσιεύει κάθε μήνα τον Εικονικό Πίνακα Μεταλλίων στον δρόμο προς τους Ολυμπιακούς Αγώνες του 2016.

Τι στιγμή που στον χώρο του αθλητισμού οι αποκαυφείς για αθλητές που αναμένονται ντυμένοι...

ήταν γνωστό ως Infostrada) αναμένεται κάθε μήνα εδώ και έναν χρόνο. Για τη δημιουργία του Virtual Medal Table...

ΜΙΑ ΘΗ ΟΞΗ Η ΚΥΠΡΟΣ Ο Σάιμον Γκλάβ είναι Βρετανός που διαμένει στην Ολλανδία και είναι ο επικεφαλής Ανάλυσης της Gracenote.



Αν και Νο3 στον κόσμο, ο Παύλος Κοντίδης προβλέπεται από τη VMT να πάρει την 8η θέση στα αγώνισμα του Laser της ισοσκελούς στο Ρίο. Κανείς άλλος Κύπριος δεν βρίσκεται στην 8άδα, σύμφωνα με την Gracenote.

πουμε ότι θα πάρει την 8η θέση στο Ρίο» είπε στην «Κ» ο Σάιμον Γκλάβ. Αν και Νο3 στην παγκόσμια κατάταξη, η Gracenote προβλέπει ότι ο Παύλος Κοντίδης θα πάρει την 8η θέση. Το χροιά προβλέπει ότι θα πάει στον Αυστραλό Τζιμ Μπέρτον, που είναι και Νο1 στην παγκόσμια κατάταξη, ο αργηγός στον Βρετανό Νικ Τζάμσον (8ος στον κόσμο) και το καλύτερο στον δύο φορές χρυσό Ολυμπιονίκη Βραζιλιάνο Ρόμπερτ Σέζιντ.

η Κύπρος θα διασφαλίσει να στείλει έναν άνδρα (τον Μάρκο Καλοφιδιάτη) στα 100 μ. πρόθοιο ή τον Ιάκωβο Χατζεγκωνισταντίου στα 400 μ. ελεύθερο) και μία γυναίκα (τη Σωτηρία Νεοφύτου στα 100 μ. πεταλούδα ή τη Χρυσούλα Καραμάνου στα 100 μ. ή 200 μ. ελεύθερο). Στους σίγχαρη την πρόκριση έχουν οι Μάρκος Παγδαβής (τένις), Απόστολος Παρέλλης (βιοκοβολία) και Άντρι Χριστοφόρου (ποδηλασία δρόμου). Η τελευταία έκανε έναν εξαιρετικό τριήμερο αγώνα πρόκρισης την περασμένη εβδομάδα στο Βραζιλιά και ανέβηκε στις θέσεις πρόκρισης, σε σημείο που δύσκολα θα βγει εκτός μέχρι τον Μάιο. Στο Ρίο αναμένεται να βρίσκονται επίσης η Ελένη Αρτυμάνη (100 μ., 200 μ.) και Βασίλης Κωνσταντινίου (όφως).

Η ΠΡΟΒΛΕΨΗ ΤΟΥ VMT ΤΩΝ ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ 2016 ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΟΥΡΦΑΙΑ 2016Α

Table with 2 columns: ΧΩΡΑ and ΧΡΥΣΑ. Lists countries and their predicted gold medal counts.

* Υπολογίζονται κανονικά οι αθλητές του στίβου.