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COURSE BROCHURE

Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls Training Course

10 – 21 October 2027
Abu Dhabi

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls Training Course

Ref: 714_26770 **Date:** 10 – 21 October 2027 **Location:** Abu Dhabi **Fees:** 9100 GBP

Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls is a 2-week training course for fintech, treasury and compliance leads who oversee fiat-backed and crypto-collateralised tokens, ending in a stablecoin risk and control assessment. Issuers, payment firms and banks now hold or distribute stablecoins, so the quality of reserves, redemption rights and smart contract code has become a board-level question. Jupiter Prime Training frames stablecoin risk, reserves and regulatory controls as one connected discipline.

Why Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls Matters Now

Three forces are reshaping stablecoins. Payment firms and banks are moving tokens into settlement and treasury flows, supervisors expect reserve assets to be segregated, liquid and attested, and holders test the peg during market stress through redemption runs. An issuer that manages reserves and redemption well keeps its peg and its banking partners; one that does not faces depegging, frozen redemptions and enforcement. The course draws on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision BCBS prudential treatment of cryptoasset exposures, ISO 31000 risk management guidelines, the COSO Enterprise Risk Management COSO ERM framework, ISO 37301 compliance management systems and the IIA Three Lines Model.

Who Gains Most from Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls

- Treasury leads who invest reserve assets and set liquidity buffers for redemptions
- Second-line risk leads who define peg, counterparty and custody risk limits
- Compliance leads who own licensing, travel rule and sanctions screening for token transfers
- Product and engineering leads who approve smart contract upgrades, minting and burning controls
- Internal audit leads who test reserve attestations and on-chain controls

Issuers, payment institutions and bank digital asset desks gain most when treasury, risk, compliance and engineering staff attend together and agree one reserve and redemption policy.

Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls Capabilities

Participants leave able to trace how a token holds its peg, where it can break and which controls prove it holds.

- Assess stablecoin designs by collateral type, redemption rights and peg mechanism — product approval committees
- Design a reserve investment policy with eligible assets, concentration limits and custody — treasury and the board
- Calculate redemption liquidity needs under stressed outflow scenarios — asset and liability committees
- Test smart contract, oracle and key management controls against failure cases — engineering change boards
- Apply sanctions screening, travel rule and wallet monitoring to token flows — compliance officers and banking partners
- Communicate reserve attestation results and peg incidents to holders and supervisors — executive leadership

Key Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls Terms

- Peg — the target value a stablecoin aims to hold against a reference asset, usually one unit of a fiat currency.
- Reserve attestation — an independent accountant's report confirming that reserve assets matched tokens in circulation at a stated point.
- Redemption right — the holder's claim to exchange tokens for the reference asset at par, with set timing and fees.
- Over-collateralisation — locking crypto collateral worth more than the tokens issued so price falls do not break the peg.
- Depegging — a sustained departure of market price from the peg, often triggered by doubts over reserves or redemption.
- Mint and burn controls — the permissions and checks governing creation and destruction of tokens against reserve movements.

Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls Day by Day

Day 1: The Stablecoin Landscape

- Fiat-Backed, Crypto-Collateralised and Algorithmic Designs — Choosing a Model
- Peg Mechanisms and Arbitrage Loops — How Price Returns to Par
- Use Cases in Payments, Settlement and Treasury — Business Case Scope
- Issuer, Custodian, Exchange and Wallet Roles — Mapping Accountability
- Lessons from Past Depegging Episodes — Design Weaknesses to Avoid

Day 2: Supervisory Expectations for Token Issuers

- BCBS Cryptoasset Exposure Groups — Bank Capital Treatment of Stablecoins
- Issuer Licensing and Authorisation Conditions — Market Entry Planning
- Holder Disclosure and White Paper Content — Consumer Protection Duties
- ISO 37301 Compliance Obligations Register — Tracking Token Rules by Jurisdiction
- Supervisory Reporting on Reserves and Circulation — Reporting Calendar Design

Day 3: Reserve Asset Composition

- Eligible Reserve Assets and Haircuts — Investment Policy Boundaries
- Concentration and Counterparty Limits — Bank Deposit and Fund Exposure
- Maturity Ladders for Treasury Bills and Repos — Liquidity Versus Yield
- Segregation and Bankruptcy Remoteness — Protecting Holders on Insolvency
- Reserve Yield Allocation — Revenue Model and Conflict Disclosure

Day 4: Custody and Attestation

- Reserve Custody Agreements — Custodian Selection and Exit Terms
- Daily Reconciliation of Reserves to Supply — Break Investigation Thresholds
- Independent Attestation Versus Full Audit — Assurance Level Choice
- Proof of Reserves on Chain — Transparency Claims and Limits
- Attestation Exceptions and Remediation — Board Escalation Route

Day 5: Redemption and Liquidity Stress

- Redemption Terms, Fees and Settlement Windows — Holder Promise Design
- Outflow Stress Scenarios and Run Dynamics — Sizing Liquidity Buffers
- Contingency Funding Plan for Token Issuers — Emergency Asset Sales
- Redemption Queue and Gating Rules — Fair Treatment Under Pressure
- Peg Monitoring Dashboards and Triggers — Early Warning for Treasury

Day 6: Smart Contract and Technology Risk

- Smart Contract Audits and Formal Verification — Release Approval Criteria
- Upgradeable Contracts and Admin Keys — Change Authority Limits
- Price Oracle Failure and Manipulation — Collateral Valuation Safeguards
- Multi-Signature and Hardware Key Custody — Mint Authority Protection
- Cross-Chain Bridges and Wrapped Tokens — Exposure Acceptance Decisions

Day 7: Financial Crime Controls on Token Flows

- Wallet Screening and Blockchain Analytics — Onboarding Counterparties
- Travel Rule Data Exchange — Transfer Acceptance Decisions
- Freeze and Blacklist Functions — Sanctions Response Authority
- Typologies of Token Laundering — Alert Scenario Tuning
- Banking Partner Due Diligence Packs — Keeping Fiat Rails Open

Day 8: Risk Frameworks and Lines of Defence

- ISO 31000 Risk Assessment for Token Products — Rating Inherent Exposure
- COSO ERM Risk Appetite for Peg and Reserve Losses — Board Tolerances
- IIA Three Lines Roles in an Issuer — Separating Treasury from Oversight
- Key Risk Indicators for Reserves and Redemptions — Limit Breach Escalation
- Third-Party Risk for Custodians and Exchanges — Dependency Concentration

Day 9: Governance and Incident Response

- Issuer Board and Reserve Committee Charters — Decision Rights
- Depeg Incident Playbook — Communication and Market Actions
- Wind-Down and Recovery Plan for Issuers — Orderly Holder Repayment
- Product Approval for New Chains and Tokens — Launch Gatekeeping
- Control Testing Plan for Internal Audit — Assurance Coverage

Day 10: Practising the Stablecoin Risk and Control Assessment

- Reserve Policy Gap Review — Applying Composition and Custody Criteria
- Redemption Stress Test Run — Applying Outflow Scenarios to a Case Issuer
- Smart Contract Control Walkthrough — Applying Key and Oracle Safeguards
- Peer Challenge of Risk Ratings — Calibrating Appetite and Indicators
- Stablecoin Risk and Control Assessment — Final Ratings and Action Owners

Applying Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls After the Course

- Run a redemption stress test on your own token or exposure and resize the liquidity buffer it implies.
- Reconcile one month of reserve statements against token supply and log every break with an owner.

Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls Questions FAQ

What is stablecoin risk, reserves and regulatory controls, and why does it matter now?

It is the discipline of keeping a stablecoin redeemable at par through sound reserves, liquidity, code and compliance. It matters now because banks and payment firms are adopting tokens while supervisors demand segregated, attested reserves and tested redemption.

Which roles gain most from stablecoin risk, reserves and regulatory controls?

Treasury, risk, compliance, engineering and internal audit leads gain most. You benefit if you invest reserves, set peg limits, screen token flows, approve contract changes or test attestations at an issuer, payment institution or bank digital asset desk.

How does stablecoin risk, reserves and regulatory controls differ from a general crypto asset course?

It focuses on tokens that promise a stable value and the reserves behind them. A general crypto asset course covers trading, volatile tokens and investment, while this course centres on peg, redemption, reserve custody and issuer controls.

What do you bring back from stablecoin risk, reserves and regulatory controls?

You bring back a rated assessment of reserve, redemption, technology and compliance risks with named control owners. You also return with stress scenarios, indicator thresholds and an incident playbook outline you can adapt for your own issuer or exposure.

Stablecoin Risk, Reserves and Regulatory Controls: The Way Forward

The stablecoin risk and control assessment first informs whether reserve composition and liquidity buffers can meet a severe redemption run. Treasury, risk committees and internal audit use it to set limits and test controls. After its first use, revisit how smart contract upgrades and new chains change the rating, since technology risk shifts faster than reserve policy.