BaselineSkills

CPRE × ASPICE ALIGNMENT PROGRAM

FOR ASPICE CONSULTANTS, TRAINERS & ASSESSORS

FROM REQUIREMENTS ENGINEERING THEORY TO DEFENSIBLE ASPICE ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE

Learn the mapping. Apply it in assessments. Raise the bar on RE evidence.

Automotive SPICE assessors and consultants routinely rate SYS.2, SWE.1 and related processes against requirements-related base practices — yet many assessor training paths spend little time on what genuinely good requirements engineering looks like underneath a compliant-looking process. This program maps the IREB CPRE Foundation Level body of knowledge directly onto the Automotive SPICE Process Reference and Assessment Models, so consultants can coach suppliers more precisely, trainers can teach requirements practices that hold up under assessment, and assessors can tell a genuinely capable requirements engineering practice apart from one that merely produces compliant-looking documents.

"ASPICE tells you whether a requirements process exists. CPRE tells you whether the requirements inside it are any good."

Course at a Glance

Course	CPRE × ASPICE Alignment Program
Related frameworks	IREB CPRE Foundation Level (CPRE-FL) • Automotive SPICE (intacs™) Process Reference and Assessment Models
Duration	2 days
Delivery	Live Online • Classroom • Corporate / On-site
Requirements	Laptop and internet connection • no software installation required
Learning approach	Instructor-led sessions • ASPICE assessment scenarios • IREB CPRE x ASPICE mapping workshops

Why This Course?

ASPICE tells you a requirements process exists and is followed — the base practices were performed, the work products were produced. It does not, by itself, tell you whether the requirements inside those work products are correct, unambiguous or traceable in a way that will hold up when something goes wrong in the field. This program gives ASPICE consultants, trainers and assessors the IREB CPRE Foundation Level vocabulary and quality criteria needed to look inside an ASPICE-compliant process and judge the requirements engineering capability underneath it — not just the paperwork.

Three layers of learning

FOUNDATION	Build fluency in the IREB CPRE Foundation Level body of knowledge and the Automotive SPICE process reference and assessment models side by side.
CAPABILITY	Practise mapping CPRE concepts — elicitation, work products, quality criteria, traceability — onto specific ASPICE base practices and work products.
APPLICATION	Use real assessment scenarios to rate requirements engineering capability with both frameworks at once.

Module 1 — Introduction and Overview of Requirements Engineering

Where RE sits inside the ASPICE Process Reference Model

You will learn

- What, Why, Where and How of Requirements Engineering
- The Role and Tasks of a Requirements Engineer
- The impact of requirement errors on project failure — and on an ASPICE capability rating
- Where Requirements Engineering sits within the ASPICE Process Reference Model (SYS and SWE process groups) and Process Attributes

IREB in Practice

Review a process overview from a recent assessment and identify every point at which Requirements Engineering activity — not just a SYS.2 or SWE.1 label — is actually happening.

Practice lab: Use case study to capture a stated OEM feature request as a structured business need, and practise separating the underlying need from a proposed solution — the same distinction an assessor should be able to recognize in a supplier's intake process.

"A capability level is a judgement about a process. CPRE gives you the vocabulary to judge the thinking behind it."

Module 2 — Fundamental Principles of Requirements Engineering

Judging substance, not just the presence of a template

You will learn

- The 9 Principles of Requirements Engineering
- Value-orientation and stakeholder centricity as things an assessor can actually observe in interviews
- Shared understanding across systems, software, safety and quality roles
- Developing a solid understanding of context — and recognizing when it is missing from a work product
- The intertwined triple: Problem – Requirements – Solution
- Validation of Requirements
- Requirements evolution is reality — and why a stale baseline is a capability signal
- Systematic and disciplined work

IREB in Practice

Review an interview transcript from a mock assessment and identify which of the nine principles the interviewee's answers suggest are, and are not, genuinely being applied.

Practice lab: Use case study to capture the same stakeholder need from two different roles, and compare how each framing exposes a different principle at risk.

"A requirement that satisfies the template but not the principle behind it is not yet a requirement — it is paperwork."

Module 3 — Practices for Requirements Elaboration

Rating SYS.2 / SWE.1 elicitation base practices against what actually happened

You will learn

- Sources for Requirements and how to probe for them in an interview
- The Practice of Elicitation of Requirements
- Requirements Elicitation Techniques, and recognizing a technique claimed in name only
- Requirements Negotiation and Conflict Resolution
- Validation of Requirements, and how it relates to SYS.2 / SWE.1 base practices on consistency and completeness

IREB in Practice

Given a work product that documents 'a requirements workshop', identify the follow-up questions you would ask in an interview to confirm whether genuine elicitation happened, or whether the label was applied to a single-stakeholder conversation.

Practice lab: Use case study to structure an elicitation record and compare its completeness against what a genuine multi-stakeholder elicitation session should produce.

> ***"A workshop with one attendee is a meeting. The label on the work product doesn't change that."***

Module 4 — Work Products Created in Requirements Engineering

Reading a Software Requirements Specification the way CPRE teaches you to

You will learn

- Characteristics of Work Products
- Level of Detail — and matching it to ASIL classification and ASPICE work product expectations
- Aspects to be Considered in Work Products
- Documentation Guidelines
- Natural-Language-Based, Template-Based and Model-Based Work Products

IREB in Practice

Review a sample system requirement against CPRE quality criteria and identify which specific characteristic — unambiguous, verifiable, necessary — it fails, independent of whether it was produced using the organization's approved template.

Practice lab: Use case study to check a requirement against structured quality diagnostics and compare the result with your own manual review.

> ***"A requirement can be perfectly template-compliant and still fail every quality criterion that matters."***

Module 5 — Models in Requirements Engineering

Where requirements models should meet SYS.3 / SWE.2 architecture work products

You will learn

- Modeling Context
- Modeling Structure and Data
- Modeling Function and Flow

- Modeling State and Behaviour — and why missing models are often where ambiguity hides

IREB in Practice

Identify a requirement that should be accompanied by a state or behaviour model, and describe what checking that model against the architecture work product (SYS.3 / SWE.2) would reveal that the text alone would not.

Practice lab: Use case study to generate a model-based view of a requirement set and compare it against the corresponding architecture work product for consistency.

> ***"If the requirement and the architecture can't be checked against the same model, consistency is being assumed, not verified."***

Module 6 — Glossaries, Documentation Structures, Prototypes and Quality Criteria

Telling genuine compliance from compliance theatre

You will learn

- Importance of Glossaries in Requirements Engineering
- Requirements Documentation Structures
- Prototypes in Requirements Engineering
- Quality Criteria for Work Products and Requirements — and how they relate to ASPICE generic practices on verification

IREB in Practice

Review a traceability record where every row shows a checkmark but no actual test case reference, and articulate — in CPRE quality-criteria terms — exactly what is missing.

Practice lab: Use case study to check a set of requirements for ambiguity and untestable language, as a second perspective alongside manual review.

> ***"A checkmark is not evidence. It is a claim that evidence exists somewhere else."***

Module 7 — Requirements Engineering Process and Working Structure

Telling a tailored process from a copy-pasted one

You will learn

- Influencing Factors while Selecting a Requirements Engineering Process and Working Structure
- Requirements Engineering Process Facets
- Configuring a Requirements Engineering Process — and recognizing when SYS.1–SYS.5 / SWE.1–SWE.6 have been configured to fit the organization versus adopted as a checklist

IREB in Practice

Given a process description that mirrors the ASPICE process reference model almost word for word, identify what you would look for in practice evidence to determine whether it was genuinely tailored to this organization's context.

Practice lab: Use case study to model a requirements workflow and compare it against the organization's documented process to spot where the two diverge in practice.

"A process copied from the standard satisfies an auditor's checklist. A process configured for the organization satisfies the people who have to run it."

Module 8 — Practices for Requirements Management

Traceability evidence an assessor can actually trust

You will learn

- Purpose and Tasks of Requirements Management
- Life Cycle Management, Version Control, Configurations and Baselines
- Attributes and Views
- Traceability — and how it relates to ASPICE Process Attribute PA 2.2 (Work Product Management) and SUP.8 / SUP.10
- Handling Change — and what a stale, unmaintained baseline signals about real capability
- Prioritization

IREB in Practice

Given evidence that a requirements baseline has not been revisited since its first release two years ago, describe the capability finding you would write, and which ASPICE process attribute it should affect.

Practice lab: Use case study for structured requirements management and traceability, connecting business goal → stakeholder requirement → requirement → test case, and use the resulting chain as a model for what genuine traceability evidence should look like.

"When the assessor asks 'show me,' traceability is the only acceptable answer — and it has to be real, not a checkmark."

Module 9 — Tools in Requirements Engineering

What a tool can prove — and what it can't

You will learn

- Criterion for Selecting a Requirements Engineering Tool
- Introducing Tools — including what changes when a tool's output is cited as assessment evidence

IREB in Practice

A supplier proposes introducing an AI-assisted requirements tool 'to catch these issues automatically next time.' As an assessor, list what you would need to verify about how the tool is used before treating its output as reliable evidence.

Practice lab: Use case study workflow — from business need through requirements, traceability and SRS assembly — and discuss what would need to be true for its output to be citable in an assessment.

"A tool should strengthen your Requirements Engineering practice — not become a new thing you have to audit."

Mapping CPRE to Automotive SPICE

The IREB CPRE Foundation Level body of knowledge is standard-agnostic by design. Automotive SPICE tells you which requirements-related activities an organization must perform and what evidence they must leave behind. Put together, CPRE gives an assessor or consultant the quality lens to judge whether that evidence reflects genuine capability.

CPRE Knowledge Area ↔ Primary ASPICE Processes

Elicitation & Negotiation	SYS.2 (BP1–BP3), SWE.1 (BP1–BP3) — stakeholder and requirements identification base practices.
Documentation & Work Products	SYS.2 / SWE.1 work products (System / Software Requirements Specification); Process Attribute PA 2.2.
Quality Criteria	Generic Practices on verification (GP 2.1.x); work product quality characteristics.
Models	SYS.3 (System Architectural Design) / SWE.2 (Software Architectural Design) consistency checks.
Requirements Management	SUP.8 (Configuration Management), SUP.10 (Change Request Management), traceability base practices across SYS.2 / SWE.1 / SWE.6.
RE Process Configuration	Process tailoring; Process Attribute PA 1.1 (Process Performance).
Tools	SUP.8 / SUP.9 tool-related base practices; tool confidence considerations.
Validation	SYS.2 / SWE.1 base practices on consistency, completeness and bidirectional traceability.

Key Roles You Will Encounter in a CPRE-Informed Assessment

- Lead Assessor — accountable for the overall capability rating and assessment report.
- Provisional / Competent Assessor — the role this program is designed to sharpen.
- Process Owner — defines and maintains the organization's requirements engineering process.
- Requirements Engineer / Systems Engineer — produces the work products under assessment.
- Project Manager — accountable for schedule and resourcing of the RE effort.
- Quality Manager — owns internal audits and process compliance monitoring.
- Functional Safety Engineer — intersects with RE through ISO 26262 safety requirements.
- OEM / Sponsor Representative — commissions the assessment and acts on its findings.

"Two assessors can agree on a capability level for the wrong reason. CPRE gives them a shared reason to agree — or disagree — for."

The End-to-End Assessment Path

01 Confirm process scope and context — Module 1

02 Judge stakeholder centricity and context understanding in interviews — Module 2

03 Rate elicitation and elaboration base practices using CPRE quality lenses — Module 3

04 Evaluate work product characteristics against CPRE documentation guidelines — Module 4

05 Check model consistency against architecture work products — Module 5

06 Apply CPRE quality criteria to distinguish genuine from cosmetic compliance — Module 6

07 Assess whether the RE process is configured, not just copied — Module 7

08 Trace requirements management evidence to PA 2.2, SUP.8 and SUP.10 — Module 8

09 Evaluate tool support and its limits as assessment evidence — Module 9

“A green rating on SYS.2 tells you a practice happened. CPRE tells you whether it was any good.”

What You Will Be Able to Do

- Explain how the IREB CPRE Foundation Level body of knowledge maps onto the Automotive SPICE process reference and assessment models.
- Apply CPRE quality criteria to judge requirements-related base practices beyond a simple yes/no compliance check.
- Identify where ASPICE work products for SYS.2, SWE.1, SYS.3 and SWE.2 should reflect CPRE documentation guidelines.
- Distinguish a requirements process that is merely followed from one that is genuinely capable.
- Apply CPRE's approach to ambiguity, validation and traceability when rating assessment evidence.
- Coach suppliers on closing requirements engineering capability gaps in language consistent with both CPRE and ASPICE.
- Use a repeatable mapping to prepare consistent, defensible assessment findings and improvement recommendations.
- Apply AI-assisted requirements engineering review (ReqM) as a complementary lens during assessment preparation, without treating it as assessment evidence itself.

Who Should Attend?

- ASPICE Provisional, Competent and Principal / Lead Assessors who want a deeper requirements quality lens.
- ASPICE consultants supporting supplier process improvement.
- ASPICE trainers developing or delivering SYS.2 / SWE.1 training content.
- Requirements Engineers and Systems Engineers who support or prepare for ASPICE assessments.
- Quality and Process Improvement leads responsible for closing requirements-related assessment findings.

The course is also suitable for assessment bodies and consultancies wanting a consistent, CPRE-informed rating approach across their entire assessor pool.

Prerequisites

Familiarity with the Automotive SPICE Process Reference and Assessment Models is assumed — for example, prior ASPICE assessor training or practical assessment experience. No formal IREB CPRE background is required, though some exposure to requirements engineering will be useful.

Course Format

Duration	2 days
Delivery	Live Online • Classroom • Corporate / On-site
Learning	Instructor-led sessions • ASPICE assessment scenarios • ASPICE – IREB CPRE mapping workshops

Certificate of Completion

CPRE × ASPICE Alignment Program

This program draws on the IREB CPRE Foundation Level body of knowledge and the Automotive SPICE Process Reference and Assessment Models, but it is not itself a path to either the IREB CPRE-FL certification or an intacs™ ASPICE assessor certification.

ALIGNMENT TRAINING ≠ CERTIFICATION

Baseline Skills issues a certificate of completion for this program. Participants pursuing IREB CPRE-FL certification should also attend our full CPRE-FL Automotive Edition course; participants pursuing intacs™ ASPICE assessor certification should pursue that pathway separately through an accredited body. This program is designed to complement both.

Why Learn with Baseline Skills?

- A rare, direct mapping between the IREB CPRE Foundation Level syllabus and the Automotive SPICE PRM / PAM.
- Practical exercises built around real assessment scenarios, not theory alone.
- AI-assisted Requirements Engineering practice using ReqM, applied to assessment preparation.
- Real-world scenarios involving ambiguous evidence, cosmetic compliance and genuine capability gaps.
- Delivered by practitioners with both requirements engineering and automotive assessment experience.
- Designed to produce consistent, defensible findings across an assessor pool or consultancy team.

"The real value of this program is not a shared vocabulary on a slide. It is two assessors reaching the same rating for the same reason."

For Organizations — Build a Common CPRE–ASPICE Capability

A corporate Baseline Skills programme can be delivered across your entire assessor or consultant pool, combining the CPRE–ASPICE mapping with your own organization's assessment scenarios and templates.

- A consistent requirements quality lens applied across your entire assessor or consultant pool.
- Fewer disputed findings because ratings are backed by a shared, named criterion.
- Clearer, more actionable improvement recommendations for supplier requirements practices.
- A common vocabulary your consultants can use with both engineering teams and auditors.
- Stronger coaching conversations with suppliers who have compliant-looking but weak requirements practices.
- Experience with AI-assisted requirements review as a supporting, not authoritative, input to assessment preparation.

"Don't just train assessors to recognize a process. Train them to recognize whether the thinking behind it was any good."

What Comes Next?

This program complements the IREB CPRE-FL Automotive Edition course for those pursuing certification, and Baseline Skills' broader learning paths in Systems Engineering, Business Analysis and automotive-specific topics such as functional safety requirements and SOTIF. It also pairs well with refresher training ahead of a scheduled ASPICE assessment.

Frequently Asked Questions

Does this course certify me as an ASPICE assessor or a CPRE professional?

No. It complements both certification paths but does not itself award either. See the Certification section above for how each pathway is pursued separately.

Do I need to already be an ASPICE assessor to attend?

Prior ASPICE assessment experience or training is assumed; this is not an introductory ASPICE course.

Will this change how I rate a SYS.2 or SWE.1 assessment?

It will give you a sharper, more defensible basis for the rating you already give — not a new rating scale. The ASPICE assessment model and rules remain exactly as defined by the standard.

Will AI do the assessment for me?

No. The course emphasizes human judgement throughout. ReqDrive provides AI-assisted analysis and perspectives that learners are expected to evaluate critically, never assessment evidence in its own right.

Can this be delivered for an assessment body or consultancy team?

Yes. The scenarios and exercises can be adapted around your organization's own assessment context.

LEARN THE MAPPING • APPLY IT IN ASSESSMENTS • RAISE THE BAR ON RE EVIDENCE

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