- According to the research, even though 77.8% of the studies focus on the analysis of solutions for specification of requirements using GORE, there is not a sufficient level of detail regarding how to model the elements that make up the criteria of acceptance, necessary to have a complete US.
- It was observed that there are two proposals to map user stories in i* models that were applied with real data from the industry, but they are not specific in indicating how they should be represented, shared and/or communicated the functional requirements between the different people or members of the development teams agile, the other proposals found show solution designs to optimize the activities related to the specification of requirements applied in educational environments. However, more evidence, application and evaluation in industrial contexts are needed, as well as the incorporation of the elements of acceptance criteria.
- Although there is little research on the subject, the application of GORE in the modeling and/or specification of agile functional requirements both in user stories and acceptance criteria is a new topic and on which it is important to continue making contributions since they are artifacts widely used in the software industry.
- Most of the proposals design their models or solutions using the i* specification, where the activities focus on obtaining and refining objectives, and starting from these; different assignments of responsibility between actors in a system are explored. Using this language facilitates requirements engineering, business process re-engineering, organizational impact analysis, and software process modeling.
- Because GORE works on goal identification for requirements conceptualization, elicitation, analysis, and modeling, it can be used to break down complex processes into phased goals and help generate goal models from transformation of user stories that capture the user's intentions, facilitating the exploration of model design alternatives. In addition, the use of GORE allows customers to express both functions of actors in a system as desired qualities (“soft goals”) and identify conflicting goals among them.

- In several studies it was possible to identify quality attributes to be taken into account, some of them are related to: clarity, simplicity, usability, correctness, consistency and completeness. However, there are other attributes that have been mentioned, but their application is not explicitly evidenced, such as: efficiency, maintainability, security, reliability and portability.
- Even though 77.8% of the studies present proposals for the generation of goal-oriented models from user stories or vice versa, only in [S3] a tool was created that supports this process by partially automating it, however, none of these mentions in future works, the inclusion of automation in the generation of the agile requirements specification through GORE.