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COURSE BROCHURE

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law Training Course

31 May – 4 June 2027
Dar es Salaam

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law Training Course

Ref: 944_35752 **Date:** 31 May – 4 June 2027 **Location:** Dar es Salaam **Fees:** 5300 GBP

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law is a 1-week training course for lawyers, compliance officers and finance professionals and ends with a Digital Asset Legal Risk Memorandum. Stablecoins, tokenised instruments and central bank digital currencies now reach payment, treasury and investment decisions, so legal teams need settled positions rather than guesswork. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for practitioners who advise on digital asset activity.

Why Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law Matters Now

Three forces shape this field. Supervisors are extending licensing and anti-money laundering duties to exchanges, custodians and wallet providers. Banks and corporates are testing stablecoin settlement and tokenised deposits. Courts and arbitral tribunals now hear claims over lost private keys, failed platforms and smart contract errors. An organisation that classifies its tokens correctly, chooses licensed counterparties and documents custody arrangements protects client assets and its own standing. One that treats crypto as technology alone risks frozen accounts and unenforceable contracts.

Who Gains Most from Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law

- Legal advisers responsible for classifying tokens and reviewing digital asset agreements
- Compliance specialists responsible for customer due diligence and transaction monitoring on crypto flows
- Treasury and finance staff responsible for holding, valuing and reporting virtual currencies
- Risk officers responsible for custody, counterparty and platform failure exposure
- Tax practitioners responsible for the treatment of token disposals, mining and staking income

Fintech firms and banks launching crypto services gain most when legal and compliance colleagues attend together.

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law Capabilities

Participants move from asking what a token is to deciding how the law treats it and who may hold it.

- Classify cryptocurrencies, stablecoins and security tokens by legal character — product approval and disclosure decisions
- Assess whether an activity needs a virtual asset service provider licence — market entry and partner selection
- Apply risk-based customer due diligence and travel rule data to crypto transfers — compliance officers and banking partners
- Weigh custody models, key control and segregation of client assets — boards and risk committees
- Draft token sale, custody and smart contract clauses — counterparties and dispute planning
- Calculate tax events arising from disposal, staking and airdrops — finance directors and auditors

Key Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law Terms

- Virtual asset — a digital representation of value traded or transferred electronically for payment or investment.
- Stablecoin — a token designed to hold a steady value by reference to a currency or reserve assets.
- Central bank digital currency — a digital form of sovereign money issued and backed directly by a central bank.
- Virtual asset service provider — a business that exchanges, transfers, holds or administers virtual assets on behalf of customers.
- Private key — the secret cryptographic code that proves control over tokens and authorises their transfer on a blockchain.
- Travel rule — the duty to send originator and beneficiary details with a virtual asset transfer between service providers.

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law Day by Day

Day 1: Legal Character of Tokens

- Token Taxonomy Matrix — Payment, Utility or Security Classification
- Property Versus Contractual Rights Analysis — Ownership Claims Over Crypto
- Stablecoin Reserve Structures — Redemption Rights and Holder Protection
- Central Bank Digital Currency Design Models — Retail or Wholesale Exposure
- Distributed Ledger Mechanics for Lawyers — Evidence of Transfer and Finality

Day 2: Licensing and Market Access

- Virtual Asset Service Provider Activity Mapping — Licence Trigger Assessment
- Exchange and Broker Permission Conditions — Capital and Conduct Expectations
- Token Offering Disclosure Documents — White Paper Liability Choices
- Cross-Border Solicitation Tests — Reverse Enquiry and Marketing Limits
- Banking Relationship Due Diligence Packs — Account Opening for Crypto Firms

Day 3: Financial Crime Controls

- Risk-Based Customer Due Diligence for Wallets — Onboarding Decisions
- Blockchain Analytics Screening — Tainted Funds and Mixer Exposure
- Travel Rule Message Data — Originator and Beneficiary Information Flows
- Suspicious Transaction Reporting Triggers — Escalation and Record Keeping
- Sanctions Screening of Wallet Addresses — Asset Freezing Responses

Day 4: Custody, Contracts and Tax

- Hot and Cold Wallet Custody Models — Client Asset Segregation
- Insolvency of a Crypto Platform — Customer Claims and Asset Tracing
- Smart Contract Drafting and Code Risk — Allocation of Liability
- Token Sale and Custody Agreement Clauses — Warranties and Indemnities
- Tax Treatment of Disposals, Staking and Airdrops — Reporting Positions

Day 5: Practising the Digital Asset Legal Risk Memorandum

- Applying the Token Taxonomy Matrix to a Payment Firm Case
- Licence Trigger Assessment for a Proposed Custody Service
- Crypto Dispute Pathways — Court, Arbitration and Asset Recovery
- Financial Crime Control Gap Review Using Day 3 Methods
- Digital Asset Legal Risk Memorandum — Findings and Recommendations

Applying Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law After the Course

- Run the token taxonomy matrix across every crypto product your organisation offers or holds.
- Lead a custody and travel rule review with one service provider.

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law Questions FAQ

What is Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law and why does it matter now?

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law is the body of rules on how tokens are classified, licensed, taxed and enforced. It matters now because payments, investment and treasury functions increasingly touch stablecoins and crypto, and supervisors expect clear legal positions before activity starts.

Which roles gain most from Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law training?

Legal advisers, compliance specialists, finance staff, risk officers and tax practitioners gain most. Each handles part of the token lifecycle, from onboarding to custody and reporting.

How does Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law differ from a general fintech regulation course?

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law focuses on tokens specifically. A general fintech course surveys payments, lending and open banking, whereas this course works through token classification, provider licensing, wallet due diligence, custody failure and crypto tax events in depth.

What do you bring back from Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law training?

You bring back a structured legal risk memorandum on a digital asset activity. It covers classification, licensing, controls, custody and tax positions.

Digital Assets and Virtual Currency Law: The Way Forward

The Digital Asset Legal Risk Memorandum first informs whether a proposed token product or crypto partnership should proceed, and on what terms. General counsel and compliance heads use it to align positions before launch. After its first use, revisit the classification and custody sections, since token design and supervisory expectations both shift quickly.