

ICML 2026

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# GeoReward: Mitigating Contextual Variable Overestimation in Vision-Language Models for Cross-Market Preference Prediction

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# Background & Real-World Motivation

## The Power of VLMs

Vision-Language Models (VLMs) like Qwen2-VL demonstrate remarkable capabilities in multimodal reasoning, enabling tasks from visual QA to complex scene understanding.

A key application is using VLMs as **multimodal reward models** to guide image generation training and rank user preferences.

## The Real-World Pain Point

In cross-border e-commerce, the same product can have drastically different Click-Through Rate (CTR) preferences across countries.

However, existing VLMs often **fail to adapt**, producing **market-invariant predictions** that ignore the target country, leading to catastrophic decision-making collapse.



Input: Product Image (e.g., Sneakers)



USA Market

User Preference: **Image A**



Korea Market

User Preference: **Image B**



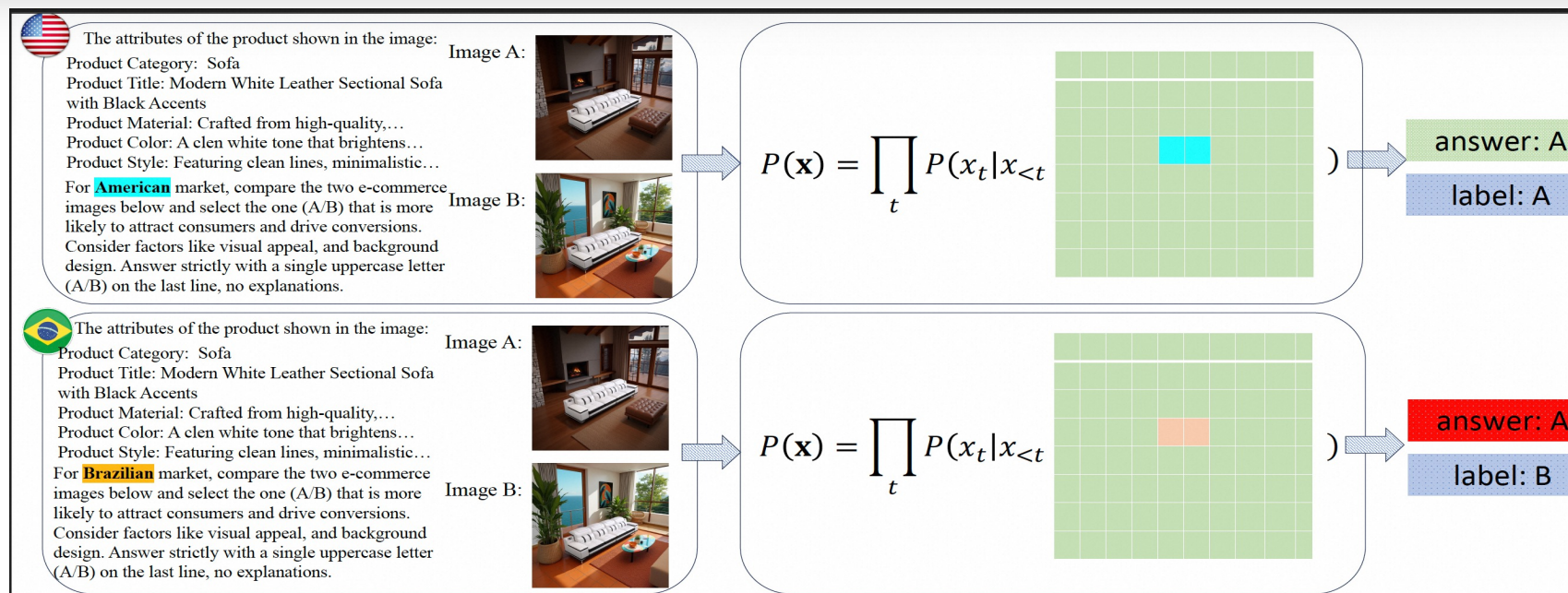
Standard VLM Prediction (Flaw)

**Output: Always chooses Image A (Invariant)**

# Problem Definition: Contextual Variable Overestimation (CVE)

## A Fundamental Architectural Bias

We formally define a new failure mode in VLMs: **Contextual Variable Overestimation (CVE)**. This occurs when models systematically **overweight dense, high-volume visual or textual features**(like image patches or product descriptions) and **underweight sparse, but instruction-critical variables**(e.g., a single country name). The root cause lies in the model's autoregressive nature and attention mechanism, which statistically drown out the influence of sparse tokens.



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Q1: "For the **American** market, which image is better, A or B?"

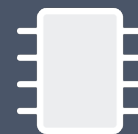
[Img A] [Img B] [Desc: ...]

High-Volume  
Dominant Signals

Q2: "For the **Brazilian** market, which image is better, A or B?"

[Img A] [Img B] [Desc: ...]

Sparse  
Critical Variables



VLM Model

Result: "A"

Market-Invariant Prediction Collapse

# Key Challenges & Research Gap



## Pure SFT

Standard fine-tuning leads to severe prediction collapse. The model simply memorizes dominant patterns and ignores sparse context.



## Prompt Engineering

Rearranging or repeating instructions cannot fix the **representation-level imbalance**. The model's internal attention is still biased.



## Reward Models

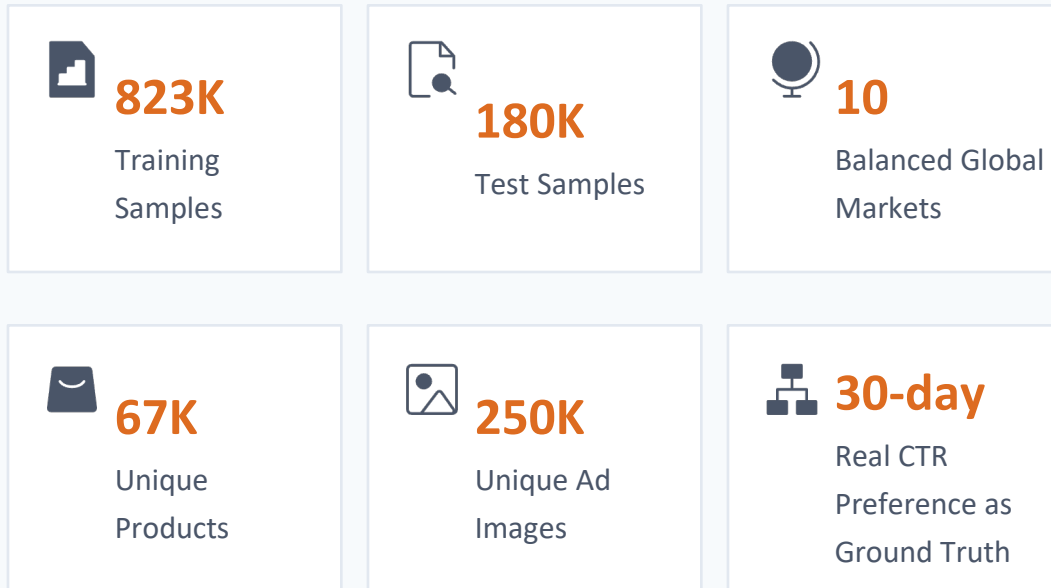
Most multimodal reward models focus on general alignment and do not explicitly account for sparse, instruction-critical variables like CVE.

**Core Technical Challenge: How to make VLMs actively attend to sparse critical variables without being overwhelmed by dominant features?**

# MACP Dataset: A New Benchmark

(Core Contribution)

Multi-Country Ad Click Preference Dataset

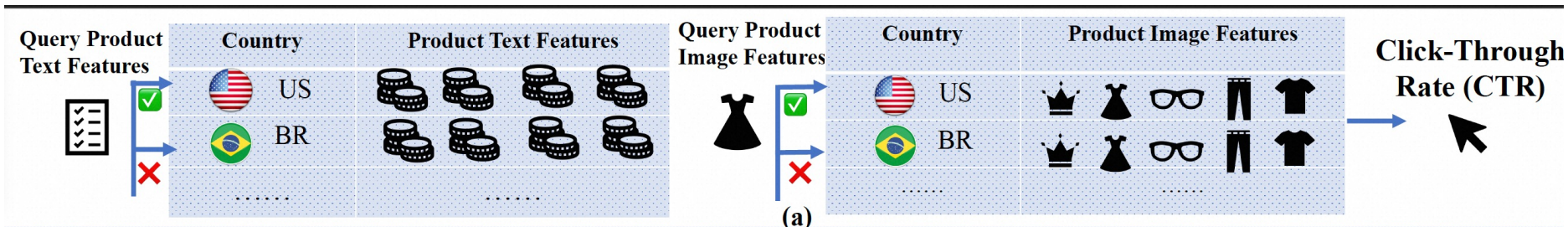


The dataset is perfectly balanced across countries and product categories, providing a rigorous and unbiased testbed for studying Cross-Market Variation Effects (CVE).

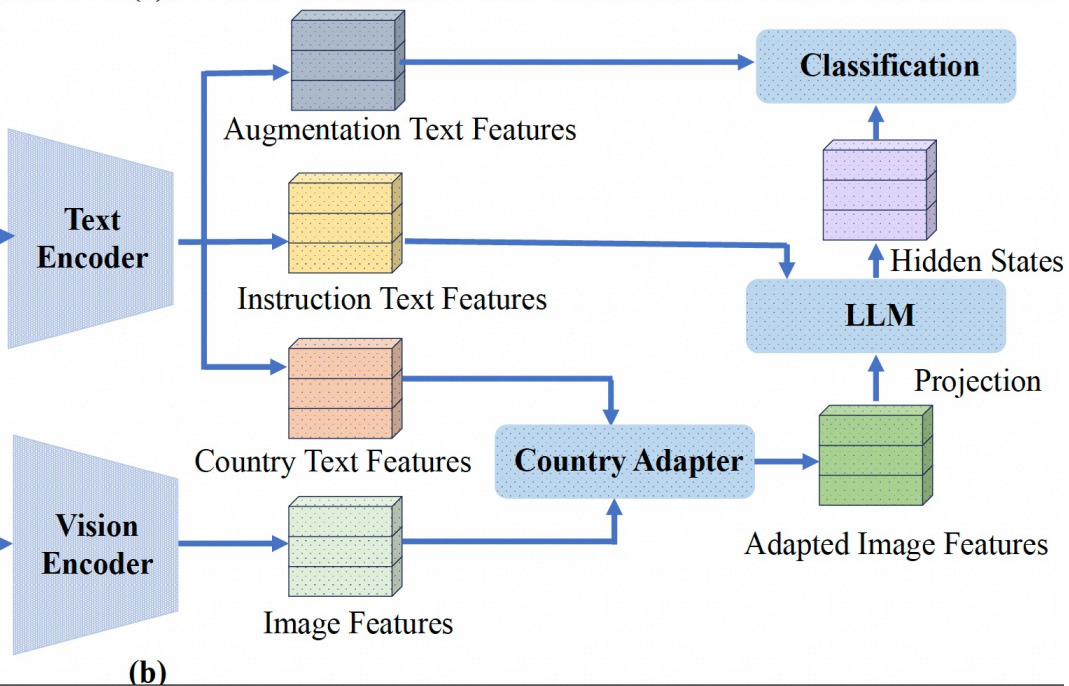
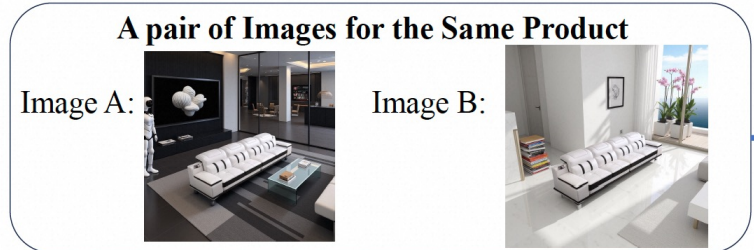
## Global Market Coverage

- **US** United States
- **MX** Mexico
- **BR** Brazil
- **JP** Japan
- **CL** Chile
- **FR** France
- **ES** Spain
- **SA** Saudi Arabia
- **KR** Korea
- **AU** Australia

# Overall Framework: GeoReward Triple-Gate Pipeline



**Country Prompt:** American  
**Augmentation Prompt:** Based on the experience, the greater probability answer is A.  
**Instruction Prompt:** For American market, based on the <Product Title><Product Attributes> compare the two e-commerce images below and select the one (A/B) that is more likely to attract consumers and drive conversions. Consider factors like visual appeal, and background design. Answer strictly with a single uppercase letter (A/B) on the last line, no explanations.



# Overall Framework: GeoReward Triple-Gate Pipeline



## 1. Retrieval Gate (MA-RAG)

Market-Aware Retrieval-Augmented  
Generation

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Injects external, market-specific knowledge  
to amplify the sparse context signal.



## 2. Consolidation Gate (CGVM)

Context-Guided Visual Modulation

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Aligns internal visual representations with  
the country context to eliminate feature  
dominance.



## 3. Sensitivity Gate (SSL)

Selective Sensitivity Loss

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Calibrates the learning process to penalize  
inattention to critical variables.

A synergistic solution working at the **data**, **feature**, and **optimization** levels.

# Module 1: MA-RAG

## (Market-Aware Retrieval Augmentation)

### Amplifying Sparse Context Signals

#### Core Mechanism

- 1. Two-Stage Retrieval:** First semantic text retrieval, then visual similarity retrieval within results.
- 2. Similarity Filtering:** A relevance threshold prevents data leakage and ensures distinct neighbors.
- 3. Preference Aggregation:** Position-weighted voting on neighbors' CTRs generates a market-aware prior.

#### Purpose

Explicitly injects real-world, country-specific preference knowledge to compensate for weak context signals in the original instruction.



#### INPUT: User Query

Product Text | Product Image | Target Country



#### Step 1: Text-based Retrieval (KB)

→ Neighbor Set  $N_t$  (Semantic Similarity)



#### Step 2: Image-based Retrieval (on $N_t$ )

→ Neighbor Sets  $N_{i\_A}$  &  $N_{i\_B}$  (Visual Similarity)



#### Step 3: CTR Preference Voting

→ Augmented Market Preference (A or B)



OUTPUT: Augmented Prior → Main Model

# Module 2: CGVM (Context-Guided Visual Modulation)

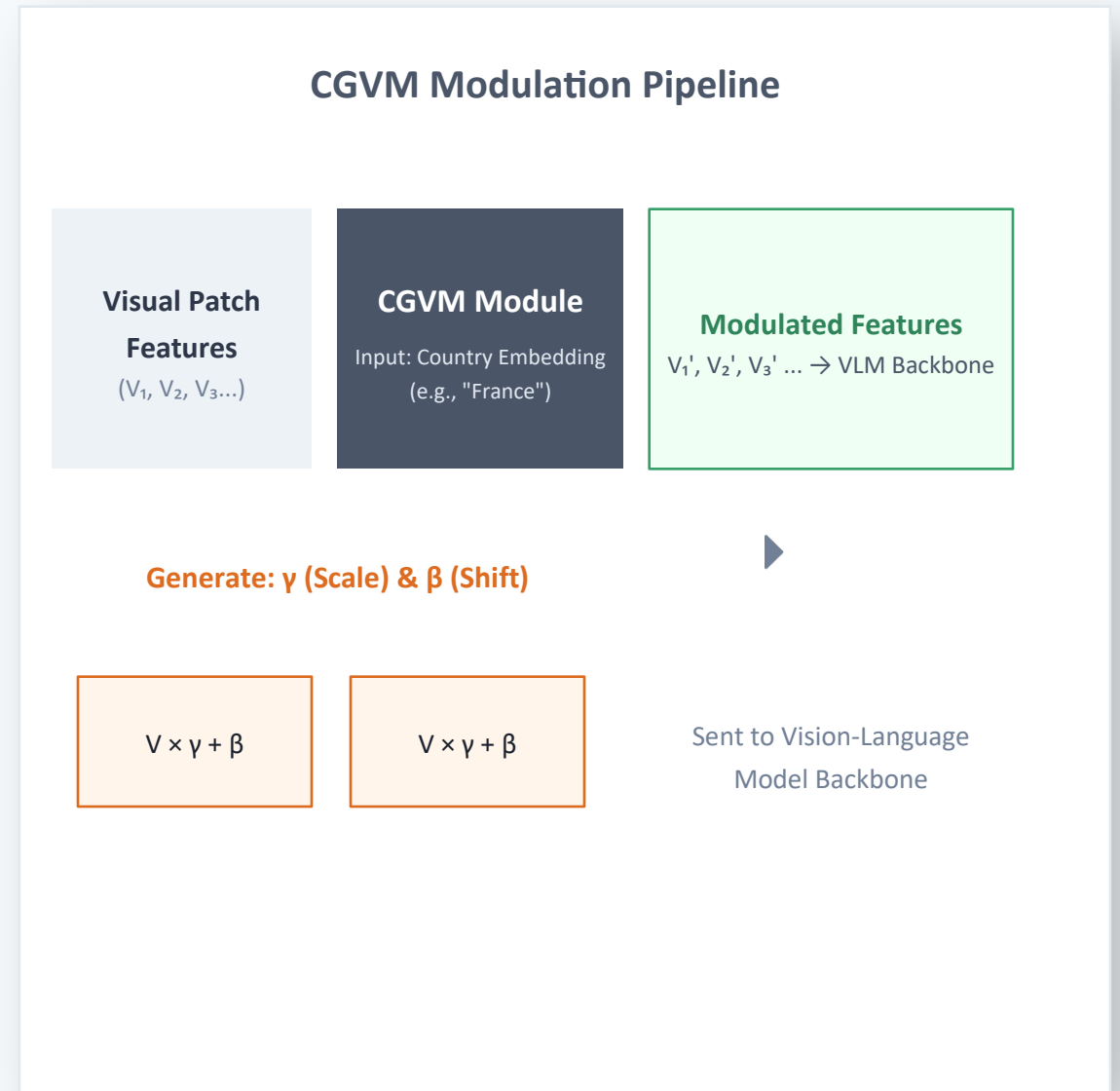
## Aligning Visual Representations

### Mechanism

1. A small feed-forward network takes the **country text embedding** as input.
2. It generates adaptive affine transformation parameters: **scale ( $\gamma$ )** and **shift ( $\beta$ )**.
3. These parameters are applied to **all** visual patch features from the image encoder.

### Purpose

This lightweight adapter forces the visual representation to be **country-condition-aware**. It ensures that the model "sees" the image based on the target country, eliminating the dominance of generic visual features.



# Module 3: SSL (Selective Sensitivity Loss)

## Calibrating the Learning Process

### Mechanism

- 1. Focus Calculation:** Measures attention (via hidden state norms) to critical tokens: Country, Product, and Image.
- 2. Conditional Penalty:** Activates a penalty term **only when** the model makes a wrong prediction.
- 3. Adaptive Correction:** Penalty is proportional to under-attention. Guides the model to reallocate attention.

### Purpose

Fixes the attention collapse and gradient vanishing problem for sparse context tokens during training.

Total Loss Function

$$L = L_{BCE} + \lambda \cdot L_{penalty}$$

### Execution Logic

Input: Compare Model Prediction vs. Ground Truth Label

Decision: Is the prediction incorrect?

 No




Proceed without penalty

 Yes

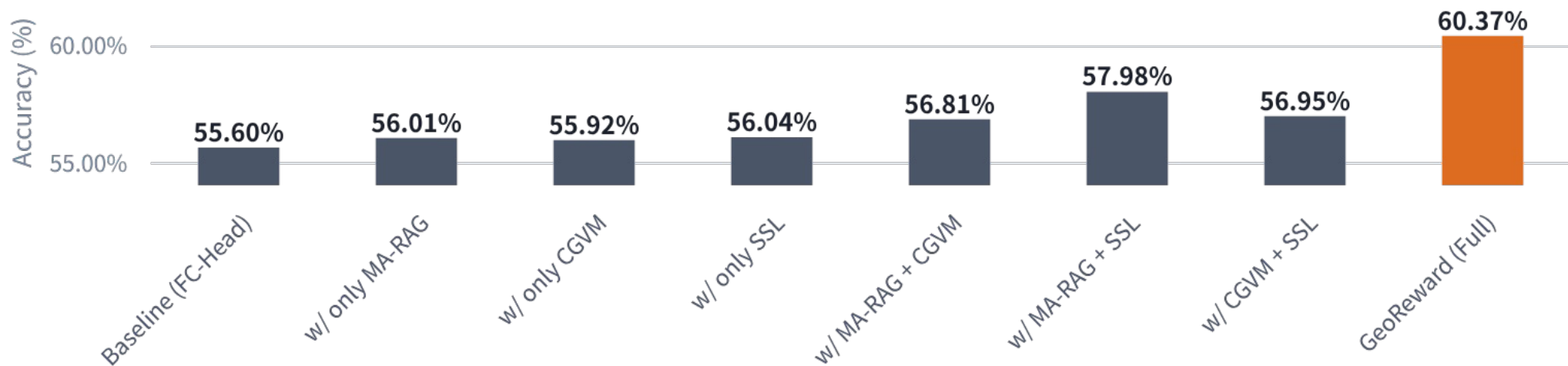
Calculate focus → Compute penalty  
→ Add to loss

Outcome: Gradually corrects attention allocation

# Main Results: Effectively Mitigating CVE on MACP

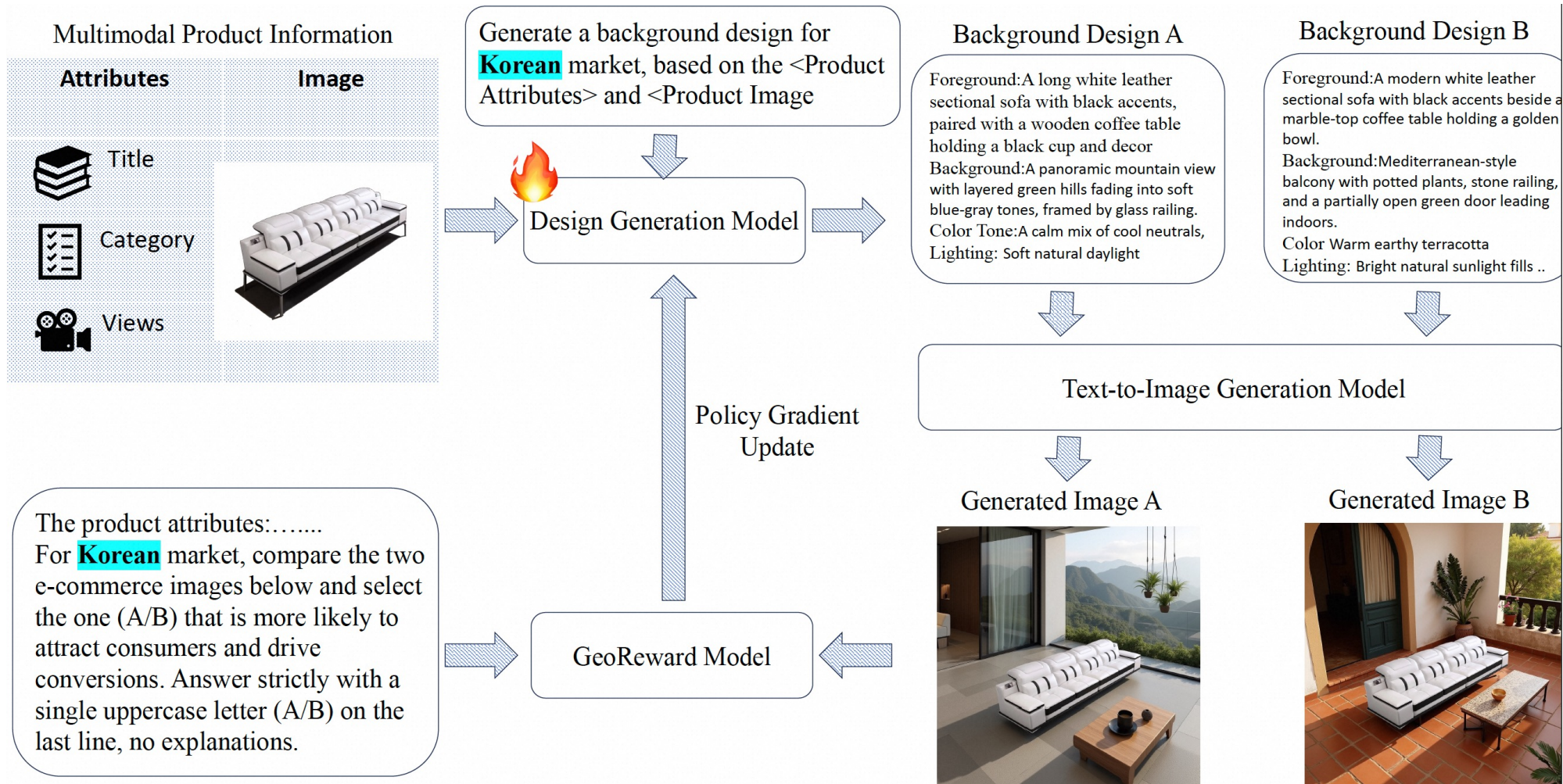
Qwen2-VL (SFT)	Accuracy <b>44.61%</b>	Sensitivity <b>20.82%</b>	 <b>Severe collapse</b>
Qwen2-VL (FC-Head)	Accuracy <b>55.60%</b>	Sensitivity <b>36.73%</b>	 <b>Strong baseline</b>
Ablation (w/o MA-RAG/CGVM/SSL)	Accuracy <b>~56% - 58%</b>	Sensitivity <b>~37% - 39%</b>	 <b>Partial improvement</b>
<b>GeoReward (Full Model)</b>	Accuracy <b>60.37%</b>	Sensitivity <b>40.84%</b>	<b>+15.75% relative gain (SOTA)</b>

# Ablation Study: The Synergy of Three Gates

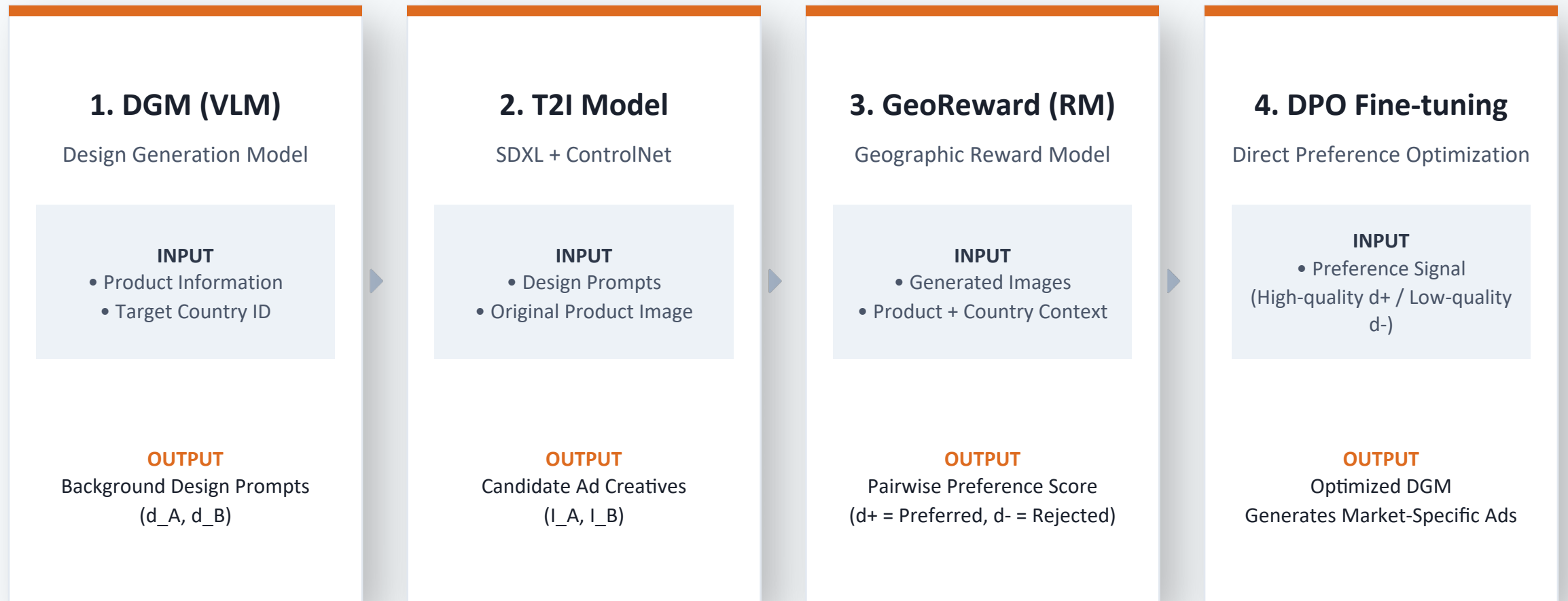


No single component is sufficient. The **synergy** of all three gates is crucial for achieving the best performance, forming a closed-loop solution.

# Downstream Application: Market-Aware Ad Generation



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## Experiment Setup

**Baseline:** DGM (w/o RL) — A standard fine-tuned model without reward model optimization.

**Ours:** DGM (+ GeoReward RL) — Optimized using Direct Preference Optimization (DPO) with GeoReward as the reward signal.

DGM (w/o RL)

DGM (+ GeoReward RL)

56.04%

59.60%



FR

KR

BR

ES

US

# Contributions Summary

01

## Problem Identification

We are the first to formally define and characterize **Contextual Variable Overestimation (CVE)**, a fundamental context-insensitivity failure mode in VLMs.

02

## Benchmark Creation

We release **MACP**, a large-scale, balanced, real-world benchmark for cross-market preference prediction to facilitate future research on CVE.

03

## Method Proposal

We introduce **GeoReward**, a novel triple-gate framework that mitigates CVE through synergistic data-level, feature-level, and optimization-level interventions.

04

## Practical Application

We demonstrate how GeoReward enables **market-customized ad generation**, showcasing its tangible industrial value and broader applicability.

# Thank You



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