



You've been named as agent

A Power of Attorney names you as the [named agent](#) — the person who may act under it. Here's how to set up your part and what the record does.

Step 1 — Create your identity

Create your FreeholdIP identity (about two minutes). [Learn more](#) (the twenty-four words) somewhere safe — it's the only key to your identity, and no one can recover it for you if it's lost.

Step 2 — Send your identity name back to the firm

After you create it, you'll see your identity name on the screen. Send it to the firm. The record is then [certified](#) — so you can later prove you are the named agent, and no one else can pose as you.

Step 3 — When you act

Present this record *alongside* the executed Power of Attorney. It lets the other side confirm, on the spot, that the authority is [verified](#) — most useful with online and digital-asset accounts, where there's otherwise no easy way to prove your authority. It supports the paper document; it doesn't replace it.

If you're a co-agent or a successor

A mandate may name more than one agent. You might be a [co-agent](#) (serving alongside others — the record states whether you act singly, jointly, or by a set threshold), or a [successor](#) (a standby who steps in only after a defined event, such as the principal's incapacity). The certification always shows [your authority](#), so a counterparty can see at a glance whether it's your turn to act. If you're a successor, your authority becomes operative only when that transition is recorded — you don't need to do anything until then.

The record proves *who is authorized*. It never holds or moves the principal's assets or keys — you act through the institution that holds them, the same as with any Power of Attorney.

An internet you own instead of rent. FreeholdIP — own your identity.

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