FICTIONAL EXAMPLE

Agents of two companies negotiate with each other

Companies: Huber Präzisionsteile (customer) and Stahlhandel Reiter KG (supplier).

Situation

Both companies use agents. The Reiter agent receives a request from the Huber agent. Reiter wants to know whether the requesting agent acts for Huber, and up to which amount it may commit.

How MolTrust is used

The Huber agent presents its proof of mandate (VC). The Reiter agent checks it through MolTrust, with no need to call Huber. Anyone can recompute the result independently.

Benefits

- Deals between agents of different companies become binding.
- No call back and no signature by email for routine orders.
- Both sides hold the same proof for later questions.

> The companies in these examples are made up. The workflows show how MolTrust can be used in a mid-sized business.

Integration by IT (supplier side)

1. Add the check library to your own sales agent.
2. Process incoming requests only if the proof of mandate is valid and covers the amount.

How integration works in general

- **Effort:** Adding MolTrust takes a few minutes: get an API key, register the agent, put the check in front of the action. Step by step in the quickstart at moltrust.ch/developers.
- **Existing systems:** ERP, shop and accounting stay as they are; MolTrust is a check that runs before the agent acts.
- **Responsibility:** The business department sets the rules, IT adds the check call.
- **Data protection:** The check covers authority and action; business data stays in the company.
- **Principle:** Anything not explicitly allowed is refused.

Terms: DID (decentralized identifier, a tamper-proof digital identity for an agent). VC (verifiable credential, a digitally signed proof, for example of an authority). AAE (Agent Authorization Envelope, the MolTrust format for a mandate that sets what an agent may do). SIEM (security information and event management, central analysis of security logs).

Contact
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