As the number of organisations in a federation increase, static trust configuration will probably not scale. As each organisation within the federation will need to configure individual trust relations with each other organisation in that same federation. The work involved in configuring these trust relations will take up way too much time. To counter this problem, the trust router protocol is being developed.

At the moment of writing the Trust Router is in its beta stage. We have not used nor tested the Trust Router. It’s function is described in the following excerpt taken from https://launchpad.net/moonshot-tr

“*A Trust Router is an infrastructural element used to construct multihop Application Bridging for Federated Authentication Beyond the Web (ABFAB) federations. This sub-project of Project Moonshot is focused on the development of the Trust Router infrastructure and Trust Router Protocol. A trust router is a logical ABFAB entity that exchanges information about Trust Paths that Relying Parties can use to create transtitive chains of trust across multihop ABFAB federations. The Trust Router Protocol is the mechanism used by two Trust Routers to exchange information about Trust Links and Trust Paths. The Trust Router Protocol, in conjunction with the Temporary Identity Protocol, can be used to enable multihop ABFAB federations without requiring a centralized Public Key Infrastructure (PKI).*”

Additional information can be found in the following IETF Internet drafts:

Trust router problem statement:  
<http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-howlett-abfab-trust-router-ps-02>

Application Bridging for Federated Access Beyond Web:  
<http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-abfab-arch-05>