SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2001

QIAGEN N.V.

Spoorstraat 50
5911 KJ Venlo
The Netherlands

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F

Form 20-F__X__ Form 40-F_____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Yes_____ No__X__

QIAGEN N.V.

Form 6-K

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QIAGEN N.V.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)

	June 30, 2001	December 31, 2000
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 17,759,000	$ 24,008,000
Marketable securities	35,298,000	37,307,000
Notes receivable	3,609,000	3,383,000
Note receivable, related party	-	617,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $1,186,000 and $986,000 in 2001 and 2000, respectively	38,885,000	34,738,000
Income taxes receivable	999,000	1,779,000
Inventories	29,817,000	29,231,000
Prepaid expenses and other	7,533,000	4,736,000
Deferred income taxes	13,091,000	11,866,000
Total current assets	146,991,000	147,665,000
Property, plant and equipment, net	110,998,000	73,156,000
Long-term marketable securities	888,000	6,316,000
Intangible assets, net	6,172,000	7,136,000
Other assets	6,839,000	6,620,000
Total assets	$271,888,000	$240,893,000
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Lines of credit	$ 3,787,000	$ 885,000
Short-term debt	160,000	6,382,000
Current portion of long-term debt	1,480,000	1,071,000
Current portion of capital lease obligations	1,067,000	1,043,000
Accounts payable	20,257,000	18,668,000
Accrued liabilities	21,346,000	15,878,000
Income taxes payable	2,750,000	1,712,000
Deferred income taxes	609,000	499,000
Total current liabilities	51,456,000	46,138,000
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	15,408,000	11,552,000
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	10,339,000	11,744,000
Deferred income taxes	549,000	549,000
Other	9,529,000	3,361,000
Total long-term liabilities	35,825,000	27,206,000
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	-	193,000
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common shares, .01 EUR par value:		
Authorized—260,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding—142,972,765 shares in 2001 and 142,548,487 shares in 2000	1,454,000	1,450,000
Additional paid-in capital	113,933,000	103,448,000
Retained earnings	80,151,000	62,859,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10,931,000)	(401,000)
Total shareholders' equity	184,607,000	167,356,000
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$271,888,000	$240,893,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated balance sheets.

QIAGEN N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Net sales	$66,047,000	$53,344,000	$129,193,000	$103,300,000
Cost of sales	20,272,000	16,208,000	37,563,000	31,342,000
Gross profit	45,775,000	37,136,000	91,630,000	71,958,000
Operating Expenses:				
Research and development	7,038,000	6,357,000	13,700,000	12,224,000
Sales and marketing	15,945,000	12,784,000	30,517,000	24,770,000
General and administrative	8,039,000	7,184,000	18,145,000	16,069,000
Acquisition costs	-	5,353,000	3,000,000	5,353,000
Total operating expenses	31,022,000	31,678,000	65,362,000	58,416,000
Income from operations	14,753,000	5,458,000	26,268,000	13,542,000
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest income	527,000	686,000	1,230,000	1,286,000
Interest expense	(171,000)	(376,000)	(691,000)	(761,000)
Research and development grants	231,000	331,000	417,000	636,000
Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions	443,000	(79,000)	325,000	(10,000)
Loss from equity method investees	(493,000)	(184,000)	(905,000)	(270,000)
Other miscellaneous income, net	1,533,000	464,000	1,459,000	852,000
Total other income	2,070,000	842,000	1,835,000	1,733,000
Income before provision for income taxes and minority interest	16,823,000	6,300,000	28,103,000	15,275,000
Provision for income taxes	5,488,000	4,490,000	10,803,000	7,833,000
Minority interest	-	(15,000)	8,000	(22,000)
Net income	$ 11,335,000	$ 1,825,000	$ 17,292,000	$ 7,464,000
Net income per common share:				
Basic and diluted	$ 0.08	$ 0.01	$ 0.12	$ 0.05

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

QIAGEN N.V.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$17,292,000	$7,464,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,313,000	5,658,000
Finders' fees paid by Operon Shareholders	-	3,850,000
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	106,000	99,000
Deferred income taxes	(1,699,000)	(2,101,000)
Loss (gain) on disposition of property and equipment	29,000	(56,000)
Realized gain on marketable securities	(1,327,000)	-
Losses on equity method investees	905,000	270,000
Tax benefit on non-qualified stock options	8,472,000	8,167,000
Minority interest	8,000	(22,000)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Notes receivable	100,000	(596,000)
Accounts receivable	(5,938,000)	(6,297,000)
Inventories	(2,834,000)	(3,157,000)
Income tax receivable	755,000	(92,000)
Prepaid expenses and other	(3,236,000)	(1,949,000)
Other assets	(356,000)	(484,000)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	2,738,000	1,772,000
Accrued liabilities	6,683,000	3,408,000
Income taxes payable	1,640,000	1,741,000
Other	1,703,000	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,354,000	17,675,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchases of land, property and equipment	(48,419,000)	(13,163,000)
Proceeds from sale of property	84,000	127,000
Purchases of investment	(422,000)	(68,000)
Sale of investment	85,000	-
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	5,048,000	11,271,000
Purchases of marketable securities	(1,501,000)	(12,190,000)
Purchase of intangibles	(181,000)	(231,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(45,306,000)	(14,254,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Net proceeds from lines of credit	3,029,000	1,199,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	8,377,000	8,648,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(3,066,000)	(1,223,000)
Proceeds from short-term borrowing	-	945,000
Repayment of short-term borrowing	(5,522,000)	(1,749,000)
Proceeds from government grant	3,600,000	-
Principal payments on capital leases	(610,000)	(595,000)
Repayment of acquisition note payable	-	(12,000,000)
Issuance of common shares	2,017,000	18,427,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	7,825,000	13,652,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,122,000)	(232,000)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,249,000)	16,841,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	24,008,000	15,235,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$17,759,000	$32,076,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

QIAGEN N.V.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of QIAGEN N.V. (the Company), a company incorporated in The Netherlands, and its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Investments in affiliated companies that are 50 percent or less owned and where the Company exercises significant influence over the operations are accounted for using the equity method. All other investments are accounted for under the cost method.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2001, the condensed consolidated statements of income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, have been prepared by the Company, without audit. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2000 has been derived from the consolidated financial statements at that date.

The results of operations for the three- and six-month periods presented, and the results of cash flows for the six-month periods presented, are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full year.

As discussed in Note 13, the Company acquired the Sawady Group of companies (Sawady) in March 2001 and Operon Technologies, Inc. in June 2000. These transactions were accounted for as pooling of interests and likewise, all financial information presented includes the combined balances and results of the Company, Sawady and Operon Technologies, Inc.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2000 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F.

2. Stock Split

On June 16, 2000, the shareholders of the Company approved the amendment of the Company's Articles of Association to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 65 million to 260 million, which was required to affect a four-for-one stock split that the Company's Board of Supervisory Directors and Managing Board approved in May 2000. Common shareholders of record on July 3, 2000 received three additional shares for each share held on that date. The additional shares were distributed and the stock split was effective on July 13, 2000.

All prior period share data and per share amounts included in this Form 6-K have been restated to reflect the four-for-one common stock split.

3. Net Income Per Common Share

Net income per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 and 2000 are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the dilutive effect of stock options outstanding.

The following schedule summarizes the information used to compute net income per common share:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income per common share	142,816,000	141,890,000
Dilutive effect of stock options	2,215,000	3,120,000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	145,031,000	145,010,000
Outstanding stock options having no dilutive effect, not included in above calculation	2,079,000	405,000

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income per common share	142,711,000	141,575,000
Dilutive effect of stock options	2,333,000	3,163,000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	145,044,000	144,738,000
Outstanding stock options having no dilutive effect, not included in above calculation	1,775,000	481,000

4. Comprehensive Income

The components of comprehensive income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000
Net income	$11,335,000	$1,825,000
Net unrealized (loss) on marketable securities	(497,000)	(15,000)
Net realized (gain) on marketable securities	(1,324,000)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,886,000)	(307,000)
Comprehensive income	$7,628,000	$1,503,000

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000
Net income	$17,292,000	$7,464,000
Net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(3,891,000)	30,000
Net realized (gain) on marketable securities	(1,327,000)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5,312,000)	(1,572,000)
Comprehensive income	$ 6,762,000	$5,922,000

The following table is a summary of the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss as of June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000:

	2001	2000
Net unrealized gain on marketable securities	$ 2,075,000	$5,966,000
Net realized gain on marketable securities	(1,327,000)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(11,679,000)	(6,367,000)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$(10,931,000)	$ (401,000)

5. Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 and 2000 is based upon the estimated annualized rate for each of the respective years.

6. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash investing and financing activities, which are excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows, along with cash paid for interest and income taxes are as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000
Property and equipment purchased through capital leases	$ 457,000	$ 2,116,000
Cash paid for interest	$ 997,000	$ 673,000
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 2,445,000	$ 2,013,000

7. Inventories

The components of inventories consist of the following as of June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000:

	2001	2000
Raw materials	$ 9,492,000	$10,381,000
Work in process	6,891,000	5,652,000
Finished goods	13,434,000	13,198,000
Total inventories	$29,817,000	$29,231,000

8. Debt

The Company has eight separate lines of credit amounting to approximately $8.5 million with variable interest rates. Approximately $3.8 million was utilized on these credit facilities at June 30, 2001. In addition, the Company has short-term loans totaling $160,000 due in October 2001, which bear interest at a fixed interest rate of 2.40 percent.

At June 30, 2001, long-term debt of approximately $16.9 million consists primarily of two notes payable (EUR 10.2 million and EUR 8.4 million) that bear interest at a fixed rate of 3.75 percent and a variable rate ranging from 5.71 percent to 5.75 percent, respectively. The EUR 10.2 million note is due in semi-annual payments of EUR 639,000 (approximately $541,000 at June 30, 2001), with a final payment due in March 2009. The EUR 8.4 million note is part of a new loan facility the Company obtained in May 2001 that allows the Company to borrow up to EUR 100 million with an initial term of two years. The facility contains financial and non-financial covenants including but not limited to the maintenance of certain financial ratios. The Company was in compliance with these covenants at June 30, 2001. The proceeds of this facility are primarily dedicated to the refinancing of previously made acquisitions of land and the construction of manufacturing, research and administrative facilities thereon. The note is due in May 2003.

9. Stock Options

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2001, the Company granted options to purchase 1,252,000 shares of the Company's common stock. All options were granted at fair market value at the date of grant. As of June 30, 2001, options to purchase 7,511,000 million common shares were outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $0.97 to $49.75.

10. Segment and Related Information

Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following tables:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
Net Sales	2001	2000
Germany	$28,670,000	$23,328,000
United States	38,561,000	29,928,000
Switzerland	7,219,000	4,947,000
Japan	7,445,000	7,698,000
United Kingdom	3,792,000	2,865,000
Other Countries	4,331,000	3,180,000
Subtotal	90,018,000	71,946,000
Intersegment Elimination	(23,971,000)	(18,602,000)
Total	$66,047,000	$53,344,000

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
Net Sales	2001	2000
Germany	$58,957,000	$48,105,000
United States	72,887,000	56,112,000
Switzerland	13,700,000	9,660,000
Japan	17,174,000	15,701,000
United Kingdom	7,891,000	5,893,000
Other Countries	8,523,000	6,131,000
Subtotal	179,132,000	141,602,000
Intersegment Elimination	(49,939,000)	(38,302,000)
Total	$129,193,000	$103,300,000

Net sales are attributed to countries based on the location of the Company's subsidiary.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
Intersegment Sales	2001	2000
Germany	$(18,030,000)	$(16,425,000)
United States	(1,278,000)	(151,000)
Switzerland	(4,663,000)	(2,026,000)
Total	$(23,971,000)	$(18,602,000)

Intersegment Sales	Six Months ended June 30, 2001	2000
Germany	$(38,608,000)	$(33,890,000)
United States	(2,471,000)	(795,000)
Switzerland	(8,860,000)	(3,823,000)
Total	$(49,939,000)	$(38,302,000)

All intersegment sales are accounted for by a formula based on local list prices and are eliminated in consolidation.

Operating Income (Loss)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2001	2000
Germany	$ 6,285,000	$ 4,883,000
United States	5,326,000	(1,513,000)
Switzerland	1,436,000	1,119,000
Japan	1,259,000	648,000
United Kingdom	929,000	466,000
Other Countries	440,000	399,000
The Netherlands	(506,000)	(350,000)
Subtotal	15,169,000	5,652,000
Intersegment Elimination	(416,000)	(194,000)
Total	$14,753,000	$ 5,458,000

Operating Income (Loss)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2001	2000
Germany	$ 13,047,000	$ 9,872,000
United States	8,995,000	354,000
Switzerland	2,285,000	1,808,000
Japan	617,000	1,708,000
United Kingdom	2,160,000	1,140,000
Other Countries	1,012,000	595,000
The Netherlands	(1,513,000)	(699,000)
Subtotal	26,603,000	14,778,000
Intersegment Elimination	(335,000)	(1,236,000)
Total	$26,268,000	$13,542,000

The Netherlands operating loss primarily resulted from general and administrative expenses. The intersegment elimination represents the elimination of intercompany profit.

Assets	June 30, 2001	December 31, 2000
Germany	$103,262,000	$ 82,389,000
United States	109,618,000	111,605,000
Switzerland	15,124,000	15,758,000
Japan	21,695,000	24,304,000
United Kingdom	5,726,000	4,515,000
Other Countries	7,489,000	6,628,000
The Netherlands	116,748,000	114,055,000
Subtotal	379,662,000	359,254,000
Intersegment Elimination	(107,774,000)	(118,361,000)
Total	$271,888,000	$240,893,000

Assets of the Netherlands include cash and cash equivalents, investments, prepaid assets and certain intangibles. The intersegment elimination represents intercompany investments and advances.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

At June 30, 2001, QIAGEN Sciences, Inc. (Sciences) had contract commitments totaling $15.0 million related to the construction of an approximately 200,000 square foot facility located in Germantown, Maryland. The new facility construction is expected to be completed in 2002, with the first manufacturing activities initiated in the second quarter of 2002. The total project is estimated to cost approximately $51.0 million. At June 30, 2001, construction and overhead costs of approximately $36.0 million had been incurred with estimated costs to complete of approximately $15.0 million.

Between July 1997 and February 1998, QIAGEN purchased land adjacent to the Company's German facilities. The Company plans to use this land for an additional production facility and an administrative building. Construction on these facilities commenced in October 2000, with estimated completion by May 2002 for the administrative building and October 2002 for the production facility. The estimated cost for these facilities is approximately EUR 54.0 million (approximately $45.8 million at June 30, 2001) of which EUR 17.3 million has been incurred.

From time to time the Company may be party to legal proceedings incidental to its business. Certain claims, suits or complaints arising out of the normal course of business have been filed or were pending against the Company. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of such litigation, based on the facts known to the Company and after consultation with legal counsel, management believes that such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.

During the normal course of business, the Company is subject to audit by taxing authorities for varying periods in various tax jurisdictions. Such matters may involve substantial amounts, and if these were to be ultimately resolved unfavorably to the full amount of their maximum potential exposure, an event not currently anticipated, it is possible that such an event could have a material adverse effect on the Company's position and results of operations. During June 2001, a tax audit in Germany for the years 1994 through 1997 was concluded. As a result of this audit, the Company will pay approximately DM 3.0 million related to transfer pricing and other issues. The amount due had previously been fully accrued in the accompanying balance sheets.

13. Acquisitions

On March 31, 2001, the Company completed the acquisition of the Sawady Group of companies located in Tokyo, Japan. Under the terms of the agreement QIAGEN N.V. issued 854,987 shares of its common stock, valued at the time of the closing at approximately $18.0 million, in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of Sawady Technology Co., Ltd., Omgen Co., Ltd. and a majority position in Accord Co., Ltd., the three companies comprising the Sawady Group of companies. The Sawady Group of companies was managed and structured as one organization, but was organized as three companies to meet the tax planning and other preferences of its shareholders. In connection with this merger, the Company recorded acquisition and related charges of approximately $3.0 million, which include approximately $1.0 million of direct transaction costs, (primarily legal and other professional fees) and approximately $2.0 million of expenses primarily relating to the relocation, closure and elimination of leased facilities, such as duplicate field offices.

The following table shows the effect of the Sawady Group of companies' results of operations on the combined companies. Pre-tax acquisition related costs of approximately $3.0 million associated with the acquisition are reflected in the Company's net income for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and are excluded from the table below.

	Three Months Ended March 31, (unaudited)	
	2001	2000
QIAGEN net sales	$60,390,000	$47,279,000
Sawady net sales	2,757,000	2,912,000
Combine net sales	$63,147,000	$50,191,000
QIAGEN net income	$7,849,000	$5,613,000
Sawady net income	144,000	66,000
Combine net income	$7,993,000	$5,679,000

On June 28, 2000, the Company completed the acquisition of Operon Technologies, Inc. (Operon) of Alameda, California, pursuant to an agreement and plan of merger with Operon Technologies dated as of June 9, 2000. Under the agreement, Operon shareholders received 2,392,432 shares of QIAGEN common stock for all outstanding shares of Operon stock. The Company also assumed outstanding Operon options that were exercisable for an additional 422,024 Company shares. Operon Technologies manufactures and markets synthetic nucleic acids, DNA microarrays and synthetic genes. The synthetic nucleic acids are used in the analysis of nucleic acids purified from natural sources and will supplement the Company's current genomics and genetic analysis business.

These acquisitions were accounted for as a pooling of interests in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 16 and related Securities and Exchange Commission pronouncements. The prior period financial data of the Company have been restated to include the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the new companies, as though always consolidated.

14. New Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." The statement, addresses how intangible assets should be accounted for upon their acquisition as well as how goodwill and other intangible assets should be accounted for after they have been initially recognized in the financial statements. With the adoption of this statement, goodwill is no longer subject to amortization over its estimated useful life. Goodwill will be assessed for impairment each year using the fair-value-based test. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2002 and is currently analyzing the statement to determine the impact of the discontinued amortization of goodwill. While the Company is not aware of any impairment charges, an analysis will be done upon adoption of this Statement to determine the impairment charge, if any. The Company has not yet determined the full effect the Statement will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows, except for an estimated annual reduction in amortization expense of approximately $150,000.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

General

The Company's future operating results may be affected by various risk factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Certain of the statements included in this report may be forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements regarding potential future increases in net sales, gross profit, net income and the Company's liquidity. Such statements are based on management's current expectations and are subject to a number of factors and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The Company cautions investors that there can be no assurance that actual results or business conditions will not differ materially from those projected or suggested in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, the following: risks associated with the Company's expansion of operations including the acquisition of, or investment in, new companies, management of growth, international operations, and dependence on key personnel; intense competition; the variability in the Company's operating results from quarter to quarter; technological change; the Company's ability to develop and protect proprietary products and technologies and to enter into collaborative commercial relationships; the Company's future capital requirements; uncertainties as to the extent of future government regulation of the Company's business; and capital market fluctuations and economic conditions – both generally and those related to the biotechnology industry. As a result, the Company's future development efforts involve a high degree of risk. For further information, refer to the more specific risks and uncertainties discussed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Net Sales

Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2001 increased 24% to $66.0 million from $53.3 million in the same period of 2000. Net sales in the United States increased 25% (or $7.5 million) to $37.3 million in 2001 from $29.8 million in 2000, and net sales outside the United States increased 22% (or $5.2 million) to $28.7 million in 2001 from $23.5 million in 2000. Net sales within and outside of the United States increased principally due to increased unit sales of consumable and instrumentation products. Unit sales increases were attributable to focused marketing efforts and a sales force that continues to actively identify and service customer needs.

The increase within the United States was primarily attributable to net sales at QIAGEN, Inc., located in Valencia, California and Operon Technologies, Inc. (Operon) located in Alameda, California. QIAGEN, Inc. reported an increase of 16% (or $4.0 million) during the second quarter of 2001 over the comparable period in 2000 and Operon reported an increase of 52% (or $2.5 million). Outside of the United States, net sales continued to be affected by strong growth at QIAGEN GmbH, located in Germany, which reported an increase of 53% (or $3.7 million) for the second quarter of 2001 compared to the comparable quarter of 2000.

For the six months ended June 30, 2001, net sales increased 25% to $129.2 million from $103.3 million in the same period of 2000. Net sales in the United States increased 27% (or

$15.1 million) to $70.4 million in 2001 from $55.3 million in 2000, and net sales outside the United States increased 22% (or $10.8 million) to $58.8 million in 2001 from $48.0 million in 2000. As in the three-month period, the increase within the United States was primarily attributable to net sales at QIAGEN Inc., and Operon. QIAGEN Inc. reported an increase of 25% (or $11.0 million) for the six months ended June 30, 2001 over the comparable period in 2000 and Operon reported an increase of 40% (or $3.9 million). Outside of the United States, net sales continued to be affected by strong growth at QIAGEN GmbH and QIAGEN K.K., located in Japan, which reported increases of 43% (or $6.1 million) and 29% (or $2.6 million) respectively for the six months ended June 30, 2001 compared to the comparable period of 2000.

While sales of consumable products increased during the quarter, the Company expects, as disclosed in previous filings, a slower rate of sales growth for the range of products designed for large-scale plasmid DNA applications as the market for such products matures. The Company continually introduces new products in order to extend the life of its existing product lines as well as to address new market opportunities. The Company released 7 new product lines in the second quarter of 2001. Among the new releases were the QIAGEN® PCR Cloning Kits, for fast and efficient cloning of PCR products, and the QIAexpress® UA Cloning Kit — for direct cloning of PCR products into an expression vector for the production of 6xHis-tagged proteins. During 2000, the Company released over 20 new products.

Changes in exchange rates continued to affect the growth rate of net sales for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2001. A significant portion of the Company's revenues is denominated in European Union euros. Using identical foreign exchange rates for both periods, net sales would have increased approximately 29% and 30%, as compared to the reported increases of 24% and 25%, for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2001, respectively. See "Currency Fluctuations."

Gross Profit

Gross profit was $45.8 million or 69% of net sales in the quarter ended June 30, 2001 as compared to $37.1 million or 70% of net sales for the same period in 2000. For the year to date period ended June 30, 2001, gross profit was $91.6 million or 71% of net sales compared to $72.0 million or 70% of net sales for the same period in 2000. The absolute dollar increase is attributable to the increase in net sales. The changes in gross profit as a percentage of net sales are primarily due to changes in the product mix. The Company's separation and purification consumable products carry a higher gross profit than many of the Company's other products, such as instrumentation and synthetic nucleic acid products. The Company continues to develop additional instrumentation products that meet the needs of the molecular diagnostic and genomics markets and anticipates future increases in sales of instrumentation products. Additionally, with the establishment of Operon GmbH, located in Germany, and the recent acquisition of the Sawady group of companies, the Company expects growth in the European and Japanese markets of its synthetic nucleic acid products.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses increased 11% to $7.0 million (11% of net sales) in the quarter ended June 30, 2001 compared with $6.4 million (12% of net sales) for the same period in 2000. As the Company continues expansion of its research and development facilities and new product development capabilities, additional research and development expense will be incurred related to facility costs and obtaining and retaining employees for the research and development efforts. The Company's U.S. research and development facility located in Germantown, Maryland, is currently under construction. The Company has a strong commitment to research and development and anticipates that absolute research and development expenses will continue to increase significantly.

For the year to date period ended June 30, 2001, gross research and development expenses increased 12% to $13.7 million (11% of net sales) compared to $12.2 million (12% of net sales) for the same period in 2000.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses increased 25% to $15.9 million (24% of net sales) in the second quarter of 2001 from $12.8 million (24% of net sales) in the second quarter of 2000. The increase in sales and marketing expenses reflects the Company's continued expansion of its sales force and advertising efforts in connection with the sale of its existing products and the introduction of new products. Such efforts contributed to the growth in net sales during the second quarter of 2001. Increased sales and marketing costs are primarily associated with personnel, commissions, advertising, publications, freight and logistics expenses and other promotional items. Additionally, the Company is engaged in a significant project for the development of Customer Relationship Management systems (CRM). While this project is currently resulting in significant expenses and investment requirements, the Company believes that the developed and implemented systems will allow significant increases of productivity in areas including sales and marketing. The Company anticipates that selling and marketing costs will continue to increase along with continued growth in sales of the Company's products.

In June 2000, the Company established a wholly owned distribution subsidiary in Italy. This subsidiary will allow the Company to address the Italian market directly through its own sales force. In October 2000, Operon GmbH was established to serve the European synthetic nucleic acid market.

Sales and marketing expenses increased 23% to $30.5 million (24% of net sales) in the six month period ended June 30, 2001 from $24.8 million (24% of net sales) in the comparable period of 2000.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased 12% to $8.0 million (12% of net sales) in the second quarter of 2001 from $7.2 million (13% of net sales) in the second quarter of 2000. This increase represents the increased costs related to the support of the Company's growing administrative infrastructure that is expanding to accommodate increased sales.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2001, general and administrative expenses increased 13% to $18.1 million (14% of net sales) from $16.1 million (16% of net sales) in the same period 2000.

Acquisition and Related Costs

On March 31, 2001, the Company acquired the Sawady Group of companies located in Tokyo, Japan. Acquisition and related charges were approximately $3.0 million, which include approximately $1.0 million of direct transaction costs, (primarily legal and other professional fees) and approximately $2.0 million of primarily relating to the relocation, closure and elimination of leased facilities, such as duplicate field offices.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income was $2.1 million in the second quarter of 2001 compared to other income of $842,000 in the second quarter of 2000. This increase was mainly due to increased miscellaneous income, net gains on foreign currency transactions, and decreased interest expense. These increases were partially offset by increased loss from equity method investee, and decreased income from interest and research and development grants.

Other miscellaneous income increased to income of $1.5 million in the second quarter of 2001 from income of $464,000 for the same period in 2000 primarily due to the approximate $1.4 million gain on the sale of a financial asset.

Gain on foreign currency transactions increased to $443,000 in the second quarter of 2001 from a loss of $79,000 in the same period of 2000. Income from foreign currency transactions reflects net effects from conducting business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. QIAGEN N.V.'s functional currency is the U.S. dollar and its subsidiaries' functional currencies are the European Union euro, the British pound, the Swiss franc, the U.S. dollar, the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar, and the Japanese yen. See "Currency Fluctuations."

Interest expense decreased to $171,000 in the second quarter of 2001 compared to $376,000 for the same period of 2000. This decrease is due to the capitalization of interest related to the new German and U.S. facility construction in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. 34. For the three-month period ended June 30, 2001, approximately $330,000 of interest cost was capitalized.

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2001, interest income decreased to $527,000 from $686,000 in the same period of 2000. Interest income is derived mainly from the Company's investment of funds in investment grade, interest-bearing marketable securities. As of June 30, 2001, the Company had approximately $33.8 million invested in such securities.

In the second quarter of 2001, the Company recorded net losses from equity method investees of $493,000 compared to $184,000 in the second quarter of 2000. The Company entered into three equity investments in start-up companies during 1999 and anticipates that these investments will continue to generate losses at least through 2001. One of these investments, PreAnalytiX, launched its first product, the PAXgene Blood RNA System, in April 2001. The PAXgene Blood RNA System is intended to minimize the chronic problems associated with preanalytical process variability and to eliminate much of the unpredictability that has been a critical limitation in RNA analysis. As previously disclosed, the Company intends to continue to make strategic investments in complementary businesses as the opportunities arise. Accordingly, the Company may continue to record losses on equity investments in start-up companies based on the Company's ownership interest in such companies.

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2001, research and development grant income from European as well as German state and federal government grants decreased to $231,000 from $331,000 in the same period of 2000. The Company conducts significant research and development activities in Germany, and expects to continue to apply for such research and development grants in the future.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate decreased to 33% in the second quarter of 2001 from 71% in the second quarter of 2000. The decrease is partially due to the fact that an approximately $1.4 million gain on the sale of a financial asset in the Netherlands is not taxable. Additionally, the second quarter rate in 2000 is high due to the lack of tax benefits associated with acquisition costs. Without the acquisition costs in 2000, the Company's effective tax rate would have been 39%. The Company's operating subsidiaries are exposed to effective tax rates ranging from approximately 8% to approximately 50%. Fluctuation in the distribution of pre-tax income among these entities can lead to fluctuations of the effective tax rate in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Minority Interest

Previously, the Company had a 60 percent interest in its Japanese subsidiary, QIAGEN K.K., and a 50 percent interest in Rosys Instruments, Inc. (Rosys Inc.), a subsidiary of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary QIAGEN Instruments AG. QIAGEN Instruments AG sold its interest in Rosys Inc. in June 2000, and the Company acquired the minority shareholders' interest in QIAGEN K.K. during the first quarter of 2001. The financial position and results of operations of these subsidiaries are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the applicable periods. The minority interest in loss of $15,000 for the same period in 2000, was primarily due to losses at Rosys Inc. for the quarter.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To date, the Company has funded its business primarily through internally generated funds, debt and the private and public sales of equity. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, the Company generated net cash from operating activities of $32.4 million and $17.7 million, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities increased in the six-month period ended June 30, 2001 over the same period in 2000 primarily due to increases in net income, depreciation and amortization, accrued liabilities, and accounts payable, partially offset by increases in prepaid expenses and the realized gain on sale of a financial asset.

Approximately $45.3 million of cash was used in investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2001, compared to $14.3 million for the same period of 2000. Investing activities during the six-month period ended June 30, 2001 consisted principally of the purchases of property and equipment in connection with the expansion of the Company's operations in Germany and the U.S.

Financing activities provided $7.8 million in cash during the six months ended June 30, 2001, compared to $13.7 million provided in 2000. The financing activities in the first six months of 2001 consisted primarily of proceeds received from State and County grants related to the construction of the U.S. facility in Maryland, proceeds from the issuance of common shares due to stock option exercises, as well as proceeds on long-term borrowings and lines of credit, partially offset by short-term and long-term debt repayments. Financing activities during the comparable period in 2000 consisted primarily of proceeds from the issuance of common shares, including a private sale of 616,000 shares, offset by the repayment of the acquisition note payable related to the purchase of Rapigene, Inc. (renamed QIAGEN Genomics, Inc.).

As of June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000, the Company had cash and cash equivalents along with investments in current marketable securities of $53.1 million and $61.3 million, respectively, and working capital of $95.5 million and $101.5 million, respectively. The Company has credit lines totaling $8.5 million of which $3.8 was utilized as of June 30, 2001. In addition, as of June 30, 2001 the Company had short-term loans outstanding totaling $160,000 and capital lease obligations in the amount of $11.4 million. The Company also carries $16.9 million of long-term debt that consists mainly of two notes payable, due in March 2009 and May 2003.

At June 30, 2001, the Company continued the construction of three new facilities. The Company's new U.S. research and manufacturing facility is expected to be completed in 2002 at a total project cost of $51.0 million. Construction on two new German facilities commenced in October 2000, with estimated completion by May 2002. The total estimated cost for these facilities is approximately EUR 54.0 million (approximately $45.8 million at June 30, 2001). Intercompany and bank loans will continue to fund the estimated costs to complete of these projects.

In May 2001, the Company obtained a new loan facility of up to 100 million European Union euros with an initial term of two years. The primary intended use of the proceeds from this debt facility is the refinancing of previously made acquisitions of land and the construction of manufacturing, research and administrative facilities at these sites. At June 30, 2001, approximately $7.1 million had been drawn against this facility, and is included in long-term debt.

The Company believes that funds from operations, together with the proceeds from its public and private sales of equity, and the use of debt financing as needed, will be sufficient to fund the Company's planned operations during the coming year.

New European Currency

On January 1, 1999, several member countries of the European Union adopted the euro as the common legal currency. The conversion rates between the existing sovereign currencies (the legacy currencies) and the euro were fixed on that date. During the three-year transition period, the legacy currencies as well as the euro will be acceptable as legal tender. The Company has wholly-owned subsidiaries located in several of the participating countries.

The adoption of the euro may create technical as well as strategic challenges. The Company has been preparing for the introduction of the euro by assessing its information systems requirements and in April 2001 underwent a successful SAP R/3 system conversion necessary to accommodate the new currency. Further, the Company continues the process of developing and implementing solutions to address other issues presented by the introduction of the euro, such as the impact on currency risk, derivatives and other financial instruments; events of noncompliance by third parties; and implications on pricing and marketing strategies. The cost of these efforts is not expected to be material.

Because of the numerous uncertainties associated with the euro conversion, there can be no assurance that all problems will be foreseen and corrected or that the conversion to the euro will not have a material impact on the Company's operations or financial condition. Additionally, the competitive impact from the introduction of the euro is not known at this time.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company's market risk relates primarily to interest rate exposures on cash, marketable securities and borrowings and foreign currency exposures on intercompany transactions. The overall objective of the Company's risk management is to reduce the potential negative earnings effects from changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. Exposures are managed through operational methods and financial instruments. The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Currency Fluctuations

The Company operates on an international basis. A significant portion of its revenues and expenses are incurred in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The European Union euro is the most significant such currency, with others including the British pound, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and Canadian and Australian dollars. Fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which the Company conducts its business relative to the U.S. dollar have caused and will continue to cause U.S. dollar translations of such currencies to vary from one period to another. Due to the number of currencies involved, the constantly changing currency exposures, and the potential substantial volatility of currency exchange rates, the Company cannot predict the effect of exchange rate fluctuations upon future operating results. However, because the Company has substantial expenses as well as revenues in each of its principal functional currencies, the exposure of its financial results to currency fluctuations is reduced. The Company seeks to mitigate what it believes to be a significant portion of the remaining risk through hedging transactions. In general terms, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Company's other foreign currencies, such as occurred in 2000 and 2001 with respect to the European Union euro, will decrease reported net sales. However, this impact normally will be at least partially offset in results of operations by gains or losses from foreign currency transactions.

Currency Hedging

In the ordinary course of business, the Company purchases foreign currency exchange options to manage potential losses from foreign currency exposures. These options give the Company the right, but not the obligation, to buy foreign currencies in exchange for U.S. dollars at predetermined exchange rates. The principle objective of such options is to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with global financial and operating activities. The Company does not utilize financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. At June 30, 2001, the Company did not have any open currency option contracts. Option contracts to cover the Company's third quarter exposure were purchased in July 2001.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest income earned on the Company's investment portfolio is affected by changes in the relative levels of market interest rates. The Company only invests in high-grade investment securities. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2001, the weighted average interest rate on the Company's marketable securities portfolio was 5.5% to 6.3%.

To limit the potential impact of interest rate changes on borrowings, the majority of short and long-term debt is maintained at fixed rates. Borrowings against lines of credit are at variable interest rates. At June 30, 2001, $3.8 million was outstanding against the lines of credit. Because most investments and borrowings at June 30, 2001 were at fixed rates, a hypothetical adverse 10% movement in market interest rates would not have materially impacted the Company's financial statements.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Company's principal production and manufacturing facility is located in Germany and intercompany sales of inventory expose the Company to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Intercompany sales of inventory are generally denominated in the local currency of the subsidiary purchasing the inventory in order to centralize foreign currency risk with the Company's German subsidiary. Payment for intercompany purchases of inventory is required within 30 days from invoice date. The delay between the date the German subsidiary records revenue and the date when the payment is received from the purchasing subsidiaries exposes the Company to foreign exchange rate risk. The exposure results primarily from those transactions between Germany and the U.S.

The foreign currency exchange rate risk is partially offset by transactions of the German subsidiary denominated in U.S. dollars. Hedging instruments include foreign currency put options that are purchased to protect the existing and/or anticipated receivables resulting from intercompany sales from Germany to the U.S. These options give the Company the right, but not the obligation, to buy foreign currencies in exchange for U.S. dollars at predetermined exchange rates. Management does not believe that the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is material.

Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

QIAGEN's 2001 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (the Annual Meeting) was held on June 13, 2001. The following actions were taken at the Annual Meeting, for which proxies were solicited pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended:

1. A proposal to adopt the Annual Accounts of QIAGEN N.V. for the year ended December 31, 2000, including the allocation of profits to reserve as determined by the Supervisory Board was approved by a vote of 24,334,544 for versus 4,761 against. There were 4,007 abstentions.

2. A proposal to approve the management performed by the Managing Board and the Supervision performed by the Supervisory Board during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000 and to discharge the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board from liability with respect to the exercise of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000 was approved by a vote of 24,241,223 for versus 42,818 against. There were 59,271 abstentions.

3. A proposal to reappoint Messrs Erik Hornnaess, Detlev H. Risener, Jochen Walter, Franz A. Wirtz, Manfred Karobath and Heinrich Hornef as members of the Supervisory Board to serve until the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2002 was approved by a vote of 24,333,275 for versus 10,037 against.

4. A proposal to reappoint Dr. Metin Colpan and Mr. Peer M. Schatz as members of the Managing Board to serve until the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2002 was approved by a vote of 24,333,275 for versus 10,037 against.

5. A proposal to appoint Arthur Andersen LLP as auditors of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 was approved by a vote of 24,335,835 for versus 4,242 against. There were 3,235 abstentions

6. A proposal to extend the authorization of the Supervisory Board pursuant to Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company (i) to resolve upon the issue of shares to a maximum of the authorized capital of the Company and to determine the price and further terms and conditions of such share issues, (ii) to limit or exclude any pre-emptive rights to which shareholders may be entitled, and (iii) to grant rights to subscribe for shares to a maximum of the authorized capital of the Company and to determine the price and conditions of such rights until June 13, 2006 was approved by a vote of 24,199,098 for versus 101,559 against. There were 42,655 abstentions.

7. A proposal to extend the authorization of the Managing Board to cause the Company to acquire shares in its own share capital up to 10% of the outstanding shares in the capital of the Company from the date of this Annual Meeting until December 13, 2002, subject to the terms and conditions described was approved by a vote of 23,924,632 for versus 411,996 against. There were 6,684 abstentions.

EXHIBIT INDEX

QIAGEN AND AVENTIS PHARMA ENTER INTO DNA MICROARRAY TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

Venlo, The Netherlands, June, 28, 2001 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA; Easdaq: QGEN) today announced that it has entered into a technology access and evaluation agreement with Aventis Pharma, the pharmaceutical company of Aventis (NYSE: AVE, Frankfurt: AVEP, Paris: AVEP). Under the terms of this agreement Aventis will gain limited access to the ZeptoGene Workstation technology platform. Financial terms were not disclosed.

The Zeptogene Workstation, the first product available from QIAGEN which was developed in alliance with Zeptosens AG, is based on Planar Waveguide (PWG) Technology. The cutting-edge PWG Array Technology allows the use of minimal sample amounts for the analysis of the differential expression pattern of genes that are expressed at very low levels. Its extremely high sensitivity allows users to avoid cumbersome, expensive and information-distorting amplification procedures such as PCR. Aventis Pharma and QIAGEN believe that the ZeptoGene Workstation demonstrates the power of Zeptosens' proprietary PWG Chip technology and that it has the potential to set a new standard in sensitivity and speed in microarray analysis.

Dr. Ulrich Schriek, Vice President of Corporate Business Development at QIAGEN remarked: "Our exclusive access to Zeptosens**'** PWG technology for nucleic acids and certain protein areas allows QIAGEN to create a very strong position in an exciting niche of the microarray market. The technology's ultra high sensitivity and reproducibility, as well as its applicability to both nucleic acids and proteins make it a very unique product for:

- in depth, secondary analysis of data derived on conventional arrays;
- the detection of expression patterns not detectable on conventional arrays due to extremely low signals or distortion in the amplification processes required by conventional technologies; and
- the analysis of interrelations between genomic and proteomic samples on one platform.

The Zeptosens products are combined with QIAGEN's leading nucleic acid separation, purification and handling technologies to form a complete, integrated analysis line. We are very pleased to add Aventis to the users of our PWG technology."

Dr. Jutta Reinhard-Rupp, Head of Functional Genomics**,** Frankfurt**,** of Aventis Pharma in Germany stated: "The PWG Chip technology has the potential to give us more precise information about the expression pattern of genes that are expressed at very low levels and only slightly differentially expressed genes. This advantage can significantly accelerate our target validation process and will support our understanding of diseases and their mechanisms. We are excited to be one of the first access partners for this exciting technology platform."

About Aventis Pharma AG

Aventis Pharma AG is the pharmaceutical company of Aventis. Aventis Pharma is dedicated to treating and preventing human disease through the discovery, development, manufacture and sale of innovative pharmaceutical products aimed at satisfying unmet medical needs. Aventis Pharma focuses on important therapeutic areas such as cardiology, oncology, infectious diseases, arthritis, allergies and respiratory disorders, diabetes and the central nervous system disorders. Aventis Pharma has its corporate headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. Aventis Pharma encompasses Aventis Pasteur, a world leader in vaccines based in Lyon, France, and Aventis Behring, a world leader in therapeutic proteins headquartered in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. For more information, please visit: http://www.aventis.com.

About QIAGEN N.V.

QIAGEN N.V., a Netherlands holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Italy, Australia and Canada, believes it is the world's leading provider of innovative enabling technologies and products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids. The Company has developed a comprehensive portfolio of more than 320 proprietary, consumable products for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling, nucleic acid amplification, as well as automated instrumentation, synthetic nucleic acid products and related services. QIAGEN's products are sold in more than 42 countries throughout the world to academic research markets and to leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. In addition, the Company is positioning its products for sale into developing commercial markets, including DNA sequencing and genomics, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy. QIAGEN employs approximately 1,500 people worldwide. Further information on QIAGEN can be found at http://www.QIAGEN.com.

Certain of the statements contained in this news release may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. To the extent that any of the statements contained herein relating to QIAGEN's products and markets and operating results are forward-looking, such statements are based on current expectations that involve a number of uncertainties and risks. Such uncertainties and risks include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the challenges of integrating newly-acquired businesses into QIAGEN's operations, management of growth and international operations (including the effects of currency fluctuations), variability of operating results, the commercial development of the DNA sequencing and genomics market, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics market, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy markets, competition, rapid or unexpected changes in technologies, fluctuations in demand for QIAGEN's products (including seasonal fluctuations), difficulties in successfully adapting the Company's products to integrated solutions and producing such products, the Company's ability to identify and develop new products and to differentiate its products from competitors, and the integration of acquisitions of technologies and businesses. For further information, refer to the discussion in reports that the Company has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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QIAGEN REPORTS STRONG EARNING GROWTH IN ITS SECOND QUARTER

Venlo, The Netherlands, August 6, 2001 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA, Easdaq: QGEN) today announced the results of operations for its second quarter and six-month period ended June 30, 2001.

The Company reported that consolidated net sales for its second quarter increased 24% to $66.0 million, from $53.3 million for the same period in 2000. Using identical foreign exchange rates for both periods, net sales would have increased approximately 29% to $68.7 million. Excluding the effect of one-time charges related to the acquisition of Operon Technologies, Inc. in the second quarter of 2000, operating income increased 37% to $14.8 million from $10.8 million in the comparable period in 2000, net income increased 57% to $11.3 million from $7.2 million in the same quarter of 2000, and diluted earnings per share increased 60% to $0.08 (based on 145.0 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) from $0.05 (based on 145.0 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding). Excluding income of approximately $1.4 million due to a gain on sale of a financial asset, net income for the quarter increased 39% to $10.0 million and diluted earnings per share increased 40% to $0.07. Due to QIAGEN's international presence and operations in currencies that it also records revenues in, the impact of currency movements on net income as a percentage was not as significant as the impact of currency movements on net sales as a percentage.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2001, total reported net sales increased 25% to $129.2 million from $103.3 million in the comparable period of 2000. Using the foreign exchange rates applied for the second quarter of 2000, net sales would have increased approximately 30% to $134.4 million. Excluding the effect of one-time charges related to the acquisition of Operon Technologies, Inc. during the second quarter 2000 as well as related to the acquisition of the Sawady group of companies during the first quarter of 2001, operating income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2001 increased 55% to $29.3 million from $18.9 million in 2000, net income increased 51% to $19.3 million in the first half of 2001 from $12.8 million in 2000, and diluted earnings per share increased 44% to $0.13 (based on 145.0 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) from $0.09 (based on 144.7 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) in the prior year period. Further excluding the approximately $1.4 million gain on sale of a financial asset, net income for the six-month period increased 41% to $18.0 million and diluted earnings per share increased 33% to $0.12.

"The financial results of this second quarter 2001 emphasize QIAGEN's exciting growth path. " said Dr. Metin Colpan, QIAGEN's Chief Executive Officer. "In the second quarter we have seen strong growth in our markets. Growth was fueled by the broadening knowledge and data base of genetic information which is leading to expanding use of this knowledge for research, drug development (genomics) and diagnostic applications and thereby increasing the need for our products. We believe that QIAGEN's highly focused portfolio of products, which is built on over 400 applied for and issued patents as well as a similar number under license, has created a powerful platform to address today's as well as future needs of our rapidly growing markets. We believe that our deep pipeline and significant resources in research and development, coupled with the power of one of the largest and most focused sales and marketing forces in our industry, uniquely position QIAGEN to identify and address new applications for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling. Such new opportunities are constantly emerging and adding further growth opportunities to QIAGEN in addition to the strong growth potential of the Company's current product portfolio."

Highlights of the six-month period ended June 30, 2001 included:

- Launch of ZeptoGene Workstation technology platform combining Zeptosens' cutting-edge PWG Technology with QIAGEN's leading nucleic acid separation, purification and handling technologies by entering into first agreements with customers including Aventis Pharma and Bayer
- Acquisition of the Sawady group of companies as a strong platform to leverage Operon Technologies' leading synthetic nucleic acid manufacturing technology in the rapidly growing Japanese market
- QIAGEN's alliance with Zymark adding ultra-high-throughput technologies to QIAGEN's BioRobot instrumentation platform to serve the needs coming from the genomics markets
- Launch of PAXgene Blood RNA, the first product of PreAnalytiX, QIAGEN's joint venture with Becton Dickenson
- An agreement with Wyeth Lederle Vaccines which represents one of the biggest deals in gene therapy contract manufacturing adds a further, major customer for our products for large-scale nucleic acid purification for gene therapy purposes
- A number of agreements and alliances in our QIAGEN Genomics unit

QIAGEN N.V., a Netherlands holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Italy, Australia and Canada, believes it is the world's leading provider of innovative enabling technologies and products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids. The Company has developed a comprehensive portfolio of more than 320 proprietary, consumable products for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling, nucleic acid amplification, as well as automated instrumentation, synthetic nucleic acid products and related services. QIAGEN's products are sold in more than 42 countries throughout the world to academic research markets and to leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. In addition, the Company is positioning its products for sale into developing commercial markets, including DNA sequencing and genomics, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy. QIAGEN employs approximately 1,500 people worldwide. Further information on QIAGEN can be found at www.qiagen.com.

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QIAGEN AND GENICON SCIENCES ANNOUNCE STRATEGIC ALLIANCE ON ULTRA-SENSITIVE MICROARRAY LABELING AND DETECTION TECHNOLOGY

Venlo, The Netherlands and San Diego, California, USA, August 06, 2001 - QIAGEN, N.V. (NASDAQ: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA, Easdaq: QGEN) and Genicon Sciences Corporation today announced that they have entered into a distribution and service agreement. QIAGEN received exclusive distribution rights for self-spotted microarray toolkit products incorporating Genicon's RLS (Resonance Light Scattering) Technology, an ultra-sensitive signal generation, multi-application platform and detection technology. RLS Technology can be combined with QIAGEN's leading nucleic acid sample handling separation and purification products to create an integrated solution for applications including the labeling and analysis of self-spotted nucleic acid microarrays. Financial terms were not disclosed.

Genicon Sciences' RLS (Resonance Light Scattering) Technology is an ultra-sensitive signal generation, multi-application platform and detection technology for the simple and efficient detection, measurement and analysis of biological interactions.

By using these proprietary "nano-sized" particle labels that specifically bind to targeted molecules, minimal sample amounts of targeted nucleic acids and proteins can be measured by simple, low cost white light source-based instrumentation. The ultra-high sensitivity of RLS Technology allows researchers to access novel biological information and avoid time-consuming, expensive and information-distorting amplification procedures such as PCR.

Under the terms of the agreement, Genicon Sciences will supply QIAGEN with its proprietary RLS Microarray Toolkit products which QIAGEN will market to its customers in combination with QIAGEN's broad portfolio of technology-leading nucleic acid purification consumables via QIAGEN's extensive marketing and distribution platform.

Dr. Ulrich Schriek, Vice President of Corporate Business Development at QIAGEN remarked: "This exclusive distribution of Genicon's RLS Microarray Toolkit Products allows QIAGEN's customers to seamlessly integrate QIAGEN's established preanalytical nucleic acid sample handling and purification technologies with Genicon's exciting, ultra-sensitive labeling and detection technology. This alliance, therefore, further expands QIAGEN's position as a leader in nucleic acid sample handing and purification in the rapidly growing microarray market, as the resulting, integrated products facilitate the analysis of self-spotted arrays with a robust, ultra-sensitive, low-cost, and multi-analyte detection technology for all kinds of arrayable molecules. The products resulting from this alliance with Genicon are therefore uniquely complementary with QIAGEN's recently launched Zeptosens products which address the needs of the pre-spotted array customers."

"We are pleased to establish this strategic partnership with Qiagen, the leading company in sample preparation and molecular analysis in the research market", said Patrick Mallon, President & CEO of Genicon Sciences. "A central tenet of Genicon Sciences' business model is to provide *open access* to our RLS Technology. This relationship is a key step toward making the technology commercially available to others through Qiagen's powerful sales and marketing resources."

About QIAGEN

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About Genicon

Headquartered in San Diego, California, Genicon Sciences Corporation is a privately held company focused on the detection, measurement and analysis of biological interactions, which serves as the fundamental basis for a broad array of in vitro test systems within the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, genomics, proteomics and clinical diagnostics industries.

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QIAGEN AND BAYER ENTER INTO DNA MICROARRAY TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

Venlo, The Netherlands, August 6, 2001 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA; Easdaq: QGEN) today announced that it has entered into a technology access and evaluation agreement with Bayer AG (Frankfurt Stock Exchange: BAYG, NYSE: BAYZY). Under the terms of this agreement Bayer will gain limited access to the ZeptoGene Workstation technology platform. Financial terms were not disclosed.

The Zeptogene Workstation, the first product available from the alliance between QIAGEN Zeptosens AG, is based on cutting-edge Planar Waveguide (PWG) Technology. This technology allows the use of minimal sample amounts for analysis of the differential expression pattern of genes that are expressed at very low levels. Its extremely high sensitivity allows users to avoid cumbersome, expensive, and information-distorting amplification procedures such as PCR. The PWG Chip and the ZeptoGene Workstation are combined with certain of QIAGEN's leading nucleic acid separation, purification, and handling technologies to form a complete, integrated analysis line for microarray experiments.

Dr. Ulrich Schriek, Vice President of Corporate Business Development at QIAGEN remarked: "We believe that the performance of the ZeptoGene Workstation demonstrates the power of Zeptosens' proprietary PWG Chip Technology, and are convinced that it has the potential to set a new standard in sensitivity, ease of use, and speed in microarray analysis. The high-throughput format of the Zeptogene Workstation allows fast and extremely sensitive nucleic acid and protein analysis even in extensive and high-throughput studies such as compound profiling. We are very pleased that Bayer is interested in evaluating the Zeptogene Workstation and its PWG technology."
Dr. Dr. Hans J. Ahr, Head of Research Toxicology at Bayer, stated: "The broad use of microarray technology in toxicogenomics has been limited so far by the insufficient sensitivity and throughput capacity of commercially available systems. PWG Chip Technology has the potential to work with small amounts of tissue or limited number of cells, which may in addition dramatically reduce our cell culture work. We are enthusiastic to be one of the first access and evaluation partners for this exciting PWG technology platform."

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

QIAGEN N.V.

By:

/s/ Peer M. Schatz
Peer M. Schatz
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 22, 2001