Here's an example that helps to illustrate, using a fictional set of standings to represent what a divisional ranking may look like.

| 1 | Ontario |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Ontario |
| 3 | Ontario |
| 4 | West (BC) |
| 5 | Quebec |
| 6 | Ontario |
| 7 | Ontario |
| 8 | Quebec |
| 9 | Ontario |
| 10 | West (AB) |
| 11 | Maritimes (NS) |
| 12 | Ontario |
| 13 | Ontario |
| 14 | Ontario |
| 15 | Ontario |
| 16 | Ontario |
| 17 | Quebec |
| 18 | Quebec |
| 19 | Ontario |
| 20 | West |

In the fictional division above, where 16 go to the Royal, it would be calculated as such:

- Positions 1 - 8 automatically receive invitations. (5 ON, 1 WEST, 2 QC).
- Then the Royal refers to its geographical quotas, thereby ensuring that the ENTIRE country has opportunity to compete.
- Of the total of 8 positions for Ontario, 5 are now spoken for so positions $9,12,13$ would fulfill the remaining Ontario quota.
- Position 10 would fulfill the remaining spot from the west, position 11 would supply 1 of 2 spaces for the Maritimes, and positions 17 \& 18 fulfill the 2 spaces available for Quebec.
- This totals 15 competitors. Assuming only 1 from the Maritimes enters, the Royal would go back to the rankings to fulfill the final available space. In this instance, it would be the entry in the $14^{\text {th }}$ position, from Ontario. If the West didn't have any entries at all, we would go back to the rankings for 2 more horses, in this case, $15 \& 16$, both from Ontario.

