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 March 31, 2002

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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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)

	March 31, 2002	December 31, 2001
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 42,949,000	$ 56,460,000
Marketable securities	21,328,000	22,512,000
Notes receivable	3,920,000	3,844,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $2,134,000 and $2,048,000 in 2002 and 2001, respectively	46,040,000	39,955,000
Income taxes receivable	2,183,000	2,439,000
Inventories	35,535,000	31,883,000
Deferred income taxes	10,518,000	11,123,000
Prepaid expenses and other	8,967,000	9,115,000
Total current assets	171,440,000	177,331,000
Property, plant and equipment, net	175,194,000	160,365,000
Long-term marketable securities	2,173,000	2,759,000
Intangible assets, net	7,269,000	7,140,000
Deferred income taxes	1,804,000	1,804,000
Other assets	7,914,000	7,569,000
Total assets	$365,794,000	$356,968,000
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Lines of credit	$ 4,498,000	$ 6,038,000
Short-term debt	-	281,000
Current portion of long-term debt	1,114,000	1,138,000
Current portion of capital lease obligations	1,086,000	1,085,000
Accounts payable	22,075,000	20,262,000
Accrued liabilities	21,351,000	20,235,000
Income taxes payable	6,179,000	8,434,000
Deferred income taxes	4,417,000	410,000
Total current liabilities	60,720,000	57,883,000
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	68,852,000	70,720,000
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	9,986,000	10,463,000
Other	4,950,000	4,927,000
Total long-term liabilities	83,788,000	86,110,000
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common shares, .01 EUR par value: Authorized—260,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding—143,678,771 shares in 2002 and 143,463,800 shares in 2001	1,460,000	1,458,000
Additional paid-in capital	124,295,000	123,117,000
Retained earnings	106,784,000	97,278,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11,253,000)	(8,878,000)
Total shareholders' equity	221,286,000	212,975,000
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$365,794,000	$356,968,000

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 March 31,	
	2002	2001
Net sales	$70,530,000	$63,147,000
Cost of sales	21,045,000	17,291,000
Gross profit	49,485,000	45,856,000
Operating Expenses:		
Research and development	6,436,000	6,662,000
Sales and marketing	17,859,000	14,572,000
General and administrative	9,478,000	10,107,000
Acquisition and related costs	-	3,000,000
Total operating expenses	33,773,000	34,341,000
Income from operations	15,712,000	11,515,000
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest income	338,000	702,000
Interest expense	(651,000)	(520,000)
Research and development grants	136,000	186,000
Losses on equity method investees	(381,000)	(412,000)
Loss on foreign currency transactions	(140,000)	(117,000)
Other miscellaneous expense, net	(10,000)	(74,000)
Total other expense	(708,000)	(235,000)
Income before provision for income taxes and minority interest	15,004,000	11,280,000
Provision for income taxes	5,498,000	5,315,000
Minority interest	-	8,000
Net income	$ 9,506,000	$ 5,957,000
Basic and diluted net income per common share	$ 0.07	$ 0.04

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

QIAGEN N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$9,506,000	$5,957,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,580,000	3,566,000
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	64,000	58,000
Deferred income taxes	4,603,000	(161,000)
Gain on disposition of property and equipment	(55,000)	-
Realized (gain) loss on marketable securities	2,000	(2,000)
Losses on equity method investees	381,000	412,000
Tax benefit on non-qualified stock options	57,000	3,271,000
Minority interest	-	8,000
Decrease (increase) in:		
Notes receivable	(127,000)	907,000
Accounts receivable	(6,552,000)	(3,737,000)
Inventories	(4,184,000)	(2,275,000)
Income tax receivable	258,000	(27,000)
Prepaid expenses and other	4,000	(2,495,000)
Other assets	(987,000)	(358,000)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	2,100,000	(745,000)
Accrued liabilities	1,253,000	4,976,000
Income taxes payable	(2,130,000)	1,481,000
Other	38,000	1,695,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,811,000	12,531,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchases of land, property and equipment	(20,579,000)	(19,284,000)
Proceeds from sale of property	67,000	-
Purchases of investment	-	(422,000)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	1,187,000	-
Investment in subsidiary	-	(35,000)
Purchase of intangibles	(461,000)	(148,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,786,000)	(19,889,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from lines of credit	6,127,000	6,741,000
Repayment of lines of credit	(7,583,000)	(3,809,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	865,000
Repayment of debt	(301,000)	(133,000)
Repayment of short-term borrowing	(277,000)	(849,000)
Proceeds from government grant	-	1,100,000
Principal payments on capital leases	(244,000)	(305,000)
Issuance of common shares	1,123,000	492,000
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,155,000)	4,102,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,381,000)	(490,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(13,511,000)	(3,746,000)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	56,460,000	24,008,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$42,949,000	$20,262,000

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. All amounts are presented in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. 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.

In the opinion of management and subject to year-end audit, 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. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full year. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2001.

As discussed in Note 14, the Company acquired the Sawady Group of companies (Sawady) in March 2001. This transaction was accounted for as pooling of interests and likewise, all financial information presented includes the combined balances and results of the Company and Sawady.

2. Net Income Per Common Share

Net income per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 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 March 31,	
	2002	2001
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income per common share	143,588,000	142,606,000
Dilutive effect of stock options	1,585,000	2,432,000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	145,173,000	145,038,000
Outstanding stock options having no dilutive effect, not included in above calculation	3,984,000	1,592,000

3. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of comprehensive income (loss) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

	2002	2001
Net income	$ 9,506,000	$5,957,000
Net unrealized loss on marketable securities	(585,000)	(3,395,000)
Net realized (gain) loss on marketable securities	5,000	(2,000)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,795,000)	(3,426,000)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 7,131,000	$ (866,000)

The following table is a summary of the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss as of March 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001:

	2002	2001
Net unrealized gain on marketable securities	$ 484,000	$1,064,000
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(11,737,000)	(9,942,000)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (11,253,000)	$(8,878,000)

4. Shareholders' Equity

The following tables details the changes in shareholders' equity since December 31, 2001:

BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31,	Common Shares Shares	Common Shares Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
2001	143,463,800	$1,458,000	$123,117,000	$ 97,278,000	$ (8,878,000)	$212,975,000
Net income	-	-	-	9,506,000	-	9,506,000
Unrealized loss, net on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	(585,000)	(585,000)
Realized loss, net on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(1,795,000)	(1,795,000)
Exercise of stock options	214,971	2,000	1,121,000	-	-	1,123,000
Tax benefit in connection with nonqualified stock options	-	-	57,000	-	-	57,000
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2002	143,678,771	$1,460,000	$124,295,000	$106,784,000	$(11,253,000)	$221,286,000

5. Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 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:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2002	Three Months Ended March 31, 2001
Property and equipment purchased through capital leases	$ -	$ 447,000
Cash paid for interest	$ 1,213,000	$ 379,000
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 2,728,000	$ 203,000

7. Inventories

The components of inventories consist of the following as of March 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001:

	2002	2001
Raw materials	$10,488,000	$ 8,786,000
Work in process	9,437,000	8,352,000
Finished goods	15,610,000	14,745,000
Total inventories	$35,535,000	$31,883,000

8. Debt

The Company has nine separate lines of credit amounting to approximately $10.1 million with variable interest rates. Approximately $4.5 million was utilized on these credit facilities at March 31, 2002.

At March 31, 2002, long-term debt totaled approximately $70.0 million consisted primarily of one note payable (EUR 9.6 million, approximately $8.4 million at March 31, 2002) at a 3.75 percent interest rate in addition to borrowings against the Company's loan facilities committed by a group of banks led by Deutsche Bank. The EUR 9.6 million note is due in semi-annual payments of EUR 639,000 (approximately $557,000 at March 31, 2002), with a final payment due in March 2009. Borrowings against the Deutsche Bank facilities, which are due in one final payment in May 2003, consisted of EUR 20.4 million (approximately $17.7 at March 31, 2002) at a variable interest rate of EURIBOR plus 1.2 percent, and $43.5 million at a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.28 percent. The credit agreements contain 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 March 31, 2002. The proceeds of these facilities are primarily dedicated to the refinancing of previously made acquisitions of land and the construction of manufacturing, research and administrative facilities thereon.

9. Stock Options

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2002, the Company granted options to purchase 661,000 shares of the Company's common stock. All options were granted at fair market value at the date of grant. As of March 31, 2002, options to purchase 8.6 million common shares were outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $0.97 to $49.75.

10. Financial Instruments

At March 31, 2002, the Company had options outstanding to purchase euros and Swiss francs of $11.8 million. The functional currency of $9.0 million of the foreign currency exchange options was the euro, with a notional weighted average exchange rate of 1.0750. The functional currency of the remaining $2.8 million foreign currency exchange options was the Swiss franc, with a notional weighted average exchange rate of 1.5500. These financial instruments have been recorded at fair value, which is not significant. Changes in the fair value are recorded in other miscellaneous income and expense.

11. Intangible Assets

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 141, "Business Combinations" effective June 30, 2001 for business combinations that are consummated after July 1, 2001, and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 141 eliminates the pooling-of-interests method for business combinations and requires use of the purchase method. SFAS No. 142 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 on January 1, 2002, goodwill and indefinite life intangibles are 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 following sets forth the intangible assets by major asset class as of March 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001:

	2002	2001
Amortized Intangible assets:		
Patent and license rights	$ 4,697,000	$ 4,323,000
Developed technology	3,200,000	3,200,000
Accumulated amortization	(2,871,000)	(2,642,000)
Unamortized Intangible assets:		
Goodwill	2,243,000	2,259,000
Net intangible assets	$ 7,269,000	$ 7,140,000

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the quarter ended March 31, 2002 is as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2001	$ 2,259,000
Effect of foreign currency translation	(16,000)
Balance at March 31, 2002	$ 2,243,000

Amortization expense on intangible assets totaled approximately $256,000 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002. The Company has completed the fair-value based test for impairment of goodwill and intangible assets and no impairment losses have been recorded during the quarter. Amortization expense for the next five years is expected to be approximately:

2002	$ 1,000,000
2003	$ 1,000,000
2004	$ 800,000
2005	$ 740,000
2006	$ 740,000

The following reconciles reported net income to net income adjusted to reflect the adoption of SFAS 142 in the quarter ended March 31, 2002:

	2002	2001
Reported net income	$ 9,506,000	$ 5,957,000
Add back: goodwill amortization	-	131,000
Adjusted net income	$ 9,506,000	$ 6,088,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	$ 0.07	$ 0.04

12. Segment and Related Information

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
Net Sales	2002	2001
Germany	$35,884,000	$30,287,000
United States	46,881,000	34,326,000
Switzerland	5,601,000	6,481,000
Japan	8,827,000	9,729,000
United Kingdom	5,275,000	4,099,000
Other Countries	5,221,000	4,192,000
Subtotal	107,689,000	89,114,000
Intersegment Elimination	(37,159,000)	(25,967,000)
Total	$70,530,000	$63,147,000

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
Intersegment Sales	2002	2001
Germany	$(25,479,000)	$(20,578,000)
United States	(8,452,000)	(1,193,000)
Switzerland	(3,205,000)	(4,196,000)
Japan	(23,000)	-
Total	$(37,159,000)	$(25,967,000)

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 March 31, 2002	2001
Germany	$ 10,702,000	$ 6,762,000
United States	1,554,000	3,669,000
Switzerland	(19,000)	849,000
Japan	2,209,000	(642,000)
United Kingdom	1,292,000	1,231,000
Other Countries	586,000	572,000
The Netherlands	(418,000)	(1,007,000)
Subtotal	15,906,000	11,434,000
Intersegment Elimination	(194,000)	81,000
Total	$15,712,000	$11,515,000

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

Assets	March 31, 2002	December 31, 2001
Germany	$ 197,263,000	$ 186,489,000
United States	139,473,000	129,015,000
Switzerland	19,398,000	19,480,000
Japan	22,864,000	21,484,000
United Kingdom	7,845,000	6,475,000
Other Countries	10,114,000	9,601,000
The Netherlands	124,146,000	122,318,000
Subtotal	521,103,000	494,862,000
Intersegment Elimination	(155,309,000)	(137,894,000)
Total	$ 365,794,000	$356,968,000

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

13. Commitments and Contingencies

During the first quarter of 2002, construction of an approximately 200,000 square foot facility at QIAGEN Sciences, Inc. (Sciences) located in Germantown, Maryland was completed. In addition to the main building, an oligo production facility is under construction for a total estimated cost of approximately $4.8 million, of which approximately $2.8 million has been incurred.

During October 2000, the Company began construction of two new facilities in Germany with estimated completion during the fourth quarter of 2002. The estimated cost for these facilities is approximately EUR 54.0 million (approximately $47.1 million at March 31, 2002) of which EUR 49.5 million (approximately $43.1 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. During June 2001, a tax audit in Germany for the years 1994 through 1997 was concluded. The Company has received notification that the taxing authorities are examining the treatment of expenses related to stock options, which are required to be accrued when vested under the German Commercial Code, due to a reimbursement agreement between QIAGEN N.V. and QIAGEN GmbH which requires that QIAGEN GmbH make payments to QIAGEN N.V. of an amount equal to the spread on stock option exercises. Based on the advice received from tax experts and its tax advisors, the Company has accrued for the expense of the stock options in the statutory financial statements, but such expenses are not recorded in the consolidated financial statements prepared under U.S. GAAP. The matter being examined by the taxing authorities is whether the option expenses are deductible for tax purposes on an accrual basis or only on a payment basis upon the exercise of the options. Accordingly, should the taxing authorities ultimately conclude that the stock option expenses are not deductible for tax purposes on an accrual basis, there would be no income statement impact to the Company's U.S. GAAP financial statements although the Company may be required to make additional significant tax payments. The Company believes its position will be upheld.

14. Acquisitions

On March 31, 2001, the Company completed the acquisition of the Sawady Group of companies (Sawady) 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. To date, the minority interest position in Accord Co., Ltd., a passive trading company, has not been significant. 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 merger was accounted for as a pooling of interests and accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and footnotes have been restated to include the operations of Sawady for 2001. For the three-months ended March 31, 2001, the Sawady revenues were approximately $2.8 million, and the Sawady net income was approximately $144,000.

15. Subsequent events

On April 17, 2002, the Company completed the acquisition of Xeragon, Inc. of Huntsville, Alabama, pursuant to an agreement and plan of merger with Xeragon dated as of March 28, 2002. In connection with this acquisition, the Company issued 564,334 common shares to the shareholders of Xeragon in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of Xeragon. The acquisition qualifies as a tax-free reorganization. Established in 2001, Xeragon is a market and technology leader for products and services focusing on synthetic nucleic acids, particularly siRNA.

On May 24, 2002, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire GenoVision AS of Oslo, Norway. GenoVision was formed in 1998. Subject to the terms of the acquisition agreement, the Company will pay approximately $14.0 million in cash and will issue approximately 940,000 shares of common stock (valued at approximately $14.0 million) in exchange for all the capital stock of GenoVision AS. The Company has agreed to pay an earn-out of up to $3.0 million based on GenoVision's performance in the twelve months following the acquisition. The parties anticipate that the closing of the transaction will occur on or about June 30, 2002. The Company believes that the acquisition will provide QIAGEN with unique, automated solutions for the purification of nucleic acids based on GenoVision's proprietary magnetic particle technologies.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Note regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors

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. Factors which could cause such results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements include those set forth in the risk factors below. As a result, the Company's future development efforts involve a high degree of risk. For further information, refer to more specific risks and uncertainties discussed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2001. When considering forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind that the risk factors could cause our actual results to differ significantly from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

Difficulties in managing or an inability to manage our growth or the expansion of our operations could adversely affect our business

Our business has grown rapidly, with total net revenues increasing from $75.4 million in 1997 to $263.8 million in 2001. We have recently opened our new research and manufacturing facility in Germantown, Maryland, upgraded our operating and financial systems and expanded the geographic area of our operations, resulting in substantial growth in the number of our employees, as well as increased responsibility for both existing and new management personnel. The rapid expansion of our business and growth in personnel may place a strain on our management and operational systems. Our future operating results will depend on the ability of our management to continue to implement and improve our research, product development, sales and marketing and customer support programs, enhance our operational and financial control systems, expand, train and manage our employee base, and effectively address new issues related to our growth as they arise. There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage our recent or any future expansion successfully, and any inability to do so could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may have difficulty integrating acquisitions of technologies and businesses

During the past several years we have consummated a number of acquisitions of companies, through which we have gained access to technologies and products that complement our internally developed product lines. In the future, we may acquire additional technologies, products or businesses to expand our existing and planned business. We may not be able to achieve the benefits expected from any potential acquisition in a reasonable time frame, or at all. Acquisitions would expose us to the risks associated with the:

- assimilation of new technologies, operations, sites and personnel;
- diversion of resources from our existing business and technologies;
- inability to generate revenues to offset associated acquisition costs;
- inability to maintain uniform standards, controls, and procedures;
- inability to maintain relationships with employees and customers as a result of any integration of new management personnel;
- issuance of dilutive equity securities;
- incurrence or assumption of debt; or
- additional expenses associated with future amortization or impairment of acquired intangible assets or potential businesses.

Our failure to address these risks successfully could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect our business

Since we currently market our products in over 42 countries throughout the world, a significant portion of our business is conducted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, our reporting currency. As a result, fluctuations in value relative to the U.S. dollar of the currencies in which we conduct our business have caused and will continue to cause foreign currency transaction gains and losses. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses arising from normal business operations are charged against earnings in the period incurred. Due to the number of currencies involved, the variability of currency exposures and the potential volatility of currency exchange rates, we cannot predict the effects of exchange rate fluctuations upon future operating results. While we engage in foreign exchange hedging transactions to manage our foreign currency exposure, there can be no assurance that our hedging strategy will adequately protect our operating results from the effects of future exchange rate fluctuations.

We heavily rely on air cargo carriers and other overnight logistics services

The Company's customers within the scientific research markets typically do not keep a significant inventory of QIAGEN products and consequently require overnight delivery of purchases. As such, the Company heavily relies on air cargo carriers such as FedEx and UPS. If overnight services are suspended or delayed and other delivery carriers cannot provide satisfactory services, customers may suspend a significant amount of work requiring nucleic acid purification. If there are no adequate delivery alternatives available, sales levels could be negatively affected.

Our continued growth is dependent on the development and success of new products

Our continued growth is dependent on new product introductions that are well received in the market. We focus our product development efforts on expanding our existing products and developing innovative new products in selected areas where we have expertise and have identified substantial unmet market needs. There can be no assurance that we will be able to introduce new products or that new product releases will be successfully launched and received by our customers.

Operating Results

Net Sales

Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2002 increased 12% to $70.5 million from $63.1 million in the same period of 2001. Net sales in the United States increased to $38.4 million in 2002 from $33.1 million in 2001, and net sales outside the United States increased to $32.1 million in 2002 from $30.0 million in 2001.

Net sales within the United States increased primarily due to net sales at QIAGEN, Inc., located in Valencia. QIAGEN, Inc. reported an increase of 19% (or $5.2 million) during the first quarter of 2002 over the comparable period in 2001. The Company's other United States subsidiaries 2002 results were consistent with reported 2001 results.

Although revenues increased in the first quarter of 2002, revenues were negatively impacted in the Unites States by delays in approval processes for research budgets in certain academic market segments. In addition, QIAGEN believes pharmaceutical companies in the United States slowed research spending.

Outside of the United States, the increase in net sales was primarily due to growth at QIAGEN Ltd, located in England, which reported an increase of 29% (or $1.2 million), QIAGEN GmbH, located in Germany, which reported an increase of 6% (or $616,000) and QIAGEN S.A., located in France, which reported an increase of 23% ($368,000) for the first quarter of 2002 compared to the comparable quarter of 2001. Reported net sales at some of the foreign subsidiaries were lower as a result of changes in the exchange rates. For example, using identical exchange rates, QIAGEN GmbH net sales experienced an increase of 12% (or $1.2 million).

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 regularly introduces new products in order to extend the life of its existing product lines as well as to address new market opportunities. In the first quarter of 2002, QIAGEN released several new product lines. Among the new releases were the QuantiTect™ Probe PCR and RT-PCR Kits, for highly specific and sensitive quantitative PCR and RT-PCR using sequence-specific probes. The FlexiGene DNA Kit was launched, providing a rapid and convenient method for purification of DNA from variable volumes of whole blood, buffy coat, and cultured cells in a single tube. In addition, BioMag® suspensions for magnetic cell separation, immunoassays, and binding of immunoglobulins were released.

Changes in exchange rates continued to affect the growth rate of net sales for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002. 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 15%. See "Currency Fluctuations."

Gross Profit

Gross profit was $49.5 million or 70% of net sales in the quarter ended March 31, 2002 as compared to $45.9 million or 73% of net sales for the same period in 2001. The absolute dollar increase is attributable to the increase in net sales. 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. Fluctuations in the product mix can lead to fluctuations in gross profit. 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 QIAGEN Operon GmbH, located in Germany, and the March 31, 2001 acquisition of the Sawady Group of companies, located in Japan, the Company expects growth in the European and Japanese markets of its synthetic nucleic acid products through these subsidiaries. Due to a shift in the product mix in the revenues for the first quarter 2002 towards consumable products, the gross margin increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2001.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses decreased 3% to $6.4 million (9% of net sales) in the quarter ended March 31, 2002 compared with $6.7 million (11% of net sales) for the same period in 2001. 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 anticipated to include research and development activities. The Company has a strong commitment to research and development, as demonstrated by the recent expansion of the German research facility along with the new U.S. facility, and anticipates that absolute research and development expenses will continue to increase significantly.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses increased 23% to $17.9 million (25% of net sales) in the first quarter of 2002 from $14.6 million (23% of net sales) in the first quarter of 2001. 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 in the first quarter of 2002. Increased sales and marketing costs are primarily associated with personnel, commissions, advertising, publications, freight and logistics expenses and other promotional items. Additionally, the Company launched its Customer Relationship Management system (CRM) during the first quarter of 2002, and accordingly, began recording amortization. The Company anticipates that selling and marketing costs will continue to increase along with new product introductions and continued growth in sales of the Company's products.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased 6% to $9.5 million (13% of net sales) in the first quarter of 2002 from $10.1 million (16% of net sales) in the first quarter of 2001. General and administrative expenses attributed to QIAGEN Sciences, Inc., totaled $1.1 million in 2002 compared to $412,000 in 2001. This absolute dollar increase primarily represents the increased costs related to the support of the Company's growing administrative infrastructure that is expanding to accommodate the Company's continued growth. This increase was offset by decreases in general and administrative expenses reported by Sawady and QIAGEN GmbH in 2002 over 2001. Sawady reported a decrease of $887,000, primarily as a result of operational improvements made since the March 31, 2001 acquisition. QIAGEN GmbH reported a decrease of 18% (or $511,000) partially due to changes in exchange rates. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2001, QIAGEN GmbH had provided for estimated penalties pending the resolution of an ongoing tax audit in Germany. Using the same exchange rate in 2002 as in 2001, QIAGEN GmbH would have experienced a decrease of 13% (or $388,000).

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 primarily relating to the relocation, closure and elimination of leased facilities, such as duplicate field offices.

Other Income (Expense)

Other expense was $708,000 in the first quarter of 2002 compared to other expense of $235,000 in the first quarter of 2001. This increase in expense was mainly due to increased interest expense, losses on foreign currency transactions and along with decreased interest income and research and development grant income. These increases were partially offset by lower losses on equity method investees.

Interest expense increased to $651,000 in the first quarter of 2002 compared to $520,000 for the same period of 2001. Actual interest costs increased primarily as a result of the Company's additional long-term borrowings related to new facility construction and are partially offset by the capitalization of interest (approximately $180,000 in the first quarter of 2002) related to the new German and U.S. facility construction in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. 34.

Loss from foreign currency transactions increased to a loss of $140,000 in the first quarter of 2002 from a loss of $117,000 in the same period of 2001. 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."

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2002, interest income decreased to $338,000 from $702,000 in the same period of 2001. Interest income is derived mainly from the Company's investment of funds in investment grade, interest-bearing marketable securities. As of March 31, 2002, the Company had approximately $21.3 million invested in such securities. The weighted average interest rates on the Company's marketable securities portfolio ranged from 1.88% to 2.10% in 2002, compared to 5.70% to 6.95% in 2001.

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2002, research and development grant income from European as well as German state and federal government grants decreased to $136,000 from $186,000 in the same period of 2001. 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.

In the first quarter of 2002, the Company recorded net losses from equity method investees of $381,000 compared to $412,000 in the first quarter of 2001. The first quarter 2002 loss represents the Company's share of losses from its equity investment in PreAnalytiX. PreAnalytiX launched its first product in 2001, and is expected to report net losses for QIAGEN's fiscal 2002. 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.

Other miscellaneous expense decreased to $10,000 in the first quarter of 2002 from $74,000 for the same period in 2001.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate decreased to 37% in the first quarter of 2002 from 47% in the first quarter of 2001. The decrease is partially due to the lack of a tax benefit associated with some of the acquisition costs in 2001. Without the acquisition costs in 2001, the Company's effective tax rate would have been 44%. The Company's operating subsidiaries are exposed to effective tax rates ranging from approximately 8% to approximately 42%. 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. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2001, the Company provided tax reserves pending the resolution of an ongoing tax audit in Germany.

Minority Interest

Previously, the Company had a 60 percent interest in its Japanese subsidiary, QIAGEN K.K. The Company acquired the minority shareholders' interest in QIAGEN K.K. during the first quarter of 2001. The minority interest in income of $8,000 in 2001 represents the last month of the minority interest's share in income at QIAGEN K.K.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingencies as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Critical accounting policies are those that require the most complex or subjective judgments often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Thus, to the extent that actual events differ from management's estimates and assumptions, there could be a material impact to the financial statements. The Company's critical accounting policies are those related to revenue recognition, accounts receivable, investments, goodwill and other intangibles, and income taxes.

The below listing is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, with limited or no need for management's judgment. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting available alternatives may or may not produce a materially different result. See our audited December 31, 2001 consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F which contain a description of accounting policies and other disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

Revenue Recognition. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (SAB 101), as amended by SAB 101A and 101B. SAB 101 requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) could

require management's judgments regarding the fixed nature of the fee charged for services rendered and products delivered and the collectibility of those fees. Should changes in conditions cause management to determine that these criteria are not met for certain future transactions, revenue recognized for any reporting period could be adversely affected.

Accounts Receivable. The Company's accounts receivable are unsecured, and the Company is at risk to the extent such amounts become uncollectible. The Company continually monitors accounts receivable balances, and provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts at the time collection may become questionable based on payment history or age of the receivable. Since a significant portion of our customers are funded through academic or government funding arrangements, past history may not be representative of the future. As a result, we may have write-offs of accounts receivable in excess of previously estimated amounts or may in certain periods increase or decrease the allowance based on management's current estimates.

Investments. The Company has equity investments accounted for under the cost method. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of these investments for permanent impairment, considering factors such as the most recent stock transactions, book values from the most recent financial statements, and forecasts and expectations of the investee. Estimating the fair value of these non-marketable equity investments in life science companies is inherently subjective, and if actual events differ from management's assumptions, it could require a write-down of the investment which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations. In addition, generally accepted accounting principles require different methods of accounting for an investment depending on the level of control that is exerted by the Company. Assessing the level of control involves subjective judgments. If management's assumptions with respect to control differ in future periods and thus require the Company to account for these investments under a method other than the cost method, it could have a material impact to the financial statements.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Through December 31, 2001, goodwill and other intangible assets were amortized over their estimated useful lives. Until the end of 2001, the Company periodically assessed the recoverability of goodwill based on projections of the undiscounted future cash flows of the acquired assets. Based on these assessments there had been no impairment of these assets. In connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", amortization over the previously identified lives of intangible assets ceased as of December 31, 2001, and indefinite life intangibles will henceforth be assessed for impairment each year using a fair-value-based test. Both the previously applied test based on future cash flows and the newly required fair-value-based tests require that management make assumptions and estimates. Although the Company believes its assumptions and estimates are reasonable, they involve inherently subjective judgments. If actual events differ from management's assumptions and estimates it could produce a materially different result.

Income Taxes. The calculation of the Company's tax provision is complex due to the international operations and multiple taxing jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The Company has significant deferred tax assets due to net operating losses (NOL) in the United States and other countries, realization of which is not assured and is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in the future. Management believes it is more likely than not that the

Company will generate sufficient taxable income to utilize all NOL carryforwards. To the extent that the Company's estimates of future taxable income are insufficient to utilize all available NOL's, a valuation allowance will be recorded in the provision for income taxes in the period the determination is made, and the deferred tax assets will be reduced by this amount, which could be material. Further, the Company's holding company, located in The Netherlands, has had a history of losses and thus also has a sizeable NOL. Due to the history of losses of the holding company, the Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against this deferred tax asset. Should the holding company be profitable in the future and lead management to believe that it is more likely than not that we will realize all or a portion of the NOL, then the estimated realizable value of the deferred tax asset would be recorded and we would provide for taxes at the current tax rate. In the event that actual events differ from management's estimates, or to the extent that these estimates are adjusted in the future, any changes to the valuation allowance could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". SFAS No. 143 requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which the obligation is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. This statement is effective on January 1, 2003 with earlier application encouraged. The Company is currently reviewing this statement and has not yet determined its impact, if any, on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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. As of March 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, the Company had cash and cash equivalents along with investments in current marketable securities of $64.3 million and $79.0 million, respectively, and working capital of $110.7 million and $119.4 million, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents are primarily held in U.S. dollars, other than those cash balances maintained in the local currency of the subsidiary to meet local working capital needs. In the first quarter, cash and cash equivalents decreased to $43.0 million at March 31, 2002 from $56.5 million at December 31, 2001 primarily due to cash used in investing activities of $19.8 million, offset by cash provided by operations of $8.8 million.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, the Company generated net cash from operating activities of $8.8 million and $12.5 million, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities decreased in the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 over the same period in 2001 primarily due to higher increases in accounts receivable and inventories offset by increases in net income, depreciation and amortization, and deferred taxes. Since the Company relies heavily on cash generated from operating activities to fund its business, a decrease in demand for the Company's product or significant technological advances of competitors would have a negative impact on the Company's liquidity.

Approximately $19.8 million of cash was used in investing activities during the first quarter of 2002, compared to $19.9 million for the same period of 2001. Investing activities during the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 consisted principally of the purchases of property and equipment in connection with the expansion of the Company's production operations partially offset by proceeds from the sale of marketable securities.

Financing activities used $1.2 million in cash during the first quarter of 2002, compared to cash provided of $4.1 million provided in 2001. This use was primarily due to repayments of borrowings against lines of credit offset by proceeds from lines of credit along with proceeds from a the issuance of common shares as a result of stock option exercises.

The Company has credit lines totaling $10.1 million at variable interest rates of which approximately $4.5 million was utilized as of March 31, 2002. In addition, as of March 31, 2002 the Company had capital lease obligations in the amount of $11.1 million. The Company also carries $70.0 million of long-term debt that consists mainly of three notes payable, two which are due in one payment in May 2003 totaling approximately $61.2 million, at a variable rates, and one note due in semi-annual payments through March 2009 of EUR 639,000, at a fixed rate of 3.75%.

At March 31, 2002, the Company continued the construction on two new German facilities, with estimated completion in the fourth quarter of 2002. The total estimated cost for these facilities is approximately EUR 54.0 million (approximately $47.1 million at March 31, 2002) of which EUR 49.5 million (approximately $43.1 million) has been incurred. Cash flows from operations and bank loans will continue to fund the estimated costs to complete these projects.

In May 2001, the Company obtained two new loan facilities (one EUR denominated, one USD denominated) totaling approximately $93.6 million at March 31, 2002, each with an initial term of two years. The primary intended use of the proceeds from these facilities is the refinancing of previously made acquisitions of land and the construction of manufacturing, research and administrative facilities at these sites. At March 31, 2002, approximately $61.2 million had been drawn against these facilities, 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 availability of financing facilities as needed, will be sufficient to fund the Company’s planned operations and expansion during the coming year.

Employees

At March 31, 2002 the Company had 1,629 employees. There have been no changes to the Supervisory or Managing Boards since discussed in the Company’s December 31, 2001 Form 20-F.

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.

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 quarter ended March 31, 2002, the weighted average interest rate on the Company's marketable securities portfolio was 1.88% to 2.10%.

Borrowings against lines of credit are at variable interest rates. At March 31, 2002, the Company had $4.5 million of outstanding lines of credit with an average interest rate of 6.15% at March 31, 2002. A hypothetical adverse 10 percent movement in market interest rates would not have materially impacted the Company's financial statements.

In May 2001, the Company obtained loan facilities committed by a group of banks led by Deutsche Bank for long-term borrowings at variable interest rates. Borrowings against these facilities, which are due in one final payment in May 2003, consisted of EUR 20.4 million (approximately $17.7 at March 31, 2002) at a variable interest rate of EURIBOR plus 1.2%, and $43.5 million at a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.28%. A hypothetical adverse 10% movement in market interest rates would decrease 2002 earnings by approximately $60,000, based on the quarter-end interest rate, a loan balance consistent with that at quarter-end and a constant foreign exchange rate.

Currency Fluctuations

The Company operates on an international basis. A significant portion of its revenues and expenses are earned and incurred in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The 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 2001 and 2002 with respect to the euro, will decrease

reported net sales. However, this impact normally will be at least partially offset in the 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 sell 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 March 31, 2002, the Company had options outstanding to purchase European Union euros and Swiss francs of $11.8 million. The functional currency of $9.0 million of the foreign currency exchange options was the euro, with a notional weighted average exchange rate of 1.0750. The functional currency of the remaining $2.8 million foreign currency exchange options was the Swiss franc, with a notional weighted average exchange rate of 1.5500.

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 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 sell 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.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
99.1	Press Release dated January 11, 2002
99.2	Press Release dated February 19, 2002
99.3	Press Release dated April 18, 2002
99.4	Press Release dated May 6, 2002
99.5	Press Release dated May 6, 2002
99.6	Press Release dated May 6, 2002
99.7	Press Release dated May 7, 2002
99.8	Press Release dated May 15, 2002
99.9	Press Release dated May 28, 2002

QIAGEN Opens North American Headquarters in Montgomery County, Maryland

Venlo, The Netherlands, January 11, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA; Easdaq: QGEN) announced today the opening of its new, state-of-the-art research and manufacturing complex in Germantown, Maryland.

QIAGEN Sciences, Inc., the company's wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, completed the 200,000 square-foot headquarters in less than two years and plans to employ more than 300 trained workers and scientists to manufacture and develop products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids for the steadily growing US life science markets.

QIAGEN's carefully planned facility consists of several buildings in a campus-like arrangement, situated on 24 acres. It will accommodate more than 200 employees in manufacturing as well as 100 employees in research and development. Manufacturing activities will start by the end of February.

"We are pleased to present this state-of-the-art manufacturing site and world-class research facility to Montgomery County and the State of Maryland," said Dr. Metin Colpan, Chief Executive Officer of QIAGEN. "We believe the quality of work and research performed here will make a significant contribution to our products and services and therefore to the fast-moving life science revolution."

Peer M. Schatz, Chief Financial Officer of QIAGEN added: "QIAGEN generates approximately 60 percent of its consolidated revenues in the United States. In addition to enhancing and expanding QIAGEN's manufacturing base, the new Germantown manufacturing facilities should have a positive impact on the Company's exposure to currency fluctuations, as well as enhance logistics."

"We chose Montgomery County for our U.S. headquarters because it allows us to be close to our customers and provides an excellent environment for expanding our R&D program," said Michael W. Burgett, Vice President of North American Operations and General Manager of the Germantown manufacturing and research facilities. "Montgomery County also has a large commercial and academic biotechnology base which is very attractive to us," he added.

"We are proud to welcome QIAGEN Sciences to Maryland and to our growing family of international scientific companies," said Governor Parris N. Glendening, who first met with QIAGEN officials in 1999. "The arrival of this biotech leader supports our commitment to attracting economic development and reinforces Maryland's position as a pro-business state, which offers outstanding assets – including a highly skilled workforce – to the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry."

QIAGEN Sciences, Inc. will become the new North American headquarters for manufacturing, production, research and development. QIAGEN customers are involved in research across the many fields of life sciences, including in genomics, proteomics, gene therapy, drug development, and DNA-based molecular diagnostics. The customer base includes many well-known educational institutions such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Harvard University, Baylor College of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, as well as medical research centers such as Cedars Sinai, and biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies such as Bristol Myers Squibb, Hoffmann-La Roche and many others.

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 1,700 people worldwide. Further information on QIAGEN can be found at 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 management of growth and international operations (including the effects of currency fluctuations and risks of dependency on logistics), variability of operating results, the commercial development of the DNA sequencing, genomics and synthetic nucleic acid-related markets, 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 QIAGEN's products to integrated solutions and producing such products, the ability of QIAGEN 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 QIAGEN has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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QIAGEN Reports Fourth-Quarter and Fiscal 2001 Year-End Results

Venlo, The Netherlands, February 19, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA, Easdaq: QGEN) today announced the results of operations for its fourth quarter and fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.

The Company reported that consolidated net sales for its fourth quarter increased 22% to $71.2 million, from $58.6 million for the same period in 2000. Using identical foreign exchange rates for both periods, net sales would have increased approximately 24% to $72.5 million. Operating income for the fourth quarter 2001 increased 53% to $17.1 million from $11.2 million in the comparable period in 2000, and net income for the quarter ended December 31, 2001 increased 72% to $10.9 million from $6.3 million in the same quarter of 2000. Diluted earnings per share increased 100% to $0.08 (based on 145.1 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) from $0.04 (based on 145.2 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) in the comparable quarter of 2000.

For fiscal 2001, net sales increased 22% to $263.8 million from $216.8 million in fiscal 2000. Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2001 increased 46% to $53.5 million from $36.5 million in 2000, and net income increased 64% to $34.4 million in 2001 from $21.0 million in 2000. Diluted earnings per share for fiscal 2001 increased 71% to $0.24 (based on 145.1 million average shares and share equivalents) from $0.14 (based on 145.1 million average shares and share equivalents). The Company incurred a charge related to the acquisition of the Sawady Group of companies, during the first quarter of 2001, and a charge related to the acquisition of Operon Technologies, Inc. during the second quarter of 2000. Excluding these one-time acquisition charges and not considering any other effects of these acquisitions, the Company's net income for fiscal 2001 increased 37% to $36.2 million from $26.4 million in 2000 and diluted earnings per share for fiscal 2001 increased 39% to $0.25 (based on 145.1 million average shares and share equivalents) from $0.18 (based on 145.1 million average shares and share equivalents) in fiscal 2000.

"QIAGEN successfully expanded its strategic and technology positions during 2001," said Dr. Metin Colpan, QIAGEN's Chief Executive Officer. "We focused heavily on building our product pipeline and even further broadening our technology base. Our technology alliances with Zeptosens, Luminex, Genicon, Kreatech, Polysciences and Pall were visible elements of a broad and significant expansion of our technology strength in which QIAGEN created and acquired significant positions in Genomics, Proteomics and Cellomics for its core competencies: products for the handling, separation and purification of nucleic acids. The demand for such products in research, genomics, molecular diagnostics and gene therapy is growing rapidly, and we believe that our market and technology leadership in these areas has further increased. QIAGEN's current strategic position, combined with its exciting pipeline of innovative products and technologies, provide a strong basis for further expansion and significant growth."

Highlights of 2001:

- completed the integration of QIAGEN Operon, Inc. (formerly Operon Technologies, Inc.), purchased in June 2000, and commenced manufacturing activities at a new European Operon facility in Cologne, Germany
- announced a strategic alliance in the area of ultra-high throughput sample and liquid handling automation with Zymark Corporation
- launched the first product of our PreAnalytiX joint venture with Becton Dickinson (NYSE: BDX): the PAXgene Blood RNA system
- acquired the Sawady Group of companies in Tokyo, Japan, a leading business supplying DNA products to the emerging Japanese Life Science markets

- entered into DNA microarray technology agreements with Aventis and Bayer covering the SensiChip Workstation, the first product developed through an alliance with Zeptosens AG
- commenced a strategic alliance on ultra-sensitive microarray labeling and detection technology with Genicon Sciences
- signed an agreement for multi-application labeling technology with Kreatech Biotechnology B.V.
- formed a strategic alliance in connection with magnetic polymer bead technologies with Polysciences, Inc.
- announced an alliance with Pall Corporation focusing on filtration technologies for certain nucleic acid separation and purification applications
- increased QIAGEN's patent portfolio significantly to 473 applied for and issued patents with a focus on handling, separation and purification of nucleic acids

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QIAGEN Acquires Xeragon, Inc.

Technologies for the Manufacture and Use of Synthetic RNA Add a Rapidly Growing Segment of Synthetic Nucleic Acid Products

Venlo, the Netherlands and Huntsville, Alabama, USA – April 18, 2002: QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Frankfurt, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced that it has completed the acquisition of Xeragon, Inc. Xeragon, a privately held company, is a market and technology leader for products and services focusing on synthetic RNA and in particular siRNA. The acquisition of this technology and product portfolio adds an exciting segment to QIAGEN Operon's leadership position in synthetic DNA products.

Subject to the terms of the merger agreement, QIAGEN issued approximately 564,000 shares of its common stock (valued at approximately US$ 8 million) in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of Xeragon Inc. In addition, QIAGEN could issue an additional payment of up to US$ 1.2 million in cash or stock in December 2003 upon the attainment of certain performance targets. QIAGEN expects this transaction to have a positive and accretive impact on QIAGEN's 2003 net income per share. Xeragon's activities will be integrated into QIAGEN Sciences' operations in Germantown, Maryland.

Nucleic acids take two forms: DNA and RNA. Synthetic DNA is today widely used in many different molecular biology applications. Only very recently state-of-the-art applications emerged which require large amounts of synthetic RNA. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) is double stranded RNA of ~21-25 nucleotides in length. siRNAs have been shown to function as key molecules in triggering sequence specific mRNA degradation leading to the posttranscriptional 'silencing' of a target gene. The siRNA technology is considered as the most powerful tool to unravel function of genes. It can be used in a variety of applications such as high throughput target validation and gene therapy.

Xeragon's core competencies include RNA amidite and synthesis technology based on a proprietary chemistry (TOM amidites), which in terms such as quality and cost allow a highly efficient manufacturing process of RNA. Xeragon has built a leading position in RNA synthesis and in gene silencing by siRNA technology, which has been co-exclusively licensed in from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Xeragon offers custom and pre-manufactured stock siRNA products. QIAGEN and Xeragon believe that these RNA synthesis technologies can soon be integrated into QIAGEN Operon's leading massive parallel, high throughput DNA synthesis platforms. The newly emerging market for synthetic RNA is growing rapidly. QIAGEN expects this product line to contribute approximately US$ 1 million in net sales and a net loss of approximately $1 million in the second half of 2002 and US$ 4 million in net sales and US$ 1 million in net income in 2003.

"Xeragon´s proprietary RNA technologies integrate well with QIAGEN´s massive parallel, high throughput DNA synthesis platform and extend QIAGEN's presence into one of the most dynamic areas of today's functional genomics market," said Dr. Ulrich Schriek, Vice President Corporate Business Development of QIAGEN. "Xeragon's siRNA combine seamlessly with QIAGEN's RNA purification technologies and RNA transfection products as well with our analytical tools for quantifying the effected RNA molecules. We are very impressed by Xeragon's proprietary technologies and by the fact that the company has already demonstrated its commercial potential as evidenced by an impressive list of existing customer contacts."

"Xeragon is currently faced with a significant customer demand from the leading genomics and pharmaceutical customers for its products." added Patrick A. Weiss, Chairman and CEO of Xeragon. "In joining forces with the technology, manufacturing and marketing strength of the QIAGEN group, we believe we now have the best opportunity to build a significant commercial presence for our patented technologies in this rapidly growing and exciting market."

Xeragon Inc. was established in September of 2001 and employs today approximately 10 people at its facilities in Alabama. Further information on Xeragon can be found at www.xeragon.com.

About QIAGEN

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QIAGEN Reports First Quarter 2002 Results
23% Revenue Growth in Core Consumables Business and EPS of $ 0.07

Venlo, The Netherlands, May 6, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced the results of operations for its first quarter 2002.

The Company reported that consolidated net sales for its first quarter increased 12% to $70.5 million, from $63.1 million for the same period in 2001. In addition, QIAGEN shipped approximately $2.0 million in liquid handling instruments for nucleic acid synthesis to Xeragon Inc, which had placed these purchases in early February. Including these shipments to Xeragon Inc. and using identical foreign exchange rates for both periods, net sales would have been $74.6 million, a growth rate of 18%. As a result of QIAGEN's acquisition of Xeragon on April 17, QIAGEN decided to account the shipments to Xeragon as sales to a subsidiary and has therefore excluded them from net sales and income for the first quarter ended March 31, 2002. Excluding these effects of the acquisition of Xeragon in 2002 and acquisition related expenses in the prior year period, operating income for the first quarter 2002 increased 20% to $17.4 million from $14.5 million in the comparable period in 2001, net income increased 31% to $10.5 million from $8.0 million and diluted earnings per share increased 17% to $0.07 (based on 145.2 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) from $0.06 (based on 145.0 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) in the comparable quarter of 2001. Including the effects of acquisitions in both periods, operating income increased 36% to $15.7 million from $11.5 million, net income increased 60% to $9.5 million from $6.0 million and diluted earnings per share increased 75% to $0.07 from $0.04 in the comparable quarter of 2001.

"We are pleased with our sales performance during the challenging first quarter of 2002," said Dr. Metin Colpan, QIAGEN's Chief Executive Officer. "We are reporting net sales of $70.5 million, a 12% increase over the prior year. In addition, we had $2.0 million in instrument shipments to Xeragon, Inc., which are not included in our net sales results as they are being treated as sales to a subsidiary as we later acquired the company. Moreover, we are encouraged to be seeing a gradual improvement in market conditions," said Dr. Metin Colpan, QIAGEN's Chief Executive Officer. "The delay in the approval processes for the academic research budgets in the United States weighed heavily on QIAGEN's academic customers. This customer group accounts for approximately 50% of QIAGEN's net sales. As the budgets of the National Institutes of Health were approved in late January, this situation has started to improve. The overall research spending by large pharmaceutical companies, who represent approximately 35% of QIAGEN's revenue base, slowed significantly during the first quarter which disproportionately affected sales in the United States. We believe that this market, too, is beginning to show signs of improving. QIAGEN's products are addressing exciting opportunities of which some are outlined in recent announcements regarding Xeragon, Axxima and Leica."

"Adjusted for currency fluctuations, net sales of QIAGEN's core nucleic acid separation and purification and related consumables increased 23% in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the prior year period and represented 77% of net sales," said Peer M. Schatz, Chief Financial Officer. Net sales in Europe and Asia grew significantly faster than net sales in the United States which represent approximately 55% of consolidated net sales. These trends had been expected and are built into the Company's financial guidance."

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QIAGEN and Axxima Agree to Collaborate on Content for SensiChip Platform

QIAGEN Initiates Broad Marketing of SensiChip System

Venlo, The Netherlands and Martinsried, Germany, May 6, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) and Axxima Pharmaceuticals AG today announced a collaboration under which the parties will jointly develop oligonucleotide probes to identify differentially regulated protein kinases and phosphatases. The content will be optimized for use of the SensiChip platform. QIAGEN will distribute these in the form of oligonucleotide sets or SensiChip micorarrays to its customers. The nucleic acid sequence data will be jointly developed through use of QIAGEN's SensiChip products and based on Axxima's proprietary know-how on all human protein kinases and phosphatases.

In addition to the future sales of SensiChip products, QIAGEN will receive distribution rights from Axxima to the nucleic acid sequences for use in oligonucletide sets and microarrays such as the SensiChip technology platform. In exchange, Axxima will receive royalties on the sales of products developed under the agreement.

The SensiChip platform was launched September 2001 under technology access agreements and made available for the first time to the public late April 2002 at the Analytica trade show. Axxima is one of QIAGEN's first customers of the SensiChip system and will use the SensiChip products to significantly expand the data which can be generated from its cDNA based microarray systems. The SensiChip is the first product available from the alliance between QIAGEN and Zeptosens AG. The system is based on cutting-edge Planar Waveguide (PWG) technology and 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 also allows users to avoid cumbersome, expensive, and information-distorting amplification procedures normally required to enrich signals to detectable levels. The SensiChip system is combined with certain of QIAGEN's leading nucleic acid separation, purification, and handling technologies to form a complete, integrated analysis line focused on ultra-sensitive microarray analyses for mostly secondary analyses and is therefore highly complementary to current microarray systems.

Protein kinases belong to a class of enzymes that act as signaling molecules in essential communication processes within a cell. The transmission of a signal from the exterior of a cell to its nucleus, resulting in the activation or suppression of specific genes, is a key event for normal functioning. However, dysregulation of these signal transduction processes often leads to the malfunctioning of cells and result in disease. Because of the fundamental importance of signal transduction processes for disease development, the identification of differentially regulated kinases and phosphatases – for instance using SensiChip arrays - is of tremendous importance to understand disease processes.

"We are excited that the SensiChip technology platform has very successfully expanded from availability through technology access programs to a broadly distributed product," said Dr. Ulrich Schriek, QIAGEN's Vice President of Corporate Development. "The success of our clients such as Axxima proves the power of the SensiChip platform and the new dimension of sensitivity and accuracy. We are excited that Axxima will allow QIAGEN customers to access their leading sequence data through SensiChip products or QIAGEN Operon oligonucleotide sets."
"We are looking forward to our co-operation with an outstanding company like QIAGEN in this exciting field. This co-operation reflects the excellence of our know-how in the field of signal transduction. In addition, it clearly emphasizes the tremendous importance of signal transduction for the pharmaceutical industry and academia. The application of the SensiChjp platform will result in a substantially increased sensitivity, speed and precision of our genomic analyses," said Dr. Bert Klebl, Vice President Research at Axxima.

About QIAGEN

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About Axxima
Axxima® Pharmaceuticals AG is a drug discovery and development company, pioneering the novel strategy of generating a “Signal Transduction Firewall®” against infections and related diseases. By blocking critical signal transduction pathways required by pathogens for their survival, disease progression is prevented. The company is currently focusing on HIV, HCMV, Hepatitis B and C, Influenza and TB. In three private financing rounds, Axxima has received a total of 56 million Euro from German and international investors. The Company currently employs altogether a staff of 80, located at Axxima´s headquarters in Martinsried, Germany and at its Hungarian subsidiary Vichem Kft. in Budapest. Further information on Axxima can be found at www.axxima.com.

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QIAGEN and Leica Microsystems announce alliance targeting Laser Microdissection (LMD) Applications

Venlo, The Netherlands, May 6, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA QIAGEN and Leica Microsystems AG announced a Development and Co-Marketing Agreement whereby QIAGEN's products and technologies will be used with Leica's systems for laser microdissection (Leica AS LMD).

Under the terms of the agreement, QIAGEN will develop protocols and consumable products for nucleic acid sample handling and purification optimized for use in combination with laser microdissection and subsequent analyses of microdissected material. Leica will optimize its systems for use with the QIAGEN consumable products and QIAGEN will promote such products to Leica's customers.

Laser microdissection (LMD) is considered a breakthrough technology for collecting homogeneous populations of intact cells from solid tissue sections. LMD allows the collection of specific cell types from a large background of unspecific cells in a tissue sample by using lasers to "cut out" and collect the cells of interest. LMD is rapidly developing into a core sample handling technology in next generation molecular analyses, in functional genomics and molecular oncology diagnostics. LMD also allows direct comparisons of gene amplification and expression with protein appearance in normal and diseased cells of the same tissue specimen. Combinations of these analytic procedures with LMD will advance molecular diagnosis, assessment of prognosis, therapy selection and monitoring therapy response.

"We are excited about this alliance as it combines Leica's strength in microscopy and laser microdissection with QIAGEN´s and PreAnalytiX's leadership in standardized solutions for pre-analytical molecular applications," said Dr. Helge Bastian, QIAGEN´s Global Vice President, Strategic Marketing. "We believe that this combination will allow a complete solution from sample preparation to laser microdissection to DNA and RNA analysis. This solution offers significant benefits for the molecular pathology, molecular diagnostic laboratories and research institutes faced with the challenging task of advanced molecular analyses of tissue samples. "Molecular analyses from biological samples are mostly performed without prior determination and isolation of specific cell types. Using LMD, the critical information of the exact origin of mRNA species in gene expression studies can be preserved. The combination of standardized sample collection, nucleic acid stabilization, laser microdissection, nucleic acid purification/preparation, nucleic acid amplification and microarray analyses allow concurrent morphological and immunohistological analyses and sophisticated genetic analyses from minute amounts of biological material."

Werner Kampe, Manager Marketing and Sales for the Leica Compound Microscopy stated: "This co-operation is an important step in offering complete solutions with tuned products to the users in particular in the field of molecular analysis through the complementary strong expertise of both partners in specimen preparation, laser microdissection and advanced molecular analysis. It is expected that the leading position of both companies in their domain will be further extended through joint marketing activities such as common workshops, congress presence, application notes and optimized protocols and wet ware articles to isolate and analyze nucleic acids. The first joint workshops are already scheduled and it is expected that they will contribute to the great success of the Laser microdissection System from Leica Microsystems and will offer opportunities to QIAGEN's leading products. We are confident that the co-operation is a key competitive advantage as partners in the entire product offering for the molecular diagnostic laboratory and research institutes.

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About Leica Microsystems

Leica Microsystems is a leading global designer and producer of innovative high-tech precision optics systems for the analysis of microstructures. It is one of the market leaders in each of its five business areas Microscopy, Imaging Systems, Specimen Preparation, Medical Equipment and Semiconductor Equipment. The company manufactures a broad range of products for numerous applications, which require either microscopic visual presentation, measurement, analysis or electron-beam lithography. The company offers system solutions in the areas of Life Science including biotechnology and medicine, as well as the science of raw materials, industrial quality assurance and the semiconductor industry. The company is represented in over 100 countries with 12 manufacturing facilities in 8 countries, 19 sales and service organizations and an international network of dealers. With its workforce of about 3,900 employees it makes a turnover of more than € 607m. The international management is headquartered in Wetzlar, Germany. Further Information on Leica Microsystems and LMD can be found at: www.leica-microsystems.com/website/lms.nsf.

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Exhibit 99.7

ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS AND QIAGEN PARTNER TO DEVELOP AND COMMERCIALIZE AN INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM FOR HEPATITIS AND HIV PCR TESTING

Pleasanton, California; Indianapolis, Indiana and Venlo, the Netherlands – May 07, 2002: Roche Molecular Systems, Inc. (RMS), a business area of Roche Diagnostics and Roche Diagnostics Corporation (RDC), the US sales and marketing arm of Roche Diagnostics, and QIAGEN GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Frankfurt: QIA) today announced that they have entered into a development, manufacturing and supply agreement. This partnership has the goal of developing and distributing a customized integrated diagnostic system for use in the nucleic acid sample preparation, detection and quantification of the Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and Human Immunodeficiency (HIV-1) viruses based on Roche's patented polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology.

The customized system will incorporate modified versions of automated sample preparation modules from QIAGEN, based on the soon to be launched QIAGEN MDx BioRobot, into a system branded as the TaqPrep™. The TaqPrep will be integrated with a modified version of Roche's COBAS TaqMan™ Analyzer, designed to target amplification using real time PCR and nucleic acid extraction methods for the detection of infectious agents that cause various diseases. Roche Diagnostics Corporation will distribute these integrated systems in the United States to large reference laboratories processing greater than 200 PCR Hepatitis B and C and HIV test requests per day.

The parties expect that utilizing QIAGEN's proprietary silica membrane technologies, extraction of both DNA and RNA can be performed on a fully automated, walk-away basis, processing up to 96 samples in only a few hours. Following nucleic acid sample extraction, processed samples will be transferred onto Roche's COBAS TaqMan platform for amplification and detection. With Roche's patented technology, amplification and detection of nucleic acid occurs simultaneously in a single reaction tube and can be monitored in "real time," allowing for more rapid and reliable detection of viral pathogens. Specially designed hardware and software will also be utilized for positive sample tracking, integrating the entire testing process for laboratories, with a resulting turn-around time of less than six hours. A fully integrated and customized system combining sample preparation and analysis is critical for high throughput laboratories. Large reference laboratories have demanding sample throughput, workflow and turnaround time requirements in order to process such high volume PCR testing.

"We have been steadfastly working with our large reference laboratory customers here in the U.S. to fully understand their PCR testing needs and requirements," states Martin Madaus, President and CEO of Roche Diagnostics Corporation. "We believe we have truly differentiated ourselves within the industry by seeking to provide them with the first integrated real time PCR in vitro diagnostics solution to meet these unique needs," he continues.

Roche's PCR technology has already revolutionized the monitoring and treatment of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis patients with its AMPLICOR® in vitro diagnostic kits for these critical diseases. To date, Roche remains the only company able to offer PCR products approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in both of these testing arenas.

"We are very proud that Roche has selected our nucleic acid purification platform as a front end to their new high throughput real-time amplification and detection TaqMan analyzer," said Dr. Helge Bastian, Vice President Global Strategic Marketing at QIAGEN. "Efficient extraction and purification of target nucleic acids is key to the sensitivity and reliability of nuclei acid testing using methods such as PCR and possess significant and technological challenges in clinical settings. QIAGEN's technology and market leadership in nucleic acid purification in molecular diagnostics is adding substantial value to the

development of standardized and highly efficient solutions in this emerging and rapidly growing market."

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About Roche and Roche Diagnostics

Headquartered in Basel, Switzerland, Roche is one of the world's leading research-oriented healthcare groups in the fields of pharmaceuticals, diagnostics and vitamins. Roche's products and services address prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, thus enhancing well-being and quality of life. Roche's Diagnostics Division, the world leader in invitro diagnostics with a uniquely broad product portfolio, supplies a wide array of innovative testing products and services to researchers, physicians, patients, hospitals and laboratories worldwide. Roche Molecular Systems, Inc., a business area of Roche Diagnostics, has made the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) the leading nucleic acid amplification technology (NAT) in the world. PCR technology allows minute amounts of genetic material to be amplified into billions of copies in just a few hours, thereby facilitating detection of the DNA or RNA of pathogenic organisms even before antibodies to these organisms are formed. Roche Diagnostics Corporation is the North American headquarters for the diagnostics business of the company. Roche Diagnostics' website is located at http://www.roche-diagnostics.com.

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QIAGEN to be added to the Nasdaq Biotech Index

Venlo, The Netherlands, May 15, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) announced today that it has been selected to join the Nasdaq Biotech Index® (Nasdaq: NBI) effective at market open May 20, 2002.

Launched in 1993, the Nasdaq Biotech Index includes companies primarily engaged in using biomedical research for the discovery or development of novel treatments or cures for human diseases. In the Nasdaq Biotech Index, QIAGEN joins these companies described above as well as related companies, providing enabling technologies and tools for drug discovery and development. The Index is compiled on a semi-annual basis in May and November and serves as the basis for the iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology Index Fund℠ (Amex: IBB). For more information about the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index, including eligibility criteria, visit www.nasdaq.com.

"We are proud to join the Nasdaq Biotech Index as one of the world's leading biotechnology companies," said Peer M. Schatz, QIAGEN's Chief Financial Officer. "The addition of QIAGEN common shares to the Index demonstrates QIAGEN's world-wide technology and market leadership, strong growth and consistent performance since our IPO on Nasdaq in 1996. While QIAGEN records more than 50% of its consolidated revenues in the United States, it is organized as a Dutch holding company and has always focused on the global view of the biotechnology markets it serves. The uniqueness of our global perspective is evidenced by the fact that our common shares are currently the only securities issued by a company domiciled outside North America which have been selected to be included in the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index."

Nasdaq is the world's largest stock market. With nearly 4,000 companies, Nasdaq lists more companies and trades more shares per day than any other U.S. market. Over the past five years, Nasdaq has outpaced all other U.S. markets in listing IPOs. It is home to category-defining companies that are leaders across all areas of business including technology, retail, communications, financial services, transportation, media and biotechnology industries. With operations on three continents, Nasdaq is a key driver of global capital formation. For more information about Nasdaq, visit the Nasdaq Web site at http://www.nasdaq.com or the Nasdaq Newsroom(SM) at http://www.nasdaqnews.com.

About QIAGEN
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uncertainties and risks. Such uncertainties and risks include, but are not limited to, risks associated with management of growth and international operations (including the effects of currency fluctuations and risks of dependency on logistics), variability of operating results, the commercial development of the DNA sequencing, genomics and synthetic nucleic acid-related markets, 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 QIAGEN's products to integrated solutions and producing such products, the ability of QIAGEN 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 QIAGEN has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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QIAGEN Significantly Expands Magnetic Particle Technology Portfolio with the Acquisition of GenoVision AS

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Venlo, The Netherlands, and Oslo, Norway, May 28, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced that it has entered into an agreement to acquire GenoVision AS. The acquisition will provide QIAGEN with unique, automated solutions for the purification of nucleic acids based on GenoVision's proprietary magnetic particle technologies.

GenoVision is focused on the development of reagents and solutions for certain nucleic acid diagnostic markets, such as the HLA market (transplantation diagnostics), in which it has built a leading position. As an integral part of its HLA product offering, GenoVision has developed robust and automated solutions for the purification of certain nucleic acids using proprietary magnetic bead technologies and has recently launched instruments and consumables designed for low to medium throughput automated nucleic acid purification using magnetic particles. In addition, GenoVision has a deep pipeline of additional new product introductions in this area. Magnetic particles solutions such as those developed by GenoVision have broad applicability, high flexibility and scalability and can provide sufficient purification qualities and sensitivities for many other applications. As is also the case with QIAGEN consumables, GenoVision's magnetic bead technologies can be used on QIAGEN's high throughput BioRobot™ instrumentation systems as well as on systems from other instrument manufacturers. QIAGEN believes that GenoVision's nucleic acid purification solutions add an attractive product portfolio to QIAGEN's market and technology leadership in nucleic acid purification.

"GenoVision's expertise in developing new technologies based on magnetic particles will significantly expand QIAGEN's technological depth with respect to magnetic particle solutions. The acquisition will allow us to accelerate the pace of introductions of state of the art products targeting new and fast growing market segments in which nucleic acid purification can be performed using magnetic particles. As the performance profile of magnetic particles is different from the profile of solutions in QIAGEN's current product portfolio, we expect this addition to be highly synergistic," said Dr. Joachim Schorr, QIAGEN's Vice President of Research and Development. "The integration of GenoVision's business with our own will lead to an expansion of QIAGEN's development portfolio by adding proprietary, highly flexible and scalable magnetic bead technologies which meet significant customer demand in a number of different life science application areas such as research and clinical use. Norwegian companies and universities have always had a leading position in the development of magnetic bead technologies and we are now excited to now have a center of excellence in Oslo and many interfaces with leading Scandinavian institutions for the continued development of magnetic particle technologies for nucleic acid purification."

"GenoVision has built an exciting position in developing solutions for automated isolation of nucleic acids using magnetic bead technologies", added Mårten Wigstøl, President and CEO of GenoVision. "We are extremely pleased and excited to join the world's leading provider of enabling technologies for purification, separating and handling of nucleic acids. This is a huge opportunity to further commercialize our technology and a big motivation for our employees."

Subject to the terms of the acquisition agreement, QIAGEN will pay approximately US$ 14 million in cash and, in addition, issue approximately 940.000 shares of its common stock (valued at approximately US$ 14 million) in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of GenoVision AS. In addition, QIAGEN has agreed to pay a success fee of up to US$ 3 million based on GenoVision's performance in the twelve months following the acquisition. The parties anticipate that the closing of the transaction will occur on or about June 30, 2002. QIAGEN expects to incur charges relating to the acquisition of approximately US$ 2.5 million. Excluding the effect of these charges (approximately $

0.02 per share), QIAGEN expects this transaction to contribute US$ 5 million in revenues and US$ 1 million in losses in 2002 and US$ 13 in revenues and US$ 1 million in net income in 2003.

About QIAGEN

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About GenoVision

GenoVision is an innovative biotechnology company with extensive expertise in magnetic sample preparation of nucleic acids with a worldwide commercial sales network. Initially focusing on HLA diagnostics, GenoVision has developed products and protocols for the direct isolation of DNA and RNA from a variety of sample sources, such as, dried blood, leucocytes, serum, buccal cells, cultured cells, biopsy samples, paraffin embedded tissue sections, animal tissue and yeast cells. GenoVision offers an automated solution with a complete walk-away robotic system for the isolation and purification of nucleic acids using its proprietary magnetic particle technology. GenoVision was formed in 1998. Production, research and development are based in Oslo, Norway. The Oslo headquarters also provides sales services for the Nordic region. There are commercial offices in Vienna, Austria and West Chester, Pennsylvania USA in the Philadelphia area, and a worldwide distribution network. Further information on GenoVision can be found at www.genovision.com

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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: May 31, 2002