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MTSR 2026 acceptance notification for paper 2068

MTSR 2026 <mtsr2026@easychair.org> 2026年10月15日 06:05
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MTSR 2026 acceptance notification

Subject: MTSR 2026 (General Session and Tracks) – Notification of Acceptance for Paper 2068

Dear Hongxin Su,

Ref: Submission 2068
When Is “Accessible” Applicable? Preserving Context in Transit Accessibility Metadata

Thank you for submitting your work to the 20th International Conference on Metadata and Semantics Research (MTSR 2026). The conference will be held in Bucharest, Romania, and is co-organised by the Academy of Romanian Scientists, the University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest, and the National Association of Librarians and Public Libraries of Romania, together with the partner institutions listed on the conference website.

The conference will take place face-to-face from 16 to 20 November 2026. The MTSR Community Meetings are scheduled for 16 November, while 17 November is dedicated to the 9th DOAbLE Conference on Libraries, Archives and Museums, poster presentations, and presentations of papers accepted for the pre-conference programme.

All submissions were peer-reviewed by members of the Programme Committee. Reviewers provided constructive feedback to help authors strengthen their work.

We are pleased to inform you that the Programme Committee has ACCEPTED your paper for presentation at MTSR 2026 and inclusion in the Springer CCIS proceedings, subject to satisfactory revision and compliance with the submission and registration requirements below.

The final manuscript will be checked to ensure that the reviewers’ comments have been addressed adequately. Authors should revise their paper accordingly and provide a brief point-by-point response explaining the changes made or giving a reasoned explanation where a suggestion has not been adopted. If further changes are required, authors will be asked to revise again. The MTSR 2026 Chairs reserve the right to withhold a paper from the proceedings if the required revisions remain inadequate or the publication requirements are not met.

Please read the following instructions carefully before preparing your camera-ready submission.

1 Formatting and templates
Use the official Springer Computer Science proceedings template for Word or LaTeX, following the instructions applicable to CCIS. The Word template is available directly from Springer; Overleaf provides the LaTeX template.

Springer instructions and Word and LaTeX templates https://link.springer.com/series/558/information-for-authors-and-editors

Use standard title capitalisation rather than all capitals. Write all authors’ names in full, include affiliations and email addresses, and include ORCID identifiers. Clearly identify one corresponding author. Figures must remain legible in colour and grayscale.

2 Paper length
Full papers must not exceed 12 pages, and short papers must not exceed 6 pages. These limits include references and any appendices.
For longer manuscripts, contact Prof. Emmanouel Garoufallou (garoufallou@gmail.com) to discuss possible publication arrangements.

3 Submission of camera ready files
Upload your camera-ready ZIP file to EasyChair between 10 and 24 November 2026. Name it YOURSubmissionNumber-YourSurname(s)-MTSR2026.zip.

The ZIP file must contain:
- The final Word manuscript (.docx) or all LaTeX source files, including bibliography files, figures, and any required supporting files.
- The final PDF, matching the source manuscript exactly.

- The completed and signed Springer CCIS License-to-Publish form.
- A brief point-by-point response to the reviewers, in a separate file clearly labelled ResponseToReviewers. This file is for editorial checking and will not form part of the published paper.

Use YOURSubmissionNumber-YourSurname(s)-MTSR2026 as the base name for the main manuscript and PDF. Keep supporting filenames short and ensure that the LaTeX project compiles correctly.

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Complete the form as follows:
- Proceedings volume or conference name: Metadata and Semantics Research – MTSR 2026 – 20th International Conference on Metadata and Semantics Research.
- Volume editor(s): Emmanouel Garoufallou et al. Use the final editor list supplied by the organisers if an updated form is issued.
- Contribution title: the exact final title of your paper.
- Author(s): the full names of all authors, in the same order as in the manuscript.
- Corresponding author: full name, institutional affiliation, postal address, and email address.
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Authors considering Open Access or Open Choice should contact the organisers before submitting their final files to confirm charges, invoicing details, and the appropriate open-access agreement. Do not use the standard agreement for an agreed open-access publication.

5 Registration
At least one author of each accepted paper must register and complete payment by 23 October 2026 for the paper to be included in the Springer CCIS proceedings. This requirement also applies where an author is presenting two or more accepted papers; consult the organisers if you need clarification about registration coverage.

Registration information and access to the registration system
https://www.mtsr-conf.org/registration

6 Final checks and publication information
- Check all figures, tables, references, author names, affiliations, and email addresses for accuracy and consistency. Review the abstract and keywords for precise terminology and discoverability.
- Do not include academic titles such as Dr. or Prof. in the author details. Confirm the final author order and corresponding author before submission; authorship changes cannot be made after the files are sent to Springer.
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The proceedings will be published after the conference. Corresponding authors should monitor their email for proof-checking instructions and respond within the specified deadline. Substantive changes should be completed before camera-ready submission.

Springer's current guidance states that authors whose email addresses appear in their papers will receive a personal link to download their own paper roughly one month after publication. Conference registration includes online access to the proceedings; access details will be communicated separately.

Previous MTSR proceedings on SpringerLink
https://link.springer.com/conference/mtsr

7. Use of AI Tools and Author Responsibility

Authors who have used AI tools in preparing their manuscript must include a brief declaration in the Acknowledgments section, before the references. Identify the tool and, where available, its model or version, and describe the purpose

and extent of its use. The declaration must reflect the actual contribution of the tool. Any use beyond language editing, including assistance with coding, analysis, literature synthesis, or figures, must be disclosed explicitly and described in the relevant section where appropriate. Authors remain fully responsible for the accuracy, originality, integrity, and proper attribution of all submitted content.

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During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used [tool name and model/version] solely to improve English expression, grammar, readability, and presentation. This assistance did not generate or alter the research questions, intellectual arguments, data, methods, analyses, interpretations, or conclusions. The authors critically reviewed and edited all suggested changes, verified that the final wording accurately represents their work, and approved the submitted manuscript. They take full responsibility for its content, including the accuracy of all statements, citations, and references.

For questions about revisions, final files, or publication arrangements, please contact the MTSR 2026 Organising Committee at mtsr.conference@gmail.com.
Conference website and updates

We look forward to welcoming you to Bucharest, Romania, for MTSR 2026.

Best regards,
The MTSR 2026 Chairs
mtsr.conference@gmail.com
https://www.mtsr-conf.org

SUBMISSION: 2068
TITLE: When Is “Accessible” Applicable? Preserving Context in Transit Accessibility Metadata

---------- REVIEW 1 ----------

SUBMISSION: 2068
TITLE: When Is “Accessible” Applicable? Preserving Context in Transit Accessibility Metadata

---------- Overall evaluation ----------
SCORE: 1 (weak accept)
----- TEXT:
This paper presents an interesting topic by examining what happens to transit accessibility metadata when it is converted into simpler forms for route planning. The author/s propose a context-preserving application profile and a resolver, encoded in JSON-LD/RDF with PROV-O, OWL-Time and SHACL. Additionally, they indicate an audit of 1,242 Shanghai facility records and test the approach on what they call synthetic scenarios. The work will be of interest to MTSR attendees, specifically the implementation of an application profile.

A potential concern is that the evaluation is entirely synthetic. The writing needs a bit of attanetion too.

Suggestions that strongly recommended for the revised submission for MTSR:
- The authors should note this potential limitation on the results.

- The author/s should also discuss that 1,046 real historical events remain unresolved due to the lack validity and service conditions.

- Note, that the paper The paper is also very dense and hard to follow so any simplification of the presentation is also a good. Idea.

- It would be very helpful to include a short example of an actual profile record (for example, one JSON-LD assertion) and a simple figure of the model. This would make the contribution easier for readers to grasp.

- Paper needs a good proofread.

---------- REVIEW 2 ----------

SUBMISSION: 2068
TITLE: When Is “Accessible” Applicable? Preserving Context in Transit Accessibility Metadata

---------- Overall evaluation ----------
SCORE: 1 (weak accept)
----- TEXT:
Research contribution, literature and references

The paper addresses a specific semantic interoperability problem: retaining a facility value is insufficient if conversion removes the conditions under which that value applies. Its main contribution is the combination of assertion-level description, explicit applicability rules, and evidence resolution before routing. The separation between applicability and source reliability is particularly useful, as is the distinction between uncertainty and disagreement. Section 2 positions the work carefully against GTFS and NeTEx, acknowledging their existing contextual capabilities rather than presenting transit standards as simple accessibility flags.

The contribution would be easier to assess with a clearer separation between the application profile and its decision policy. Preserving contextual fields makes qualified interpretation possible, but the reported outcomes also depend on how the resolver and comparison adapters interpret missing information. This distinction matters when generalising the findings beyond the particular projections tested.

Methodology and results

The evaluation is unusually explicit about its assumptions. Sections 5.2–5.3 distinguish synthetic truth assignments from audited source evidence, retain shared network dependencies, and use seeds rather than individual queries as statistical replicates. The zero-perturbation control and recency sensitivity analysis help explain both the profile's coverage advantage and the cost of withholding decisions when sources disagree.

The synthetic evaluation and unresolved historical records are already acknowledged clearly in this manuscript, particularly in Sections 6.4 and 7. The appropriate interpretation is therefore a controlled test of evidence-handling behaviour, rather than validation of current Shanghai accessibility. The absence of false support and denial is also explained as a check of the enclosure assumption, not independent proof of factual accuracy.

One methodological point deserves greater prominence: the comparison adapters apply permissive assumptions after removing qualifiers, whereas the full profile distinguishes absent conditions from explicit universal scope. Consequently, the experiment evaluates information loss together with specified downstream interpretation rules. The conclusions should consistently attribute the differences to that combination.

Reproducibility is described extensively, including round-trip checks, malformed fixtures, backend comparisons, and raw paired analyses. However, I could not identify an artifact access location in the supplied manuscript. A clearly identified anonymous repository or supplementary-material reference would allow readers to inspect these reported resources.

Discussion, conclusions and required revisions

Section 6.3 makes an important qualification: high coverage can primarily mean establishing infeasibility, rather than offering more journeys. This prevents an otherwise misleading interpretation of the headline result. The discussion also appropriately recognises that reliable recency selection can outperform conflict preservation in coverage.

The most useful presentation revision would be a compact worked example connecting an encoded assertion to its applicability status, event bounds, and final route decision. The existing mathematical example explains scope loss, but does not expose the actual vocabulary and encoding choices. This would strengthen the application-profile contribution without enlarging the experiment.

Overall, the paper offers a carefully bounded and technically substantiated account of contextual metadata loss. Its main remaining needs are clearer separation of representation from decision policy and more accessible documentation of the executable profile.