

Fundamentals of Digital Assets Training Course

20 – 24 September 2027
Amsterdam

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 115_265019 **Date:** 20 – 24 September 2027 **Location:** Amsterdam **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Fundamentals of Digital Assets training is a 1-week course for finance, banking, risk and business professionals who leave with a digital asset exposure map for their own organization. Many institutions now face client questions, vendor proposals and policy decisions on crypto-assets, stablecoins and tokenized securities without a shared vocabulary for judging them. The course moves from ledger basics and asset types to custody, market structure, regulation and risk, then applies them to finance and business cases. Digital assets fundamentals for non-technical teams are delivered by Agile Leaders Training Center.

Who Should Attend

- Banking and payments staff who handle client accounts, transfers and new product requests
- Risk and compliance officers who assess financial crime, operational and conduct exposure
- Treasury and finance teams who manage liquidity, accounting treatment and investment policy
- Capital markets and investment staff who evaluate issuance, trading and asset servicing
- Strategy and business development managers who screen partnerships and new revenue lines

The course assumes participants already work in finance or business functions, and it leaves out coding, smart contract development and trading or investment advice.

Departments and Industries

The course serves teams that must explain, approve or oversee activity involving digital assets.

- Retail, corporate and private banking
- Payments, fintech and money transfer operations
- Risk management, compliance and internal audit departments
- Asset management, brokerage and securities services
- Real estate, trade finance and corporate treasury functions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Compare cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, CBDCs and tokenized assets by issuer, backing and use
- Analyze how wallets, keys and custody models affect ownership and loss risk
- Evaluate tokenization proposals for real-world assets against business value
- Diagnose financial crime, market and operational risks in digital asset activity
- Apply regulatory classification questions to a digital asset product

- Prioritize organizational exposure with a digital asset risk register

Course Agenda

Day 1: Digital Asset Landscape and Ledger Basics

- Digital Asset Taxonomy: Payment Tokens, Utility Tokens, Security Tokens and NFTs
- Distributed Ledger Basics: Blocks, Hashes, Nodes and Transaction Finality
- Public Keys, Private Keys and Digital Signatures for Non-Technical Users
- Bitcoin and Ethereum Compared: Purpose, Supply Rules and Network Fees
- Timeline of Digital Asset Market Growth, Failures and Institutional Adoption

Day 2: Money in Digital Form: Cryptocurrencies, Stablecoins and CBDCs

- Cryptocurrency Price Formation, Volatility and Liquidity Drivers
- Stablecoin Models: Fiat-Backed Reserves, Crypto-Collateralized and Algorithmic Designs
- Stablecoin Reserve Attestation, Redemption Rights and De-Peg Events
- Central Bank Digital Currency Designs: Retail vs Wholesale and Account vs Token
- Cross-Border Payment Corridors Using Stablecoins and Wholesale CBDC Pilots

Day 3: Tokenization, Wallets and Custody

- Tokenization of Real-World Assets: Bonds, Funds, Real Estate and Trade Receivables
- Token Lifecycle: Issuance, Transfer Restrictions, Servicing and Redemption
- Wallet Types: Hot, Cold, Hardware, Multi-Signature and MPC Wallets
- Custody Models: Self-Custody, Qualified Custodians and Segregation of Client Assets
- Exchanges, Brokers and DeFi Protocols: Market Structure and Counterparty Roles

Day 4: Regulation, Compliance and Risk Management

- Regulatory Classification Questions: Security, Payment Instrument or Commodity
- AML and KYC Controls: Travel Rule Data, Blockchain Analytics and Sanctions Screening
- Operational and Cyber Risks: Key Loss, Hacks, Smart Contract Failure and Fraud Schemes
- Accounting and Valuation Considerations for Digital Asset Holdings
- Digital Asset Risk Register and Board Reporting Template

Day 5: Applied Digital Asset Case Practice and Capstone

- Exercise: Classifying Ten Sample Tokens Using the Digital Asset Taxonomy
- Exercise: Stress-Testing a Stablecoin Against a Reserve and Redemption Checklist
- Exercise: Selecting a Custody Model for a Corporate Treasury Scenario
- Exercise: Screening a Real Estate Tokenization Proposal for Value and Risk
- Capstone: Presenting a Digital Asset Exposure Map and Risk Register

Practical Exercises

The course includes suggested activities that connect each concept to banking and business cases.

- Suggested activity: trace a stablecoin payment from wallet to settlement
- Suggested activity: compare retail CBDC and bank deposit features for a customer
- Suggested activity: review a failed exchange case for custody lessons
- Suggested activity: map AML red flags in a sample digital asset transaction

FAQs

Who is Fundamentals of Digital Assets training suited to, and what does it assume?

It suits finance, banking, risk, compliance and business professionals who need to judge digital asset products and proposals. It assumes work experience in a finance or business role and requires no programming or prior cryptocurrency knowledge.

How does a digital assets fundamentals course differ from a blockchain developer course?

A blockchain developer course teaches coding, smart contracts and platform engineering. A digital assets fundamentals course focuses on asset types, custody, market structure, regulation and risk, so business and finance teams can make informed decisions without writing code.

What is the difference between a stablecoin and a central bank digital currency?

A stablecoin is issued by a private company and aims to hold a steady value through reserves or other mechanisms. A central bank digital currency is issued by a central bank as a direct liability, similar to cash in digital form.

What does tokenization of real-world assets mean?

Tokenization records ownership rights in an asset such as a bond, fund unit or property share as a digital token on a ledger. It can simplify transfer, fractional ownership and settlement, while legal rights still depend on the underlying contracts.

Conclusion

Participants return with a digital asset exposure map and risk register for their own organization. The map shows where clients, products, vendors and treasury activity touch digital assets and which risks need controls. Teams can then answer client and management questions with a consistent view instead of case-by-case reactions.