



Earth Observation Veracity Proof of Concept Verification

Public Webinar



Virtual, 17th of December 2025

Ref: EOVerPoCVerif.PRE.007

Please avoid printing this colourful slide. Let's save the planet together



Agenda

- Project Introduction
- Why this is important for you
- What we have done
- What we will do now
- What we will produce
- **Questions and Feedback**





























Project Introduction





Why verify EO products?

Earth Observation scenes are open to manipulation and misinformation.

Such as:

- Geopolitical misinformation
 - Influence strategic decisions
 - Affect international opinions
- > Environmental manipulation
 - Exaggerate / reduce natural phenomena
 - Directly affect policies and markets

Examples of Deepfake Geography (simulations)





https://ongeo-intelligence.com/blog/when-satellite-images-lie-the-rise-of-deepfake-geography

















The Project

ESA funded project

Kicked off in September 2025

Running until February 2027

Investigating:

- How EO data could be interfered with
- How to **counter this interference**, and
- How to guarantee the veracity of the information provided

Project Team





















What does veracity mean?

Veracity refers to the **truthfulness** or **accuracy** of information

High veracity = truthful and reliable, factually correct & reflects reality

Low veracity = presence of falsehoods, inaccuracies or misleading content

Veracity is linked to Provenance and Authenticity

Provenance = **origin and history** of the information; the process its undergone; its context and traceability

Authenticity = **genuineness** of the information; true to its source, not altered, falsified or manipulated; from a legitimate source















EO Information Chains

- Activities focus on example EO chains.
- Four chains identified:
 - **Sentinel-2:** data acquisition & processing (L0 \rightarrow L2A) to dissemination
 - **SEonSE:** near real-time maritime situational awareness.
 - FloodSENS: Al-powered flood mapping
 - **EUGENIUS:** Border Permeability Mapping



















Objectives

Objective 1

Elaborate the EO end-to-end information generation chain that could be open to interference

Objective 2

Characterise types of potential interference and the expected consequences

Objective 3

Specify methods to detect potential interferences

Objective 4

Specify methods to counter interference and formulate a methodology integrating these methods















Why this is important for you





The Situation



Satellite imagery once considered a highly reliable source



Recent rise in fake information questions this



Ability for information to spread rapidly increases threat

















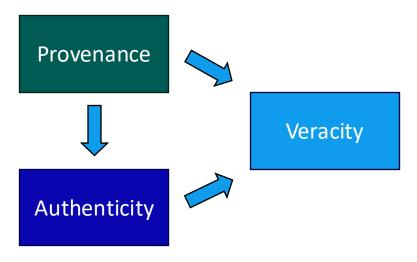




The Problem

Are you certain of the veracity of the data you are providing or using?

- Do you know the **provenance** of your input data?
- How can you prove the authenticity of your EO products?















The Solution

- **Understanding where** your EO chain could be open to interference
- Knowing what to do to **counter such interference**
- Putting in place methodologies that safeguard your EO chain
- Being able to ensure your customers of your EO data veracity



We can help!



















What we have done





Investigated EO chain elements

Consider these elements in all parts of the EO data product chain. Each can be relevant at multiple stages

Information Generation	Data collectionContent creationAuthorship
Verification & Validation	Fact checkingQuality controlIncluding external auxiliary data
Packaging & Structure	FormattingMetadata creation
Distribution	PublishingPlatformsNetwork transmission
Archiving & Preservation	StorageRetrieval
Ethical & Legal Considerations	Copyright & IPPrivacy & securityBias & objectivity















Investigated EO chain lifecycle

We must consider each of the topics from the previous table at each of these points in the chain:

Data Acquisition

Processing

Dissemination & Access

Archiving & Preservation

Raw data is acquired and downlinked to the GS

10 data is taken from the GS and processed to generate data products. This can occur at one or more providers depending on chain complexity.

Output data products are provider to users. These users could have their own follow-on processing chains (e.g. $L1 \rightarrow L2+)$ or they may already be the final user.

Data and products are archived and stored for variable amounts of time. Whilst in storage they need to remain retrievable in a trustworthy way.















Trends Identified – EO chains

- Good awareness of access & network segregation control
- Limited awareness/implementation of specific data integrity controls
- Limited/no ability to demonstrate proof of the chain of trust for data
- Limited logging and archiving processes
- > Limited mechanisms to verify authenticity of upstream data providers
- Verification often a manual, but vulnerable to imitation/attacks
- Often unclear what/when secondary/tertiary data is added and its source
- Wide risk of well-crafted spoofed data going undetected















Trends Identified – Challenges

- > Lack of cryptographic provenance attestation
 - This makes it difficult to confirm data source/originator
- Challenge in uptake in the different levels of need
- Need for education across different consumers.













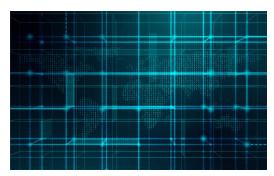






Trends Identified – Way Forward

- Opportunity to **improve** data integrity tagging at every stage
- Opportunity to **standardise** means to provide trust in data chain
- Opportunity to **standardise** detection technologies
- Opportunity to **define** consistent mechanism to document each data source, its precise version/timestamp, and its trust level

















What we will do now





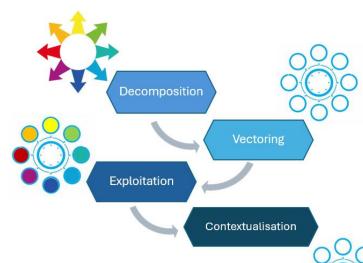
Characterise potential interference

- > Focus on range of threats:
 - Identified from inputs studied
 - Industry trusted taxonomies
 - Wider studies of data integrity threats

Identify the nature of potential interference using a 4-stage process

Understand consequences of interference





















Detect and counter interference

- **Focus** on potential interference identified in previous task
- **Identify** countermeasures to these potential interferences
- **Evaluate** countermeasures, which take the form of:
 - Technical solutions
 - Human-centred approaches
 - Procedural methods









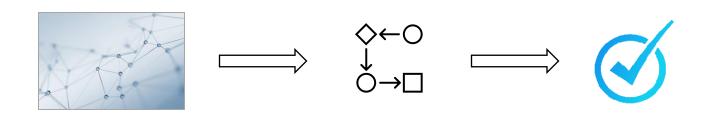






Develop EO veracity methodology

- > A process ensuring EO data veracity across the whole EO chain
- Approach follows three phases:
 - Development of **EO Veracity data model**
 - Development of **Standardised Assessment Methodology**
 - Formalisation and Standardisation of proposed Methodology

















What we will produce





Project Deliverables

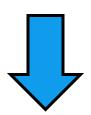
Report detailing assessment of elements of the end-to-end EO chain

Report characterising the nature of potential interferences

Report describing methods to detect and counter interference

Report outlining end-to-end veracity methodologies







Roadmap for EO companies interested in protecting the veracity of their EO information chains











Public Outputs/Activities

- Conference attendance:
 - Geospatial World Forum 2026
 - VH-RODA 2026
- Project update webinars
- Communication materials highlighting project activities and findings
- Regular updates to the project website: https://eoveracity.ssl.telespazio.com/























Why we need you!

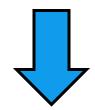
We don't want to work in isolation

We want to **meet the needs** of EO industry

We want to **engage** with EO organisations



We need your feedback!





Together we can produce a roadmap that is thorough and practical to implement















Questions and Feedback





Questions and Feedback

















Thank you!



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Contact us via the website or at <u>amanda.hall@telespazio.com</u>













