

## Supplemental Material

### 1 Methodological attachment

Table S1 Documents used for the analysis of NGT expectations

Type of document	Number	Reference
Political documents Germany	12	[1-12]
Scientist organisations and associations	8	[13-18] [61-62]
Political documents international organizations	10	[19-28]
Political documents EU	6	[29-33][63]
Peer-reviewed, scientific reviews	27	[34-60]

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Table S2: Search terms used for lexical analysis in MAXQDA

	Property	Terms
General attributes	Breeding technologies	breeding [Züchtung][Pflanzenzüchtung]; genome editing [Genomeditierung] [Gentechnik]; Crispr/Cas9; gene scissor [Genschere]; plant biotechnology [Pflanzenbiotechnologie]
	Resilience	adaption [Adaption]; resilience [Resilienz]; adaptation [Anpassungsfähigkeit]; resistance [Widerstandsfähigkeit]; hardiness; robustness [Robustheit]
	Yield	yield [Ertrag]; productivity
	Nutritional capacity	nutrition [Nährstoffe]; flavor [Geschmack]; nutrient [Nährwert]; ingredients [Inhaltsstoffe]; protein; vitamin; "gluten intolerance" [Gluten Intoleranz]; "coeliac disease"; "celiac disease"; intolerance; allergy [Allergie]; allergic
Abiotic factors	Drought tolerance	"water stress" [Trockenstress]; "drought tolerance" [Trockentoleranz]; "drought resistance" [Trockenresistenz]; "drought resilience"; drought [Dürre] [Trockenheit]
	Extreme temperatures	"heat stress"[Hitzestress]; "heat tolerance" [Hitzetoleranz]; "heat resistance" [Hitzeresistenz]; "heat resilience"; warming [Erwärmung]; "global warming" [Klimaerwärmung]; "cold tolerance" [Kältetoleranz]; [Frosthärte]; "cold resistance" [Kälteresistenz]; "cold resilience"; "cold stress"[Kältestress]; cold[Kälte]; heat [Hitze]; "extreme temperatures" ["extreme Temperaturen"]; ["extreme Temperaturunterschiede"]
	Plant nutrition	fertilizer [Dünger]; nitrogen [Nitrat];[Nitrit]; [Stickstoff]; phosphate [Phosphat]; nutrient [Nährstoff]
	Salt tolerance	"marginal soils" [nährstoffarm]; "salt tolerance" [Salztoleranz]; "salt resistance" [Salzresistenz]; "salty soil" ["salzige Böden"]; "salt stress" [Salz-stress]; salinity
biotic	pathogens	disease [Krankheit]; pathogen [Pathogen]; pest [Pest]; [Seuche]; [Pflanzenkrankheiten]; „pesticide tolerance" [Pestizidtoleranz]
	Weed resistance	herbicide [Herbizid]; weed [Unkraut]

Table S3: Overview on traits targeted with NGTs in crop plants

Superordinate trait	Target trait	Plant species	comments	references
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Yield improvement	Improvement and timepoint alteration of fruit development	soybean ( <i>Glycine max</i> ); strawberry ( <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> )	SDN1; USDA documents highlight phenotype only	(Cai et al., 2018); (USDA 17-004-01; USDA 20-147-01; USDA 20-168-05)
	Morphological alterations of plant organs	canola ( <i>Brassica napus</i> ); soybean ( <i>G. max</i> ); potato ( <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> ), rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> ), corn ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	SDN1; corn: <i>waxy</i> was changed and hybrids showed improved yield (25 locations, USA); rice: up to 30% more yield (1000 grain weight per panicle; in field april-september); potato, USDA documents highlight phenotype only	(Zheng et al., 2020; al Amin et al., 2019; Gao et al., 2020; Yang et al., 2018), (USDA 20-168-03;))
macronutrients	Change in oil composition	Pennycress ( <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> ), millet ( <i>Panicum virgatum</i> ), camelina ( <i>Camelina sativa</i> ), canola ( <i>B. napus</i> ), soybean ( <i>G. max</i> )	SDN1; USDA documents partly inform about loci ( <i>GmDGAT1B</i> )	(USDA 20-066-01; USDA 20-168-14; USDA 20-163-02; USDA 19-189-0; USDA 20-062-04; (Morineau et al., 2017)
	Starch and lignin	corn ( <i>Z. mays</i> ), potato ( <i>S. tuberosum</i> ); alfalfa ( <i>Medicago sativa</i> )	SDN1; Andersson et al. used protoplasts; USDA see above	(Andersson et al., 2018); USDA 15-352-01; USDA 17-038-02
micronutrients	Allergens	wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> )	Lowered gluten content proven; USDA see above	(Sánchez-León et al., 2018) (USDA 17-038-01)
	Micro elements	rice ( <i>O. sativa</i> ), barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> )	lowered cadmium accumulation without yield reduction; mutations in <i>OsNramp5</i> ; alteration in phosphate content; <i>HvPAPhy_a</i> (Holme et al., 2017)	(Tang et al., 2017; Holme et al., 2017)

	Secondary metabolites	Tomato ( <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> ); pea ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ); mustard ( <i>Brassica juncea</i> ); petunia ( <i>Petunia ×hybrida</i> )	SDN1; γ-aminobutyric acid- (GABA) (USDA document with much detail) and lycopene content, Multiplex-CRISPR; taste alteration in pea and mustard unclear	(Li et al., 2018); (USDA 20-140-01; USDA 20-168-06; USDA 20-108-01; USDA 20-168-07)
	Reduction of undesirable compounds	potato ( <i>S. tuberosum</i> ); tobacco ( <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> );	Reduction of glyalkaloids unclear; nicotine alteration through mutagenesis of <i>Berberine Bridge Enzyme-Like</i> (BBL) gene	(USDA 20-168-06; USDA 17-126-01)
Storage and quality properties	Reduced browning	potato ( <i>S. tuberosum</i> ); avocado ( <i>Persea americana</i> );	SDN1; traits are known: reduced polyphenoloxidase (PPO) activity	(USDA 16-090-01; USDA 20-168-35); (Toledo and Aguirre, 2017; González et al., 2020);
	Quality	tomato ( <i>S. lycopersicum</i> )	SDN1; improved fruit detachment (Jointless2; SIMBP21), optimization of plants for Urban Farming (Gene: SELF-PRUNING (SP), SELF-PRUNING-5G (SP5G) and ERECTA (SIE); Parthenocarpic (seedless fruits; Knock-out of SIAGL6 or SIHAA9)	(USDA 20-168-33; USDA 19-338-01; USDA 18-051-01); (Roldan et al., 2017; Klap et al., 2017; Ueta et al., 2017; Jouanin et al., 2018)
Farming improvements	Reduced seed loss	canola ( <i>B. napus</i> );	unclear	(USDA 20-160-01); (USDA 18-348-01; USDA 18-351-01)
	Glyphosate tolerance	rice ( <i>O. sativa</i> ); flax ( <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> ); watermelon ( <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> )	USDA documents: gene clear, rest unclear; watermelon CRISPR-mediated base editing; rice: combination of CRISPR & non-homologous end joining	(USDA 18-348-01; USDA 18-351-01); (Li et al., 2016; Tian et al., 2018)
Abiotic stress tolerance	Osmotic stress	rice ( <i>O. sativa</i> ); tomato ( <i>S. lycopersicum</i> );	SDN1; OsDREB1A and OsRR22; in tomato slightly reduced growth	(USDA 17-286-01); (Zhang et al., 2019; Bouzroud et al., 2020)



	Cold tolerance	rice ( <i>O. sativa</i> )	Higher yield and improved drought tolerances by SDN1 mutation of OsPIN5b, GS3 and OsMYB30	(Zeng et al., 2020)
Biotic stress resistance	Nematode resistance	Soybean ( <i>G. max</i> )	SDN1; unclear	(USDA 19-281-02)
	Bacteria resistance	Rice ( <i>O. sativa</i> ); orange ( <i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck); grapefruit ( <i>Citrus × paradisi</i> )	Broad spectrum resistance against wilt ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) by mutagenesis of several <i>SWEET</i> genes via TALEN or CRISPR/Cas; Citrus cancer resistance against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i> (Xcc) by mutation of CsWRKY22; CsLOB1 gene and promotor	(USDA 20-143-01) (Oliva et al., 2019; Blanvillain-Baufumé et al., 2017; Varshney et al., 2019; Peng et al., 2017; Jia et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2019; Jia et al., 2017)
	Virus resistance	Tomato ( <i>S. lycopersicum</i> ); cassava ( <i>Manihot esculenta</i> )	SDN1; improved resistance	(Modrzejewski et al., 2019; Tashkandi et al., 2018; Gomez et al., 2019)

# Additional References for Supplemental Table S2 and S3.

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