



Date: 12th July 2025

To
The Manager – Listing Compliance
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400001
Scrip Code: 532368

To
The Manager – Listing Compliance
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),
Mumbai – 400051
Symbol: BCG

Subject: Submission of Document Explaining the Special Pre-Open Session (SPOS) Process

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are submitting herewith a document titled “Detailed SPOS – Explained in Detail” which sets out the mechanics of the Special Pre-Open Session (SPOS) applicable during the relisting of equity shares.

The document includes certain example scenarios using indicative prices and quantities for the sole purpose of illustrating how the process works. In this regard, we wish to clarify that:

The figures used are purely illustrative and hypothetical.

They are not to be construed as any form of guidance, estimate, or indication of the company's expected opening price or trading levels.

The document does not, in any manner, seek to influence the price discovery process or market behaviour.

As per exchange protocols, any overnight AMO (After Market Orders) or pending orders will not be carried into the SPOS. The order book will start fresh from 9:00 AM on the day of trading resumption.

We request you to kindly take the above on record.

Thanking you,

for Brightcom Group Limited

Raghunath Allamsett
Executive Director
DIN: 00060018



The Special Pre-Open Session (SPOS) Explained in Detail

Imagine you're about to watch a big cricket match. Before the players start, there's a **toss**, some warm-ups, and team discussions to decide who bats first. Similarly, before a stock starts trading—whether it's a **new company (IPO)** or a **company returning after suspension (relisting)**—there's a special warm-up session called the **Special Pre-Open Session (SPOS)**.

This session helps the stock exchange decide the **first fair price** at which the stock will begin trading. Without this, the stock could open at a random, unfair price, causing chaos.

Let's break this down **step by step**.

What is SPOS and Why Does It Exist?

When a company's shares are **newly listed** (like in an IPO) or **relisted after being suspended**, there's no existing market price. The stock exchange (like NSE or BSE) needs a way to find a **fair starting price** based on real **supply (sellers)** and **demand (buyers)**.

Why Can't They Just Pick Any Price?

1. If the price is **too high**, buyers might refuse to buy, and the stock crashes.
2. If the price is **too low**, sellers lose money unfairly.
3. **SPOS ensures fairness** by letting buyers and sellers agree on a price before trading begins.

Phase 1: Order Collection (9:00 AM – 9:45 AM)

This 45-minute window is **critical** because it's when all buyers and sellers submit their orders. Here's exactly how it works:

1. **Only Limit Orders Allowed**
 1. You **must** specify:
 1. **Price** ("Buy if price lower than ₹50" or "Sell if price higher than ₹60")
 2. **Quantity** ("1000 shares" or "500 shares")

2. No vague orders like "Buy at whatever price market says" (market orders).
2. **Order Entry Process**
 1. Brokers/trading platforms open SPOS order slots at 9:00 AM sharp.
 2. Investors enter bids (buy) or asks (sell) with their desired price/quantity.
 3. Example:
 1. *Buy Order*: "Purchase 2,000 "Company X" shares at any price lower than or equal to ₹50."
 2. *Sell Order*: "Sell 500 "Company X" shares at any price higher than or equal to ₹60."
 4. **No circuit limits** are applied during this time — prices can be entered freely.
3. **Transparency & Real-Time Data**
 1. Exchanges display **cumulative demand/supply** at different prices (e.g., "2,000 shares demanded at ₹50" etc.).
 2. This helps traders adjust bids strategically before the cutoff.
4. **Order Modification & Cancellation**
 1. Until 9:45 AM, you can:
 1. **Edit** your price/quantity (e.g., change ₹50 → ₹60).
 2. **Cancel** orders completely.
 2. After 9:45 AM, orders freeze—no changes allowed.
5. **Why 45 Minutes?**
 1. Allows time for:
 1. Panic adjustments (if initial orders are too high/low).
 2. Liquidity buildup (more orders = better price discovery).

Key Takeaway: Phase 1 is a **controlled auction** where the market "shouts out" prices until supply/demand aligns. No trades happen yet—just order gathering!

No circuit limits are imposed during this phase.

Phase 2. 9:45 AM to 9:55 AM – Order Matching:

During this phase, the stock exchange system stops accepting new orders and begins the process of calculating the stock's opening price. It reviews all the **orders** placed between 9:00 and 9:45 AM. These include both buy and sell orders at various price levels. The goal is to find the

Equilibrium price — a price at which the **maximum quantity of shares can be matched** between buyers and sellers.

Let's say the orders are as follows:

Buyers (they will pay **upto** the price shown)

| Price they'll pay (₹) | Shares they want | What this means in plain words |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| 30 | 2 000 | "I'll buy 2 000 shares, but only if the price is ₹30 or lower. " |
| 40 | 800 | "I'll buy 800 shares as long as it's ₹40 or lower. " |
| 50 | 700 | "I'll buy 700 shares if it's ₹50 or lower. " |
| 60 | 500 | "I'll buy 500 shares if it's ₹60 or lower. " |
| 70 | 100 | "I'll buy 100 shares if it's ₹70 or lower. " |

Sellers (they need **at least** the price shown)

| Price they need (₹) | Shares they offer | What this means in plain words |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| 40 | 100 | "I'll sell 100 shares, but only if I get ₹40 or more. " |
| 50 | 300 | "I'll sell 300 shares if I get ₹50 or more. " |
| 60 | 600 | "I'll sell 600 shares if I get ₹60 or more. " |
| 70 | 900 | "I'll sell 900 shares if I get ₹70 or more. " |
| 80 | 1 050 | "I'll sell 1 050 shares if I get ₹80 or more. " |

When the clock hits **9 : 45 AM**, the doors shut. The exchange now tries each possible starting price—...**₹40, ₹50, ₹60, ₹70 .. etc**—to see where it can pair the most buyers and sellers.

How many are ready at each test-price?

| Test price (₹) | Buyers ready (limit \geq price) | Sellers ready (limit \leq price) | Trades possible (smaller number) |
|----------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 40 | $800 + 700 + 500 + 100 =$ 2,100 | 100 | 100 |
| 50 | $700 + 500 + 100 =$ 1,300 | $100 + 300 =$ 400 | 400 |
| 60 | $500 + 100 =$ 600 | $100 + 300 + 600 =$ 1,000 | 600 ← <i>largest</i> |
| 70 | 100 | $100 + 300 + 600 + 900 =$ 1,900 | 100 |

You can clearly see that the overlap is highest at ₹60 (600 shares) the **maximum tradable quantity**, so ₹60 becomes the **equilibrium price**.

This equilibrium price is frozen as the **opening price** for 10:00 AM. All matched orders are confirmed, unmatched orders may be canceled or moved to the live session, and no further changes can be made during this time.

Phase 3: Buffer Period (9:55 AM – 10:00 AM) – 5 Minutes

1. A short **waiting period** to finalize everything.
2. **No changes allowed**—orders are locked in.
3. BSE and NSE compare notes.
4. Ensures no last-minute errors or technical glitches.

Phase 4: 10:00 AM onwards – Live Trading Begins:

1. The stock opens for normal trading at the equilibrium price discovered in SPOS.

Key Points to Remember:

1. SPOS helps find a fair price before trading begins.
2. It prevents sudden jumps or crashes in price.
3. You can only place **limit orders** (not market orders).
4. **No circuit limits** are imposed during phase 1.
5. Orders can be changed till 9:45 AM.
6. After 10:00 AM, trading happens like normal.

Conclusion: Just like the toss sets the tone of a cricket match, the SPOS sets the tone for how a stock starts its trading journey. It ensures everything starts smoothly, fairly, and safely for everyone involved.