

A guide for suppliers

How our marketplace works, and what participation means for your business.

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction: a personal invitation from the founder


Illustrative scene

Thank you for taking the time to learn about RedRooEnergy Pty Ltd, which we call RRE. My name is Kenneth John Scott, and I am the company's Founder and Chief Executive Officer. RRE is an Australian business based in Dalby, Queensland. I am developing this marketplace because I believe Australians should have a clearer and more practical way to find renewable energy equipment, understand what they are buying and obtain reliable support after the purchase. This document explains that purpose and how suppliers can take part.

Many suppliers have asked me the same reasonable questions: Do we have to pay to join? Does RRE buy our products? Will we have our own store? Who arranges delivery, and who deals with a warranty problem? These questions deserve a complete answer before a supplier decides whether RRE is suitable for its business. I have therefore written this guide as an introduction for someone who has never seen our platform or taken part in its design. You do not need to understand software or marketplace administration to follow it.

The central idea is straightforward. RRE brings renewable energy suppliers and Australian buyers together in one marketplace. Suppliers provide the products, the supporting evidence and the product warranty. Buyers choose what they need and pay the agreed purchase price. RRE provides the marketplace and coordinates the information, ordering, delivery records and after-sales process. Installers and freight providers perform their own specialist work, with their responsibilities clearly recorded rather than left for the buyer to work out.

RRE is still being developed. Our target public launch is February 2027, subject to the platform and its operating arrangements being ready. The supplier-interest forms and public information pages are different from approval to sell products or take commercial orders. Throughout this guide, I explain the operating model we are building; RRE will confirm which services are available when suppliers are invited to use them. My aim is to make the arrangements understandable before anyone commits to an order or a business relationship.

OVERVIEW

Overview: one marketplace, clearly defined roles

An Australian buyer looking for solar panels, an inverter, a battery or equipment for a farm often begins with a general internet search. The buyer may then visit several manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers, each offering a different range. Product information, installation requirements, freight charges and warranty arrangements may be scattered across separate websites. Comparing two products becomes difficult when one price includes delivery and another does not, or when the buyer cannot tell whether the exact model is suitable for Australia. RRE is intended to make that process easier to understand.

Our marketplace is being designed for households, farmers, rural and remote properties, businesses, commercial projects, installers and retailers. A buyer will be able to search participating suppliers and their approved products in one place, review technical information and compare the complete purchase and delivery arrangements. We want regional Australians to have access to a broader choice as well as practical information about installation and support. Access to a website alone is not enough if the buyer cannot get the equipment delivered, installed and maintained at the actual property.

RRE does not buy products to place in its own warehouse and resell them. We do not carry product stock. Under our intended model, the supplier sells the goods to the buyer, and the order identifies the legal seller. A freight company may temporarily hold goods while arranging transport, and an Australian service partner may hold spare parts, but that does not make them RRE’s retail inventory. RRE’s role is to operate and coordinate the marketplace. The order must also identify the importer and any Australian entity required to take regulatory responsibility.

This distinction matters because every party must know what it has agreed to do. The supplier is responsible for its products and promises; the installer is responsible for its installation work; the freight provider performs the agreed transport; and RRE maintains the platform and coordinates the process. These arrangements do not remove any legal responsibility that applies to RRE or another party. They make the responsibilities visible, so a buyer is not left searching for somebody to help when an order, delivery or warranty needs attention.

MAIN DISCUSSION

Main discussion: who can become an RRE supplier?

RRE welcomes suppliers of renewable energy products from Australia and overseas. Manufacturers, brand owners and authorised distributors may apply, whether they are large international companies or smaller specialist businesses. What matters is the suitability of the products and the supplier's ability to meet our requirements. The products should fall within RRE's current product categories, or the supplier should ask us to assess a new category. Being interested in the Australian market is a starting point; being ready to supply it lawfully and support customers is the basis for acceptance.

We first need to establish who the supplier is. The company must provide accurate registration details, its business and manufacturing locations, authorised representatives and reliable contact information. A distributor must be able to show that it is authorised to supply the products it offers. We also need to understand its production or supply capacity, commercial terms, Australian support arrangements and ability to respond to a safety issue or recall. This review is designed to establish a real, accountable business relationship rather than create a catalogue of unverified names.

Once approved, each supplier is intended to have its own branded company storefront within the RRE marketplace. Think of it as the supplier's own shop inside a larger shopping centre: buyers can search the whole marketplace, then enter an individual supplier's store to see its approved products and company information. The supplier will also have a private management area for authorised staff. There it can maintain its company details, product information, prices, minimum order quantities and lead times, and follow the orders and support matters relevant to its business.

Approval of the company does not automatically approve its products. Each product and relevant version must be assessed separately before it appears publicly or can be ordered. Suppliers may prepare information and submit documents for review without making the product available for sale. This distinction allows us to work with a supplier while keeping unapproved products away from buyers. Participation is open to qualifying suppliers, but it does not guarantee acceptance of every product, a particular number of enquiries or future sales.

MAIN DISCUSSION

How RRE earns money, and what suppliers pay

The simplest answer to the supplier’s fee question is this: standard participation is intended to be free for suppliers that satisfy RRE’s requirements and accept the supplier agreement. The model does not impose a compulsory joining fee, annual membership fee or subscription for a standard supplier account. The standard company storefront and approved product listings form part of that participation. Suppliers should therefore be able to establish their presence without purchasing a compulsory advertising package simply to be considered for the marketplace.

RRE still needs income to operate the website, maintain records, coordinate transactions and support its services. Our principal planned income is a marketplace service fee included in the buyer’s agreed purchase arrangements. The recorded standard schedule is 13% for domestic or private buyers, 10% for installer or reseller transactions, and 7% for commercial projects. The actual quotation must explain the applicable rate, the amount on which it is calculated and the GST treatment before the buyer accepts. These recorded rates must be read with the current commercial terms, including any expressly approved introductory arrangement.

Under this buyer-funded model, RRE does not automatically take a sales commission out of the supplier’s agreed product price. The supplier should know the amount it will receive before accepting an order. If a currency-conversion charge, settlement fee or other deduction applies, it must be explained and agreed rather than hidden. Money collected for the supplier’s products, freight or taxes is different from the service income RRE earns. Clear separation helps suppliers understand where the buyer’s payment goes and how their own payment is determined.

Suppliers may choose separately priced advertising or promotional services when these are offered, but they are optional and require agreement. Paying for promotion cannot secure product approval or excuse missing certification. Free standard participation also does not mean RRE pays for the supplier’s testing, certification, production checks, packing, spare parts or warranty obligations. Those costs belong to the responsible business. Freight, taxes, installation and any selected insurance must be explained in the purchase price. Under RRE’s finance policy, buyers arrange finance independently and RRE receives no finance commission.

MAIN DISCUSSION

Product quality and Australian approval before listing



Illustrative scene

The most important condition for selling through RRE is that the exact product must be suitable for lawful supply in Australia. We will not permit a product to be publicly listed or offered for sale while required certification, registration or approval remains missing or cannot be verified. A supplier saying that a product is “Australian compliant” is not enough. The supplier must provide reliable evidence that identifies the actual manufacturer, model and relevant product version, and supports the claims made to the buyer.

For example, a certificate for one inverter cannot simply be used for a different model because the two units look similar. The documents need to match the product being sold, and their issuing body, scope and current validity must be checked. Depending on the equipment, the evidence may include test reports, safety certificates, registrations, labels, manuals and the applicable approval-list entry. RRE may ask for further documents or independent specialist review where there is uncertainty. Until the issue is resolved, the product remains unavailable for public sale.

A supplier needs a restricted way to send these documents to RRE for assessment. Uploading a certificate or preparing a product draft in that area is therefore different from publishing a product to buyers. The public listing is released only after the required review has been completed and recorded. Our purpose is to prevent unsupported listings, while still giving suppliers a practical route to demonstrate their compliance. RRE reviews the evidence; it does not itself issue the certification that an authorised body or regulator must provide.

Quality must also continue after approval. The supplier must manufacture and supply goods consistent with the assessed design, maintain appropriate production checks and make batches or serial numbers traceable. Important changes to components, manufacturing locations, firmware or safety information need to be reported and assessed. A certificate is not a promise that a product will never fail, so accurate information, production control, defect reporting and recall readiness remain essential. RRE may suspend a listing if its evidence or continuing support no longer meets the requirements.

MAIN DISCUSSION

Understanding the Australian requirements

Suppliers sometimes ask for one Australian certificate that covers their entire catalogue. In practice, requirements depend on the product, how it is used and where it will be installed. A grid-connected inverter, a battery system, a water pump and a mounting structure do not all follow the same approval process. A household installation may also have different requirements from an industrial or remote off-grid application. It is therefore important to identify the intended use of each product rather than treat all renewable energy equipment as one class.

The relevant checks may involve state or territory electrical safety requirements, the Electrical Equipment Safety System, the Regulatory Compliance Mark, communications or electromagnetic requirements, product-specific standards and applicable approval lists. Certain projects also require network connection approval, qualified design or licensed installation. A Clean Energy Council product listing may be required for a particular program, but it does not settle every legal or project requirement. Likewise, an overseas certificate or a CE mark alone does not establish that the exact product can be lawfully supplied for its intended Australian use.

To help suppliers and the public, RRE provides a searchable Product Standards reference at www.redrooenergy.com.au/product-standards, with English and Simplified Chinese options. Readers can use it to find the published information associated with a product category, including standards references, evidence requirements and relevant authorities. This is a starting point for understanding the pathway, rather than a replacement for checking the current rules with the appropriate authority or qualified adviser. A published reference record is not, by itself, product approval.

The reference also needs to be understood correctly. It can explain standard numbers, titles and their relevance, but the complete text of an Australian Standard may require authorised licensed access. RRE cannot promise free copies of every copyrighted standard. Suppliers must obtain the full documents needed for their assessment and keep their own evidence current. Before the first order, the agreement must identify any Australian importer or responsible supplier required by the applicable rules, because those duties cannot be left unresolved simply because the sale takes place online.

MAIN DISCUSSION

A warranty that works for Australian customers



Illustrative scene

A warranty is useful only if the customer can actually use it when something goes wrong. Before a product is listed, the supplier must explain who provides the warranty, what products it covers, when it starts, how long the promise lasts and how an Australian customer makes a claim. The arrangement needs a real contact person and a workable repair or replacement route. It should also explain how labour, freight, removal and reinstallation costs are handled, rather than allowing these questions to become a surprise after a failure.

Australian Consumer Law provides statutory consumer guarantees where it applies. These are different from a supplier’s written warranty. A written warranty is an additional promise, and its terms cannot remove the buyer’s statutory rights. This means that expiry of a stated warranty does not necessarily end the customer’s rights. Depending on the fault and the responsible party, the appropriate outcome may be repair, replacement, refund or compensation. The legal seller must not avoid a remedy it owes by simply telling the buyer to contact somebody else. [1-3]

The supplier is responsible for the quality and conformity of the products it produces or supplies, and for honouring its product warranty commitments throughout the promised period and any continuing legal obligations. That includes maintaining accurate claims, responding to faults and cooperating with safety or recall action. Responsibility for a particular failure still needs to be established: a manufacturing defect is different from damage caused by incorrect installation or misuse. The evidence and applicable law must guide the response, rather than automatically blaming either the buyer or the supplier.

I strongly recommend that suppliers arrange Australian stocks of critical spare parts and, where appropriate, replacement units for the product families they sell here. A local service partner can hold them if the supplier does not have its own Australian facility. This can reduce lengthy delays, particularly when a farm or remote property depends on the equipment. Repair facilities and spare parts may also be required for a reasonable period under consumer guarantees, subject to lawful exceptions. The supplier should plan stock availability, replenishment and emergency support before sales begin. [1]

MAIN DISCUSSION

What the installer is responsible for



Illustrative scene

Buying an approved product and installing it correctly are two different parts of a successful project. The installer must be qualified and licensed for the work it performs and must follow the applicable rules, manufacturer instructions and site requirements. The installation agreement should explain whether the installer is responsible for design, site preparation, mounting, electrical work, testing, commissioning and handover. This helps the buyer understand what has been included and prevents an important task from being left between the supplier and the installer.

The installer is responsible for the quality of its installation work, including relevant work carried out by subcontractors within its agreed scope. It must address defective workmanship and damage attributable to its actions, honour its installation warranty and meet its applicable legal duties. Where consumer guarantees apply, installation services must be carried out with due care and skill. A written workmanship warranty does not automatically end all legal responsibility when its stated period expires. [1]

Consider a battery that stops working after installation. The problem might be a defective internal component, a damaged shipment, incorrect wiring or unsuitable settings. These possibilities require different responses. The installer should record the equipment’s condition before work begins, the model and serial numbers, installation photographs, test results and commissioning details. The supplier should provide clear manuals and technical assistance. Together, those records help establish what happened and allow the responsible party to put it right without unnecessary delay.

RRE’s planned support process brings the supplier, installer and buyer into one recorded case when responsibility needs investigation. It does not automatically make the installer responsible for a factory defect or the supplier responsible for poor workmanship. The purpose is to coordinate a fair, evidence-based response while preserving the buyer’s legal rights. The supplier and installer must continue to cooperate after delivery and commissioning; an argument between them must not become a reason to leave the customer without an answer.

MAIN DISCUSSION

How RRE manages warranty cases and purchase records

One of the problems buyers face after an online purchase is having to repeat the same story to several businesses. RRE is being designed to keep the purchase and support information connected. The record will identify what was ordered, the seller, the exact product and serial number, the relevant product documents, the payment stages, the delivery evidence and the installer’s commissioning information. When a fault is reported, the same record can support the investigation instead of asking the customer to rebuild the entire history from old emails.

RRE intends to monitor and maintain those records throughout the stated product warranty period. The support process will record the reported problem, photographs, correspondence, technical advice, responsible parties and agreed outcome. Keeping records does not mean RRE can prevent every fault or guarantee a supplier’s financial position. It means that the buyer and the responsible businesses should have a clear place to follow the matter, and that a repair, replacement or other action can be tracked through to its recorded completion.

Under the proposed supplier participation terms, RRE will make the final internal platform decision about which participating party should cover a warranty cost. That decision must be based on evidence, the accepted agreements and applicable law, with a fair opportunity for the parties to respond. It is not a court judgment and cannot remove consumer rights or override a regulator, tribunal or lawful dispute process. This is how RRE can manage accountability within its own process while recognising that legal responsibility ultimately remains subject to the law.

The record should not automatically be deleted on the day the written warranty ends. A continuing claim, safety recall, statutory consumer right or tax and accounting requirement may justify a longer retention period. Personal information must be handled under an appropriate privacy policy and access limited to authorised users. Suppliers leaving the marketplace must still address outstanding obligations. This approach protects the useful history of the product and avoids treating the end of a written warranty as the end of every possible responsibility.

MAIN DISCUSSION

Ordering and paying: what happens to the money?



Illustrative scene

Before placing an order, the buyer and supplier need a clear agreement about the exact products, quantities, availability, delivery address and expected timing. The supplier controls its lawful sales conditions, minimum order quantity and product price. For the China-facing model, the supplier's base price is entered in Chinese renminbi, while the Australian buyer sees an Australian-dollar quotation. The quotation must explain the currency conversion and show the complete agreed cost, including marketplace charges, delivery, applicable taxes and any selected services. Installation or insurance is included only when expressly stated.

The intended buyer payment method is Stripe, and the buyer pays the full agreed amount in Australian dollars before the order is released. A buyer requiring finance arranges that beforehand with its chosen provider. RRE then verifies that the payment has succeeded and records the supplier's acceptance of the order. Paying the full amount at this stage means the supplier is not being asked to ship on the basis of an unpaid customer promise. It does not mean the supplier receives every part of the buyer's total, because freight, tax and RRE service charges have their own purposes.

The supplier's product payment is planned in two stages. The first 30% is released after supplier acceptance and the required checks. The remaining 70% is released after the agreed pickup or dispatch has been verified, including confirmation that the goods match the order and have been handed over. Airwallex is the intended service for converting the settlement amount from AUD to RMB and paying the supplier. The settlement agreement must explain the timing, currencies and any agreed charges before the order is accepted.

For example, if the agreed supplier product payment is CNY100,000, the two stages are CNY30,000 and CNY70,000, subject to the agreed settlement terms. The percentages apply to the supplier's product payment, not to the whole buyer quotation. The final pickup payment also does not mean that delivery to Australia or the warranty has finished. Cancellation, refund, failed-payment and dispute arrangements must be agreed and operational before commercial orders begin. RRE is not describing this as an escrow service, and no such protection should be assumed.

MAIN DISCUSSION

From the supplier’s factory to Australian clearance



Illustrative scene

Once the order has been accepted, the supplier prepares the exact goods that were agreed. This includes production or stock confirmation, appropriate quality checks, suitable packaging and accurate transport information. The shipment should be accompanied by the required invoice, packing list, model details, package count, dimensions, weights and other supporting documents. Batteries and other dangerous goods need specialist classification, packaging and carrier acceptance. A product being legal to sell does not mean it can be placed in an ordinary parcel or carried on any flight.

At pickup, the goods and the collecting driver must be checked against the order. RRE’s intended process includes driver identity and a QR-based collection check, supported by photographs, package condition, collection time and a recorded handover. These details help establish what left the supplier’s premises and who took responsibility for it. If packages are missing, damaged or do not match the order, the discrepancy needs to be recorded and addressed rather than quietly moving the shipment forward as if everything were correct.

The goods may travel to a warehouse for consolidation before export clearance and international shipment. Depending on the equipment, delivery time and accepted freight service, they may move by sea or air. The transport plan must account for dangerous goods, handling requirements and the Australian destination. Where qualified services are available, RRE intends to offer choices such as Lowest Cost, Balanced and Fastest. These choices still need to describe the real service, expected timing and complete scope, not just an attractive headline freight price.

On arrival in Australia, the agreed importer and customs broker arrange the required declarations, documents, applicable duty and import GST, and any inspection or biosecurity requirements. The amount payable depends on the goods, their classification, value, origin and lawful import arrangements. Suppliers should not assume a universal duty rate or automatic exemption. Customs release allows the shipment to continue, but it does not by itself confirm electrical compliance, suitability for a particular installation or satisfactory product performance. Those are separate obligations. [7]

MAIN DISCUSSION

Why RRE uses DDP delivery



Illustrative scene

DDP stands for Delivered Duty Paid. In ordinary terms, it is a sale arrangement in which the seller takes responsibility for getting the goods to the agreed destination with the required export and import clearance and applicable duties and taxes addressed. Under Incoterms 2020, delivery occurs at the named destination when the goods are available to the buyer on the arriving vehicle, ready for unloading. The seller carries the delivery risk to that point. The contract must name the actual delivery place, not merely say “Australia”. [6]

For an Australian customer, especially someone on a farm or remote property, this can be easier than buying an item at an overseas factory price and then trying to arrange every shipping and clearance stage independently. The complete delivered quotation helps the buyer understand the cost of getting the equipment to its destination. The buyer still funds the purchase by paying that price; this does not transfer the seller’s DDP clearance responsibilities to the buyer. RRE coordinates the agreed arrangements, while the contract identifies who is legally responsible for carrying them out.

After customs release, the freight provider collects the goods from the terminal or depot and arranges the final delivery to the named address. Access to a rural property, delivery appointments, unloading equipment and the person authorised to receive the shipment need to be settled in advance. Standard DDP does not automatically include unloading or cargo insurance. These must be expressly agreed where needed. It also does not decide the supplier’s payment schedule, transfer of ownership or warranty responsibilities; receiving the 70% pickup payment does not end the seller’s DDP delivery obligation. [6]

DDP is suitable only when the seller can lawfully organise the required Australian import arrangements. If that cannot be done, the parties must establish a workable structure or agree a different delivery term rather than call an unsuitable arrangement DDP. RRE intends to make properly arranged DDP its usual international approach. I believe transparent destination pricing and coordinated delivery can make supplier-direct purchasing more familiar in Australia, but this is our business ambition. It is not a claim that DDP will become a compulsory Australian rule or that all suppliers must use it outside RRE.

MAIN DISCUSSION

A practical example: an order delivered near Dalby



Illustrative scene

Imagine a property owner near Dalby choosing approved renewable energy equipment from an RRE supplier. The buyer confirms the exact models and quantities, and the supplier confirms availability and lead time. The buyer then receives an AUD quotation showing the products, the RRE service fee, the agreed DDP delivery and applicable taxes. If installation or insurance has been selected, the quotation also shows that scope and cost. The buyer can therefore judge the complete purchase before paying, rather than discovering later that the price only covered goods at an overseas warehouse.

The buyer pays the full agreed AUD amount through the intended Stripe process. RRE verifies the payment and the supplier accepts the order, allowing the first 30% product settlement to proceed under the agreed terms. The supplier prepares and packs the goods. At collection, the shipment is checked, the handover is recorded and the pickup or dispatch milestone is verified. The remaining 70% supplier product payment can then be released through the intended Airwallex settlement arrangement. Delivery and warranty responsibilities continue even though that product payment has been completed.

A company such as DHL is a useful example of how international transport and duties-and-taxes services can be coordinated. It is an example, not an announcement that DHL is an RRE partner. The actual provider must accept the specific equipment, including any battery or dangerous-goods requirements, and confirm the route and remote-delivery service. The agreed broker handles Australian clearance, and after release the local carrier takes the shipment to the property. The recipient checks the package count and apparent condition, acknowledges receipt and reports any discrepancy. [8]

The separately appointed installer then completes the agreed installation, testing and commissioning. RRE’s planned record connects the product information, order, payments, transport handovers, delivery and installation documents. If there is a delivery problem, the transport evidence helps address it; if a fault appears later, the product and installation records support the warranty assessment. This example shows the full purpose of the marketplace: helping the buyer move from finding equipment to receiving it, using it and knowing how to obtain support.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion: the relationship we want to build


Illustrative scene

RRE is being built to offer Australian buyers a wider, more understandable route to renewable energy products. We want a household, a farm, a retailer or a commercial project to be able to compare participating suppliers, read the evidence and understand the complete purchase arrangements in one place. For suppliers, the opportunity is a direct presence in an Australian marketplace with their own storefront, clear product information and a coordinated way to manage orders and support. It is an opportunity to establish trust through preparation and performance, rather than simply add another online advertisement.

The relationship depends on mutual responsibility. RRE provides and manages the marketplace process. Suppliers must provide accurate information, demonstrate the required Australian compliance, maintain production quality and honour their product support commitments. Installers must deliver competent work, and freight providers must perform the agreed delivery. None of these responsibilities should be hidden behind a low headline price or left for the customer to resolve after paying. Our goal is to make the complete journey clearer before purchase and more accountable afterwards.

If your company is interested, begin by introducing the business, its product families and its experience with Australian requirements. Prepare the relevant certificates and test reports, technical documents, pricing, lead times, transport information and warranty support arrangements. Tell us who is authorised to represent the company and how Australian customers will obtain technical help, repairs and spare parts. You do not need to assume that everything is already accepted; an honest explanation of your present position is the best starting point for an assessment.

My ambition is for RRE to become a familiar place Australians can go when they need renewable energy equipment, whether they live near a major retailer or far from one. We will earn that position by bringing suitable products, clear evidence, transparent delivered costs and dependable follow-up into the same service. I welcome contact from suppliers who are prepared to support that approach. Please use the details on the following contact page to begin the conversation.

REFERENCE NOTES

Sources and edition notes

[1] ACCC - Consumer rights and guarantees
https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/buying-products-and-services/consumer-rights-and-guarantees

[2] ACCC - Warranties
https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/buying-products-and-services/warranties

[3] ACCC - Repair, replace, refund, cancel
https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/problem-with-a-product-or-service-you-bought/repair-replace-refund-cancel

[4] EESS - Selling Electrical Equipment in Australia
https://www.eess.gov.au/equipment/selling-electrical-equipment-in-australia/

[5] Product Safety Australia - Search mandatory standards
https://www.productsafety.gov.au/business/search-mandatory-standards

[6] ICC - Incoterms 2020: rules for any mode of transport (DDP)
https://library.iccwbo.org/content/tfb/BOOKS/BK_0049/BK_0049_04_RulesAny.htm

[7] Australian Border Force - How to import
https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import

[8] DHL Australia - DDP shipping
https://www.dhl.com/au-en/home/ship/ddp-shipping.html

The legal and delivery explanations use the official sources above, checked for the 13 October 2026 edition. They describe general requirements, not approval of RRE or an individual product. Actual duties depend on the product, location, transaction and current law.

RRE’s model follows the founder’s instructions, the company profile revision 1.1 and the recorded standard fee schedule. Final charges and transaction terms must be stated in the current accepted agreements and quotation. This revised guide replaces the earlier short-paragraph edition.

The WhatsApp contact is taken from RRE-CSG-ADV-001, How RRE Supports Chinese Suppliers, revision 1.3. The logo is the supplied official company asset. Supporting pictures are reused illustrative images from the RRE company profile; they do not show RRE-owned facilities, actual customers or confirmed providers.

Document reference RRE-SG-001, revision 1.1. Both editions explain the same model. The Chinese edition is not a certified legal translation. This is a Founder review edition; no legal approval or release signature is recorded.

CONTACT DETAILS

Contact the founder

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Please introduce your company, country, main product families and Australian certification and support arrangements. We look forward to learning about your business and explaining the appropriate next step.