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 September 30, 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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QIAGEN N.V.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)

	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 51,786,000	$ 56,460,000
Marketable securities	11,915,000	22,512,000
Notes receivable	4,165,000	3,844,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $2,449,000 and $2,048,000 in 2002 and 2001, respectively	46,921,000	39,955,000
Income taxes receivable	2,457,000	2,439,000
Inventories	49,903,000	31,883,000
Deferred income taxes	11,123,000	11,123,000
Prepaid expenses and other	13,793,000	9,115,000
Total current assets	192,063,000	177,331,000
Property, plant and equipment, net	200,046,000	160,365,000
Long-term marketable securities	534,000	2,759,000
Intangible assets, net	39,367,000	7,140,000
Deferred income taxes	1,804,000	1,804,000
Other assets	8,704,000	7,569,000
Total assets	$442,518,000	$356,968,000
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Lines of credit	$ 1,214,000	$ 6,038,000
Short-term debt	2,944,000	281,000
Current portion of long-term debt	1,254,000	1,138,000
Current portion of capital lease obligations	1,222,000	1,085,000
Accounts payable	18,377,000	20,262,000
Accrued liabilities	25,994,000	20,235,000
Income taxes payable	12,309,000	8,434,000
Deferred income taxes	5,160,000	410,000
Total current liabilities	68,474,000	57,883,000
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	92,789,000	70,720,000
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	10,716,000	10,463,000
Other	3,738,000	4,927,000
Total long-term liabilities	107,243,000	86,110,000
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common shares, .01 EUR par value: Authorized—260,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding—145,485,489 shares in 2002 and 143,463,800 shares in 2001	1,477,000	1,458,000
Additional paid-in capital	148,098,000	123,117,000
Retained earnings	118,647,000	97,278,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,421,000)	(8,878,000)
Total shareholders' equity	266,801,000	212,975,000
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$442,518,000	$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 September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Net sales	$76,882,000	$63,343,000	$220,159,000	$192,537,000
Cost of sales	26,453,000	19,970,000	71,853,000	57,533,000
Gross profit	50,429,000	43,373,000	148,306,000	135,004,000
Operating Expenses:				
Research and development	7,310,000	6,125,000	20,489,000	19,825,000
Sales and marketing	19,003,000	17,288,000	55,849,000	47,805,000
General and administrative	11,171,000	9,879,000	31,111,000	28,025,000
In-process research and development	-	-	1,200,000	-
Acquisition and related costs	-	-	1,648,000	3,000,000
Total operating expenses	37,484,000	33,292,000	110,297,000	98,655,000
Income from operations	12,945,000	10,081,000	38,009,000	36,349,000
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest income	171,000	346,000	828,000	1,575,000
Interest expense	(577,000)	(213,000)	(1,748,000)	(904,000)
Research and development grants	133,000	419,000	470,000	836,000
Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions	(353,000)	(590,000)	(1,756,000)	(264,000)
Loss from equity method investees	(267,000)	(177,000)	(844,000)	(1,082,000)
Other miscellaneous income (expense), net	(63,000)	33,000	(83,000)	1,492,000
Total other income (expense)	(956,000)	(182,000)	(3,133,000)	1,653,000
Income before provision for income taxes and minority interest	11,989,000	9,899,000	34,876,000	38,002,000
Provision for income taxes	4,700,000	3,706,000	13,512,000	14,509,000
Minority interest	-	-	(5,000)	8,000
Net income	$ 7,289,000	$ 6,193,000	$21,369,000	$ 23,485,000
Net income per common share:				
Basic and diluted	$ 0.05	$ 0.04	$ 0.15	$ 0.16

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

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

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$21,369,000	$23,485,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	18,045,000	11,390,000
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	67,000	469,000
Deferred income taxes	5,086,000	(2,031,000)
Loss (gain) on disposition of property and equipment	(56,000)	15,000
Net realized (gain) loss on marketable securities	44,000	(1,302,000)
Losses on equity method investees	844,000	1,082,000
Tax benefit on non-qualified stock options	623,000	11,308,000
In-process research and development	1,200,000	-
Minority interest	(5,000)	8,000
Decrease (increase) in:		
Notes receivable	(16,000)	(21,000)
Accounts receivable	(3,399,000)	(8,946,000)
Inventories	(12,783,000)	(3,692,000)
Income tax receivable	39,000	1,110,000
Prepaid expenses and other	(3,113,000)	(5,422,000)
Other assets	(1,021,000)	179,000
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(4,917,000)	(1,008,000)
Accrued liabilities	2,145,000	7,945,000
Income taxes payable	3,887,000	1,524,000
Other	(167,000)	1,710,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	27,872,000	37,803,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchases of land, property and equipment	(47,552,000)	(73,278,000)
Proceeds from sale of property	1,734,000	201,000
Purchases of investment	(189,000)	(1,325,000)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(13,228,000)	-
Sale of investment	-	85,000
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	10,563,000	15,518,000
Purchases of marketable securities	-	(1,565,000)
Loan to related party	-	(1,765,000)
Purchase of intangibles	(1,619,000)	(124,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(50,291,000)	(62,253,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from lines of credit	11,847,000	16,719,000
Repayment of lines of credit	(17,180,000)	(13,871,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	15,519,000	11,948,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,501,000)	(3,964,000)
Proceeds from short-term borrowing	2,780,000	588,000
Repayment of short-term borrowing	(292,000)	(5,191,000)
Proceeds from government grant	-	3,600,000
Principal payments on capital leases	(770,000)	(887,000)
Issuance of common shares	2,247,000	2,799,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	12,650,000	11,741,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5,095,000	(2,000)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,674,000)	(12,711,000)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	56,460,000	24,008,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$51,786,000	$11,297,000

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 the 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 13, the Company acquired Xeragon, Inc. and GenoVision AS during the second quarter of 2002 in transactions accounted for as purchases, thus, the results of operations of the acquired companies are included in the consolidated results for the Company from the date of acquisition. The Company acquired the Sawady Group of companies (Sawady) in March 2001. This transaction was accounted for as pooling of interests and accordingly, 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 and nine months ended September 30, 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 September 30,	
	2002	2001
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income per common share	145,427,000	143,063,000
Dilutive effect of stock options	549,000	1,853,000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	145,976,00	144,916,000
Outstanding stock options having no dilutive effect, not included in above calculation	8,072,000	2,944,000

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income per common share	144,553,000	142,828,000
Dilutive effect of stock options	1,214,000	2,206,000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	145,767,000	145,034,000
Outstanding stock options having no dilutive effect, not included in above calculation	5,538,000	1,929,000

3. Comprehensive Income

The components of comprehensive income for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001
Net income	$ 7,289,000	$6,193,000
Net unrealized loss on marketable securities	(1,045,000)	(684,000)
Net realized loss on marketable securities	26,000	25,000
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(530,000)	4,428,000
Comprehensive income	$ 5,740,000	$ 9,962,000

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001
Net income	$21,369,000	$23,485,000
Net unrealized loss on marketable securities	(2,254,000)	(4,575,000)
Net realized loss (gain) on marketable securities	36,000	(1,302,000)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	9,675,000	(883,000)
Comprehensive income	$ 28,826,000	$ 16,725,000

The following table is a summary of the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss as of September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001:

	2002	2001
Net unrealized (loss) gain on marketable securities	$ (1,153,000)	$1,064,000
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(268,000)	(9,942,000)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (1,421,000)	$(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 Income (loss)	Total
2001	143,463,800	$1,458,000	$123,117,000	$ 97,278,000	$ (8,878,000)	$212,975,000
Net income	-	-	-	21,369,000	-	21,369,000
Unrealized loss, net on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	(2,254,000)	(2,254,000)
Realized loss, net on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	36,000	36,000
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	9,675,000	9,675,000
Exercise of stock options	490,014	4,000	2,243,000	-	-	2,247,000
Tax benefit in connection with nonqualified stock options	-	-	666,000	-	-	666,000
Common stock issued for intangible asset	40,126	1,000	249,000	-	-	250,000
Acquisition of Xeragon, Inc.	561,123	5,000	7,949,000	-	-	7,954,000
Acquisition of GenoVision AS	930,426	9,000	13,874,000	-	-	13,883,000
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2002	145,485,489	$1,477,000	$148,098,000	$118,647,000	$(1,421,000)	$266,801,000

5. Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 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:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2001
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Acquisitions:		
Net assets and liabilities assumed	$ 5,119,000	$ -
Other intangibles	$ 8,600,000	$ -
Goodwill	$ 8,164,000	$ -
Issuance of common stock	$21,883,000	$ -

Forgiveness of government grant	$ 1,800,000	$ -
Property and equipment purchased through capital leases	$ 3,000	$ 456,000
Intangible asset acquired with stock	$ 250,000	$ -
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure:		
Cash paid for interest	$ 4,528,000	$ 1,015,000
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 2,984,000	$ 1,895,000

7. Inventories

The components of inventories consist of the following as of September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001:

	2002	2001
Raw materials	$17,583,000	$ 8,786,000
Work in process	10,678,000	8,352,000
Finished goods	21,642,000	14,745,000
Total inventories	$49,903,000	$31,883,000

8. Debt

The Company has seven separate lines of credit amounting to approximately $9.6 million with variable interest rates. Approximately $1.2 million was utilized on these credit facilities at September 30, 2002.

At September 30, 2002, short-term debt totaled approximately $2.9 million and was due and paid in October 2002.

At September 30, 2002, long-term debt totaling approximately $94.0 million consisted primarily of one note payable (EUR 8.3 million, approximately $8.2 million at September 30, 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 8.3 million note is due in semi-annual payments of EUR 639,000 (approximately $627,000 at September 30, 2002), with a final payment due in March 2009. Borrowings against the Deutsche Bank facilities, which are due in one final payment in July 2005, consisted of EUR 42.8 million (approximately $42.0 million at September 30, 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 September 30, 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 nine-month period ended September 30, 2002, the Company granted options to purchase 3,272,000 shares of the Company's common stock. All options were granted at fair market value at the date of grant. As of September 30, 2002, options to purchase 10.4 million common shares were outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $0.97 to $49.75.

10. 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. Elimination of goodwill amortization would not have had a material impact on net income or earnings per share of any of the periods presented and, as a result, the transitional disclosures of adjusted net income excluding goodwill amortization described by SFAS No. 142 have not been presented. 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 September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001:

	2002	2001
Amortized Intangible assets:		
Patent and license rights	$ 6,257,000	$ 4,323,000
Developed technology	11,832,000	3,200,000
Accumulated amortization	(4,135,000)	(2,642,000)
Unamortized Intangible assets:		
Goodwill	25,413,000	2,259,000
Net intangible assets	$39,367,000	$ 7,140,000

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 is as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2001	$ 2,259,000
Acquisitions	22,987,000
Effect of foreign currency translation	167,000
Balance at September 30, 2002	$25,413,000

Amortization expense on intangible assets totaled approximately $659,000 and $1,284,000, respectively, for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 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 of intangibles for the next five years is expected to be approximately:

2003	$ 2,102,000
2004	$ 1,986,000
2005	$ 1,883,000
2006	$ 1,553,000
2007	$ 1,096,000

11. Segment and Related Information

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
Net Sales	2002	2001
Germany	$31,617,000	$28,454,000
United States	59,763,000	38,424,000
Switzerland	7,380,000	5,708,000
Japan	8,449,000	8,036,000
United Kingdom	4,637,000	4,266,000
Other Countries	7,952,000	4,080,000
Subtotal	119,798,000	88,968,000
Intersegment Elimination	(42,916,000)	(25,625,000)
Total	$76,882,000	$63,343,000

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Net Sales	2002	2001
Germany	$101,589,000	$ 87,411,000
United States	163,942,000	111,311,000
Switzerland	20,929,000	19,408,000
Japan	25,572,000	25,210,000
United Kingdom	14,335,000	12,157,000
Other Countries	19,894,000	12,604,000
Subtotal	346,261,000	268,101,000
Intersegment Elimination	(126,102,000)	(75,564,000)
Total	$220,159,000	$192,537,000

Net sales are attributed to countries based on the location of the Company's subsidiary. During the second quarter of 2002, QIAGEN Sciences, Inc., our new facility on the East Coast, commenced operations. QIAGEN Sciences sells only to other QIAGEN subsidiaries, and as a result, reported net sales and reported intercompany sales for the United States for 2002 are higher than compared to prior periods.

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
Intersegment Sales	2002	2001
Germany	$(17,770,000)	$(21,068,000)
United States	(19,252,000)	(1,165,000)
Switzerland	(5,053,000)	(3,392,000)
Japan	20,000	-
Other Countries	(861,000)	-
Total	$(42,916,000)	$(25,625,000)

	Nine Months ended September 30,	
Intersegment Sales	2002	2001
Germany	$(66,355,000)	$(59,676,000)
United States	(45,675,000)	(3,636,000)
Switzerland	(13,191,000)	(12,252,000)
Japan	(20,000)	-
Other Countries	(861,000)	-
Total	$(126,102,000)	$(75,564,000)

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
Operating Income (Loss)	2002	2001
Germany	$5,453,000	$ 6,623,000
United States	3,932,000	1,838,000
Switzerland	256,000	268,000
Japan	1,580,000	1,554,000
United Kingdom	972,000	914,000
Other Countries	(196,000)	177,000
The Netherlands	(637,000)	(494,000)
Subtotal	11,360,000	10,880,000
Intersegment Elimination	1,585,000	(799,000)
Total	$12,945,000	$10,081,000

Operating Income (Loss)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	2001
Germany	$22,940,000	$19,670,000
United States	9,197,000	10,833,000
Switzerland	658,000	2,553,000
Japan	5,406,000	2,171,000
United Kingdom	3,124,000	3,074,000
Other Countries	(316,000)	1,189,000
The Netherlands	(1,578,000)	(2,007,000)
Subtotal	39,431,000	37,483,000
Intersegment Elimination	(1,422,000)	(1,134,000)
Total	$38,009,000	$36,349,000

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

Operating income in Germany increased primarily as a result of higher gross margins partially offset by approximately $1.6 million of equipment impairment related to the acquisition of GenoVision AS in the second quarter of 2002. The higher gross margin is primarily reflects a different product mix in Q3 2002 compared to Q3 2001. Purification consumable products carry a higher gross profit than many of the Company's other products, such as instrumentation and synthetic nucleic acid products.

Although revenues increased in 2002, operating income for the United States decreased in 2002 compared to 2001. Revenues were negatively impacted in the United States by slowed research spending by pharmaceutical companies in the United States in the first part of 2002. Thus, operating expenses incurred in anticipation of higher net sales levels as well the impact of fixed costs, such as deprecation and amortization costs, which are not significantly impacted by net sales, resulted in lower operating income in the earlier 2002 periods compared to 2001. Further, QIAGEN Sciences commenced operations in 2002, and as a result incurred higher operating costs in 2002 than compared to 2001.

Operating income in Switzerland decreased primarily due to lower gross margins and higher general and administrative costs in 2002 compared to 2001 at QIAGEN Instruments AG. Lower gross margins resulted from the introduction of new instruments, such as the BioRobot MDx, the LiquiChip Workstation and the SensiChip Array Detection System, and accessories such as the BioRobot RapidPlate and the BioRobot Twister Robotic Arm Systems. General and administrative costs were higher primarily as a result of higher operating costs of a recently expanded facility.

Operating income in Japan increased primarily as a result improvements in operations that resulted in lower general and administrative expenses since the March 2001 acquisition of Sawady Technologies. Further, operating income during the first quarter of 2001 was lower in Japan and the Netherlands due to acquisition charges recorded related to the acquisition of Sawady.

During the second quarter, the Company recorded a charge for in-process research and development of $1.2 million related to the acquisition of GenoVision AS (discussed further in Note 13). This charge was reflected in the purchase accounting for GenoVision AS, which is located in Norway and included in the Other Countries segment.

Assets	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
Germany	$ 236,621,000	$ 186,489,000
United States	161,307,000	129,015,000
Switzerland	22,986,000	19,480,000
Japan	27,949,000	21,484,000
United Kingdom	10,104,000	6,475,000
Other Countries	43,697,000	9,601,000
The Netherlands	150,993,000	122,318,000
Subtotal	653,657,000	494,862,000
Intersegment Elimination	(211,139,000)	(137,894,000)
Total	$ 442,518,000	$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. Assets of Other Countries includes the assets of GenoVision AS, which was acquired in the second quarter of 2002 and resulted in goodwill and intangibles of approximately $23.5 million.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

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 57.6 million (approximately $56.5 million at September 30, 2002) of which EUR 52.1 million (approximately $51.1 million) has been incurred.

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. During the second quarter 2002, a synthetic DNA production facility was added at a total cost of approximately $5.3 million. Currently, build-out of a synthetic RNA production facility is underway along with finishing work on some administration space for estimated cost of approximately $3.4 million with expected completion in the first half of 2003.

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. The Company believes its position will be upheld.

13. Acquisitions

On June 14, 2002, the Company completed the acquisition of GenoVision AS located in Oslo, Norway. GenoVision AS was formed in 1998 and has two wholly owned and one majority owned subsidiaries. Subject to the terms of the acquisition agreement, the Company paid approximately $14.3 million in cash and issued 930,426 shares of common stock (valued at approximately $13.9 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. In connection with this merger, the Company recorded acquisition costs of approximately $2.8 million, which include $1.2 million of in process research and development and $1.6 million for equipment impairment. The Company believes that the acquisition will provide QIAGEN with unique, automated solutions for the purification of nucleic acids based on 's proprietary magnetic particle technologies. The acquisition, accounted for as a purchase under APB Opinion No. 16, included the purchase of all of the stock of GenoVision AS, which, including acquisition costs, resulted in a total purchase price of $29.5 million. A portion of the purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair market value at June 30, 2002. Independent appraisers utilizing proven valuation procedures and techniques determined the value of the intangible assets acquired. These intangible assets include acquired in-process research and development, developed technology and know-how, and goodwill. As a result of the appraisal, $3.6 million was allocated to developed technology and will be amortized straight line over ten years, $700,000 was allocated for contractual worldwide rights of sequence specific primers for gene-based tissue typing, and will be amortized straight line over three and one-half years, and approximately $18.9 million was allocated to goodwill. A charge of $1.2 million for purchased in-process research and development was included in the Company's second quarter 2002 results. This charge represents the estimated fair value based on risk-adjusted cash flows related to the in-process research and development projects. At the date of acquisition, the development of these projects had not yet reached technological feasibility and the research and development in progress had no alternative future uses. The results of GenoVision operations prior to the date of acquisition were not significant. The results of operations of the acquired company are included in the consolidated results for the Company from the date of acquisition.

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 561,123 common shares valued at $8.0 million, 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. The acquisition, accounted for as a purchase under APB Opinion No. 16, included the purchase of all of the stock of Xeragon, Inc., which, including acquisition costs, resulted in a total purchase price of $8.2 million. A portion of the purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair market value at April 17, 2002. These intangible assets include developed technology and goodwill. As a result of the appraisal, $4.0 million was allocated to developed technology and will be amortized straight line over ten years, $300,000 was allocated to non-compete agreements to be amortized straight line over three years, and approximately $3.8 million was allocated to goodwill. The results of operations of the acquired company are included in the consolidated results for the Company from the date of acquisition. Since Xeragon, Inc. was established late in 2001, the results of operations prior to the date of acquisition were not significant.

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 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.

14. New Pronouncements

In July 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability be recognized for exit and disposal costs only when the liability has been incurred and when it can be measured at fair value. The statement is effective for exit and disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company does not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 146 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." In addition to amending or rescinding other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions, SFAS No. 145 precludes companies from recording gains and losses from the extinguishment of debt as an extraordinary item. The statement is effective January 1, 2003 and is not anticipated to have any impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”. SFAS No. 144 requires that long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. The statement is effective January 1, 2002 and is not anticipated to have any impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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.

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 September 30, 2002 increased 21% to $76.9 million from $63.3 million in the same period of 2001. Net sales in the United States increased to $40.5 million in 2002 from $37.3 million in 2001, and net sales outside the United States increased to $36.4 million in 2002 from $26.1 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 11% (or $3.2 million) during the third quarter of 2002 over the comparable period in 2001, offset by lower sales at QIAGEN Operon, Inc. located in Alameda. Net sales at QIAGEN Operon decreased 11% (or $776,000) in the third quarter of 2002 compared to the third quarter of 2001. The decrease in net sales at Operon was primarily the result of higher sales discounts due to greater price competition in the synthetic DNA market. Further, GenoVision Inc, which was acquired in the second quarter of 2002 and is located in Philadelphia, reported sales of $872,000 in the third quarter of 2002.

Outside of the United States, the increase in net sales was primarily due to growth at QIAGEN GmbH, located in Germany, which reported an increase of 84% ($6.2 million), QIAGEN K.K., located in Japan, which reported an increase of 16% ($793,000), and QIAGEN S.A., located in France, which reported an increase of 34% (or $554,000) for the third quarter of 2002 compared to the comparable quarter of 2001. Additionally, GenoVision AS Vertriebs-GmbH, which was acquired in the second quarter of 2002 and is located in Austria, reported sales of $1.3 million in the third quarter of 2002.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2002, net sales increased 14% to $220.2 million from $192.5 million in the same period of 2001. Net sales in the United States increased 10% to $118.3 million in 2002 from $107.7 million in 2001, and net sales outside the United States increased 20% to $101.9 million in 2002 from $84.9 million in 2001. As in the three-month period ended September 30, 2002, the net increase within the United States was primarily attributable to net sales at QIAGEN Inc., and QIAGEN Operon. QIAGEN Inc. reported an increase of 13% (or $11.3 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 over the comparable period in 2001, which was partially offset by a reported decrease at QIAGEN Operon of 9% (or $1.8 million). Outside of the United States, net sales continued to be affected by growth at QIAGEN GmbH, QIAGEN Ltd. and QIAGEN S.A., which reported increases of 25% (or $6.9 million), 18% (or $2.2 million) and 36% (or $1.8 million) respectively for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 compared to the comparable period of 2001.

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. QIAGEN 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 third quarter of 2002, QIAGEN introduced two new array systems, a new BioRobot, and several new kits. The SensiChip™ DNA Array System (developed by QIAGEN and Zeptosens AG) provides complete microarray solutions and the QIAGEN® HiLight™ Array Detection System uses non-fluorescent Resonance Light Scattering (RLS) Technology for highly sensitive array detection. The LabelStar™ Array Kit provides cDNA labeling and cleanup prior to microarray analysis. The BioRobot® MDx was launched, providing automated solutions for clinical laboratories. The new QIAamp® Virus BioRobot MDx Kit and QIAamp DNA Blood BioRobot MDx Kits are specifically for use on the BioRobot MDx. Ni-NTA Superflow Columns were introduced for automated protein purification, and the PhosphoProtein Purification Kit for use in proteomic studies was also released. The RNA*later*™ TissueProtect Tubes were launched for stabilization and protection of RNA in tissues. Two new products for PCR were developed: The QIAGEN Multiplex PCR Kit, for fast and efficient multiplex PCR and the QIAGEN A-addition kit, for efficient modification of blunt-ended PCR products. In addition, the Cancer siRNA Oligo Set was launched for gene-silencing applications, which was the first set of disease-specific siRNAs for the life sciences market.

Changes in exchange rates continued to affect the growth rate of net sales for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 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 18% and 14%, as compared to the reported increases of 21% and 14%, for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2002, respectively. See "Currency Fluctuations."

Gross Profit

Gross profit was $50.4 million or 66% of net sales in the quarter ended September 30, 2002 as compared to $43.4 million or 68% of net sales for the same period in 2001. The absolute dollar increase is attributable to the increase in net sales. Gross profit was partially impacted as manufacturing overhead was incurred at the Company's new Germantown manufacturing facility, which could not be fully offset by revenues due to lower than expected sales levels. Additionally, 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. Therefore, higher revenues from instrumentation and synthetic nucleic acid products as a percentage of net sales contributed to decreased gross profit in the third quarter of 2002. 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. New instrumentation products introduced in 2002 include the BioRobot MDx, the LiquiChip Workstation and the SensiChip Array Detection System, and accessories such as the BioRobot RapidPlate and the BioRobot Twister Robotic Arm Systems. In the synthetic DNA market there has been greater price competition, resulting in greater discounts, and as a result the gross margins on these products are lower in 2002 than compared to 2001.

Gross profit for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002 was $148.3 million or 67% of net sales as compared to $135.0 million or 70% of net sales for the same period in 2001.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses increased 19% to $7.3 million (10% of net sales) in the quarter ended September 30, 2002 compared with $6.1 million (10% 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 will 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 may increase significantly.

For the year to date period ended September 30, 2002, research and development expenses increased 3% to $20.5 million (9% of net sales) compared to $19.8 million (10% of net sales) for the same period in 2001.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses increased 10% to $19.0 million (25% of net sales) in the third quarter of 2002 from $17.3 million (27% of net sales) in the third quarter of 2001. Increased sales and marketing costs are primarily associated with personnel, commissions, advertising, publications, freight and logistics expenses and other promotional items. Additionally, the Company 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.

Sales and marketing expenses increased 17% to $55.8 million (25% of net sales) in the nine month period ended September 30, 2002 from $47.8 million (25% of net sales) in the comparable period of 2001.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased 13% to $11.2 million (15% of net sales) in the third quarter of 2002 from $9.9 million (16% of net sales) in the third quarter of 2001. This absolute dollar increase primarily represents the increased costs related to the support of the Company's administrative infrastructure that is expanding to accommodate the Company's continued growth. General and administrative expenses attributed to QIAGEN Sciences, Inc., which commenced operations in 2002, totaled $1.2 million in the third quarter of 2002 compared to $557,000 in 2001. General and administrative costs were also higher at QIAGEN Instruments ($799,000 in the third quarter of 2002 compared to $523,000 in 2001) primarily as a result of higher operating costs related to a recently expanded facility. The GenoVision companies, which were acquired late in the second quarter of 2002, reported general and administrative expenses of $373,000 in the third quarter of 2002. Further, administrative expenses had been incurred in anticipation of higher than experienced net sales levels, leading to a higher level of administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales.

For the nine month period ended September 30, 2002, general and administrative expenses increased 11% to $31.1 million (14% of net sales) from $28.0 million (15% of net sales) in the same period 2001.

Acquisition and Related Costs

On June 14, 2002, the Company completed the acquisition of GenoVision AS located in Oslo, Norway. In connection with this merger, the Company recorded acquisition costs of approximately $2.8 million, which include $1.2 million of in process research and development and $1.6 million for equipment impairment.

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 $956,000 in the third quarter of 2002 compared to $182,000 in the third quarter of 2001. This increase in expense was mainly due to increased interest expense and losses on equity method investees, along with lower other interest income, research and development grant income and miscellaneous income. These decreases were partially offset by lower losses on foreign currency transactions.

Loss from foreign currency transactions decreased to a loss of $353,000 in the third quarter of 2002 from a loss of $590,000 in the same period of 2001. The loss from foreign currency transactions reflects net effects from conducting business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. QIAGEN N.V.'s functional currency is the U.S. dollar and its subsidiaries' functional currencies are the European Union euro, the British pound, the Swiss franc, the U.S. dollar, the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar, and the Japanese yen. See "Currency Fluctuations."

Interest expense increased to $577,000 in the third quarter of 2002 compared to 213,000 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 related to the new German and U.S. facility construction in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. 34.

Other miscellaneous expense decreased to $63,000 in the third quarter of 2002 from income of $33,000 for the same period in 2001.

In the three-month period ended September 30, 2002, interest income decreased to $171,000 from $346,000 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 September 30, 2002, the Company had approximately $11.9 million invested in such securities. The weighted average interest rates on the Company's marketable securities portfolio ranged from 1.98% to 2.22% in 2002, compared to 5.03% to 5.82% in 2001.

In the three-month period ended September 30, 2002, research and development grant income from European as well as German state and federal government grants decreased to $133,000 from $419,000 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 third quarter of 2002, the Company recorded net losses from equity method investees of $267,000 compared to $177,000 in the third quarter of 2001. The third quarter 2002 loss represents the Company's share of losses from its equity investment in PreAnalytiX. The first product of PreAnalytiX, the PAXgene Blood RNA System was launched in April 2001. It is expected that PreAnalytiX will launch further products in late 2002 and in August 2002, PreAnalytiX announced that they have been successful in forming agreements with pharmaceutical companies including GlaxoSmithKline for the use of the PreAnalytiX system. PreAnalytiX 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 income and expense decreased to a loss of $3.1 million in the first nine months of 2002 from income of $1.7 in the first nine months of 2001. This decrease was mainly due to decreased interest income, increased interest expense, decreased research and development grant income, and decreased miscellaneous income/expense, partially offset by decreased losses on equity method investee. Other miscellaneous income/expense decreased primarily due to the approximate $1.4 million gain on the sale of a financial asset in the second quarter of 2001.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate increased to 39% in the third quarter of 2002 from 37% in the third quarter of 2001. 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. Further, the increase is partially due to the lack of a tax benefit associated with the amortization of developed technology acquired in the recent acquisitions.

Minority Interest

The minority interest expense of $5,000 represents the minority position of Particles Solutions AS, which is 60%, owned by GenoVision AS. The Company acquired GenoVision AS on June 14, 2002.

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 July 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability be recognized for exit and disposal costs only when the liability has been incurred and when it can be measured at fair value. The statement is effective for exit and disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company does not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 146 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." In addition to amending or rescinding other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions, SFAS No. 145 precludes companies from recording gains and losses from the extinguishment of debt as an extraordinary item. The statement is effective January 1, 2003 and is not anticipated to have any impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”. SFAS No. 144 requires that long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. The statement is effective January 1, 2002 and is not anticipated to have any impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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 September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, the Company had cash and cash equivalents along with investments in current marketable securities of $63.7 million and $79.0 million, respectively, and working capital of $123.6 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. At September 30, 2002, cash and cash equivalents had decreased to $51.8 million from $56.5 million at December 31, 2001 primarily

due to cash used in investing activities of $50.3 million, offset by cash provided by operations of $27.9 million and cash provided by financing activities of $12.7 million.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, the Company generated net cash from operating activities of $27.9 million and $37.8 million, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities decreased in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002 over the same period in 2001 primarily due to higher increases in inventories offset by decreases in accrued liabilities and the tax benefit on non-qualified stock options. Inventories increased to $49.9 million at September 30, 2002 from $31.9 million at December 31, 2001 primarily due to increased inventories at QIAGEN Sciences, Inc, which began manufacturing and warehousing activities in 2002. During the second quarter of 2002, QIAGEN, Inc., located in Valencia, transferred all consumable inventory to QIAGEN Sciences. QIAGEN, Inc. continues to warehouse instrumentation products. Instrumentation inventories at QIAGEN, Inc. are higher as a result of the new product introductions. Further, the increase in inventory includes the acquisition of GenoVision AS in June 2002, which added approximately $1.4 million in inventory at September 30, 2002. The tax benefit on non-qualified stock options decreased to $623,000 at September 30, 2002 from $11.3 million at December 31, 2001 due to fewer stock option exercises as a result of a lower stock price during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001. 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 $50.3 million of cash was used in investing activities during the first nine months of 2002, compared to $62.3 million for the same period of 2001. Investing activities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002 consisted principally of the purchases of property and equipment in connection with the expansion of the Company's production operations, and cash paid for acquisitions. During the second quarter the Company acquired GenoVision AS for total consideration of approximately $28.1 million, of which $14.3 was in cash. Cash used in investing activities was partially offset by proceeds from the sale of marketable securities. As the capital investment programs are nearing completion, we believe that the cash flow required for investing will be substantially lower in 2003.

Financing activities provided $12.7 million in cash during the first nine months of 2002, compared to $11.7 million provided in 2001. Cash provided during the third quarter was primarily the result of proceeds from lines of credit, long-term debt and short-term borrowings along with proceeds from the issuance of common shares as a result of stock option exercises. These proceeds were partially offset by repayments of borrowings and capital lease payments.

The Company has credit lines totaling $9.6 million at variable interest rates of which approximately $1.2 million was utilized as of September 30, 2002. In addition, as of September 30, 2002 the Company had capital lease obligations in the amount of $11.9 million. The Company also carries $92.8 million of long-term debt that consists mainly of three notes payable, two of which are at a variable rates due in one payment in July 2005 totaling approximately $85.5 million, and one note at a fixed rate of 3.75% due in semi-annual payments through March 2009 of EUR 639,000.

During the third quarter of 2002, the Company substantially completed the construction of two new facilities in Germany, with estimated completion before the end of 2002. The total estimated cost for these facilities is approximately EUR 57.6 million (approximately $56.5 million at September 30, 2002) of which EUR 52.1 million (approximately $51.1 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 $92.5 million at September 30, 2002, each with an initial term of two years. In July 2002, the facilities were revised and now require repayment in July 2005. 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 September 30, 2002, approximately $85.5 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 September 30, 2002 the Company had 1,675 employees. There have been no changes to the Supervisory or Managing Boards described in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2001 reported on 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 year ended September 30, 2002, the weighted average interest rate on the Company's marketable securities portfolio was 1.98% to 2.22%.

Borrowings against lines of credit are at variable interest rates. At September 30, 2002, the Company had $1.2 million of outstanding lines of credit with an average interest rate of 4.82% at September 30, 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 July 2005, consisted of EUR 4.28 million (approximately $42.0 million at September 30, 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 $263,000, 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 September 30, 2002, the Company had one option contract for $600,000, which expired at the end of October 2002.

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.

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: November 14, 2002

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
2.6	Third Supplement to the Credit Agreement for a Club Deal of May 28, 2001 between QIAGEN GmbH, Deutsche Bank AG, Stadtsparkasse Dusseldorf, and IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG, dated July 31, 2002
99.1	Press Release dated October 2, 2002
99.2	Press Release dated October 2, 2002
99.3	Press Release dated October 28, 2002

Third Supplement

To the credit agreement of May 28th 2001

For a Club-Deal between

1.) Qiagen GmbH, Max-Volmer-Strasse 4, 40724 Hilden

-hereinafter called "borrower"-

and

2.) Deutsche Bank AG, Königsallee 45-47, 40189 Düsseldorf

-hereinafter called "consortium leader"-

and

3.) Stadtsparkasse Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 33, 40001 Düsseldorf

-hereinafter called "SSK"-

and

4.) IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG, Wilhelm-Bötzkes Strasse 1, 40474 Düsseldorf

-hereinafter called "IKB"-

-for 2.) to 4.) called "consortium banks"-

1.

On May 28th 2001 the borrower and the consortium banks have concluded a credit agreement originally over EUR 100,000,000.00. Two additions have been agreed upon, namely on Nov. 6th 2001 and on Feb. 27th 2002 ("credit agreement").

The original duration for the credit agreement was until May 27th 2003.

2.

The borrower and the consortium banks herewith agree upon the following changes to the credit agreement, which go into effect after signature:

a) Section 1 number 1.1 is complemented as follows:

As far as nothing else has been concluded, the credit amount will be reduced on May 27th 2003 to the amount of EUR 95,000,000.00 (in words: ninety-five million Euros) and on May 27th 2004 to the amount of EUR 90,000,000.00 (in words: ninety million Euros).

b) Section 3 number 3.2 first sentence is composed as follows:

The interest rate p.a regulates itself/commits itself for drawings of lots in EUR according to the Euribor for the respective dead line/period of time/timeline plus a margin of 1.2 %, from July 8th 2004 on the margin will be 1.35 % p.a. (this is valid independent of start or ending of the respective drawing).

c) Section 3 number 3.4 first sentence is composed as follows:

The Guarantee Provision for following Guarantees until July 7th 2004 amounts to 1.5 % p.a., afterwards 1.65 % p.a.:

(1) unlimited payment guarantee in % of originally DM 7,700,000.- in connection with the General Contractor Agreement that was concluded on Oct. 5th 2000 between the borrower and the company Walter Bau AG, Düsseldorf – of Nov. 15th 2000
(2) unlimited Guarantee for Fulfillment of a Contract in % of originally DM 250,000.- -in connection with the public and legally binding agreement that was concluded on March 16th 2001 between the borrower and the city of Hilden – of March 26th 2001

The Guarantee Provision adds up to 1.2 % p.a. or 1.35 % p.a. until July 8th 2004.

d) Section 4 paragraph 1 is composed as follows:

The credit is valid until July 7th 2005. The last drawing may not exceed the aforementioned date.

e) In addition to Section 5 number 5.4 the following number 5.5 is added:

In case that the borrower pays back the credit before July 8th 2004 or quits, the consortium banks receive a one-time payment of EUR 150,000.00; in case of partial repayment (other than the mentioned repayments) or partial notice, the payment is payable proportionate to the credit amount (Section 1 number 1.1).

f) Section 8 number 8.1 first sentence; the ratios are newly set as follows:

Net debts / Equity =< 0.55

Net debts / EBIT =< 2

EBITDA / Net Interest Expenses >= 7

(EBIT, EBITDA as well as Net Interest Expenses on a basis of a tumbling 12-month-period, that is the previously finished quarter plus the last three quarters)

g) Section 12 number 12.1 paragraph 3 first sentence is composed as follows:

The regulations and arrangements for EUR credits are also valid for this USD credit, considering that the respective LIBOR is used instead of the respective EURIBOR. The margin amounts to 1.28 % p.a. until July 7th 2004 and 1.43 % p.a. until July 8th 2004.

3.

The borrower commits himself instantly to provide the following confirmed explanation at the latest until April 28th 2003 to the consortium leader – with regard to the term extension - :

- attachment 7 (including the updated Organigram – for May 31th 2002 -);
- attachment 9 (Security purpose explanation);
- attachment 13.

Furthermore the borrower commits himself to instantly make adjustments to the securities of Section 12 number 12.2 (Promissory Notes, Deed of Trust, Assignment Agreement, Guarantee Agreement) or to take care of an adequate adjustment and handing over of supplementations or new documents and to provide – with regard to term extension - more explanations and reports that are related to this (e.g. Title Report, legal opinion) as far as necessary.

If the aforementioned adjustments and additions are not taken care of by April 28th 2003, the credit will be due differing from Section 4 number 1 as originally intended on May 27th 2003.

4.

The borrower ensures that there are no circumstances that might be a reason for the right to notice of the credit agreement by the consortium banks.

5.

For the conclusion of this agreement the borrower pays a handling fee of EUR 400,000.00 to the banks per half for the drawing in EUR and in USD; hereof the consortium leader receives EUR 80,000.00 in advance. The consortium leader is entitled to charge the borrower for the handling fee on Aug. 15th 2002 and on Jan. 15th 2003 per half. This fee has to be drawn from the borrower's account # 1704279 at Deutsche Bank AG, Düsseldorf.

6.

The consortium banks agree with each other that this supplement – as all previous supplements – will officially become part of the overall consortium agreement.

7.

After this agreement has been concluded the consortium leader will provide a noncommittal read version of the credit agreement in its latest update.

Düsseldorf, July 31th 2002

/s/ Metin Colpan
/s/ Peer M. Schatz

Qiagen GmbH, Hilden

Düsseldorf, July 31th 2002

/s/ Herr Dr. Dahmen	/s/ Herr Kessler	/s/ Herr Laux
/s/ Herr Rebmann	/s/ Herr Dr. Braun	/s/ Herr Schanumann
Deutsche Bank AG Düsseldorf	Stadtsparkasse Düsseldorf Düsseldorf	IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG Düsseldorf

QIAGEN to Present at the 4th Annual UBS Warburg Global Life Sciences Conference

Venlo, The Netherlands, October 02, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (NASDAQ: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced that it will present at the 4th Annual UBS Warburg Global Life Sciences Conference at 9:00 a.m. EDT on Wednesday October 09, 2002. The conference is being held at The Plaza, 5th Avenue at Central Park South in New York City.

Peer M. Schatz, QIAGEN's Chief Financial Officer, will provide an overview of the Company, discuss recent developments and outline future opportunities. QIAGEN's presentation will be webcasted for investors live and by replay until November 10, 2002 and available at http://www.ubswarburg.com. The presentation can be accessed in the Investor Relations section at http://www.qiagen.com.

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), 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 each 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 launches first Cancer siRNA Oligo Set

Venlo, the Netherlands - October 02, 2002: QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Frankfurt, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced the launch of the Cancer siRNA Oligo Set, the first set of disease-specific siRNAs for the life sciences market. This product launch positions QIAGEN as the world market and technology leader for products and services focused on siRNA-mediated gene silencing.

This powerful discovery tool is comprised of two siRNAs for each of 139 cancer-related genes, which are recognized as clinically and scientifically relevant. Every siRNA has been designed using state-of-the-art design criteria to maximize gene-silencing potential, and has been synthesized using QIAGEN's patented TOM-amidite chemistry to yield high-quality, high-purity RNA oligonucleotides. QIAGEN's siRNA products combine with QIAGEN's RNA transfection technologies to provide a fully integrated solution for gene silencing.

QIAGEN´s proprietary synthetic siRNA synthesis technologies address one of the most dynamic areas of today's functional genomics market. The ability to simply, effectively and specifically down-regulate the expression of genes in mammalian cells holds enormous scientific, commercial, and therapeutic potential.

"We are very proud here at QIAGEN to introduce the first disease-specific siRNA set. Being at the forefront of this technology as a leader gives us the competitive advantage of being the first mover in the market. The depth, significance, and rapid development of this new technology is creating a high degree of excitement throughout the scientific community, and the ability to perform large scale exploratory screening of cancer related genes takes us one step further to understanding the complex mechanisms of cancer" said Patrick Weiss, Director of Gene Silencing, and founder of Xeragon Inc., which was recently acquired by QIAGEN.

About QIAGEN
QIAGEN N.V., a Netherlands holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Italy, Australia, Norway, Austria 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.

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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 Third Quarter 2002 Results

Venlo, The Netherlands, October 28, 2002 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced the results of operations for its third quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2002.

The Company reported that consolidated net sales for its third quarter increased 21% to $76.9 million, from $63.3 million for the same period in 2001. Operating income increased 28% to $12.9 million from $10.1 million in the comparable period in 2001, net income increased 18% to $7.3 million from $6.2 million in the same quarter of 2001 and diluted earnings per share increased 25% to $0.05 (based on 146.0 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding) from $0.04 (based on 144.9 million average shares and share equivalents outstanding).

The reported consolidated net sales were higher than and diluted earnings per share were in line with the Company's guidance for the third quarter as communicated on July 3, 2002.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002, total reported net sales increased 14% to $220.2 million from $192.5 million in the comparable period of 2001. Excluding the effect of one-time charges related to the acquisition of GenoVision AS during the second quarter 2002 as well as related to the acquisition of the SAWADY group during the first quarter of 2001 and a gain on the sale of a financial asset of approximately $1.4 million during the second quarter of 2001, operating income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002 increased 4% to $40.9 million from $39.3 million in 2001 and net income decreased 2% to $23.6 million in 2002 from $24.1 million in 2001 and diluted earnings per share decreased 6% to $0.16 from $0.17. Reported operating income, which was negatively impacted by one-time charges and the Company's financial performance in the second quarter of 2002, increased 5% to $38.0 million from $36.3 million in the comparable period in 2001, net income decreased 9% to $21.4 million from $23.5 million in the first nine-months of 2001, and diluted earnings per share decreased 6% to $0,15 (based on 145.8 million average shares and share equivalents) from $0,16 (based on 145.0 million average shares and share equivalents).

"We are pleased to have achieved significant revenue growth during this third quarter of 2002," said Dr. Metin Colpan, QIAGEN's Chief Executive Officer. "Our core consumable products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids represented approximately 72% of consolidated net sales and showed strong growth of approximately 24%. Academic, pharmaceutical and biotech markets for these products all continued to show strong increases in demand. Our synthetic nucleic acid business contributed approximately 13% of net sales. We met our targets in this third quarter in this business and remain optimistic about opportunities in profitable segments, however, the synthetic nucleic acid business continues to perform below the profitability and growth expectations we set for our businesses in general. The instrumentation business represented approximately 10% of net sales and experienced a growth rate of 7% compared to the second quarter 2002. QIAGEN launched a series of exciting new automation products in this third quarter such as the BioRobot MDx targeting clinical customers as well as the BioRobot M product lines. We believe that these products have the potential to contribute to significant growth in future periods. With its unique and highly focused portfolio addressing more than 80 different applications in nucleic acid handling, separation and purification, QIAGEN is well positioned to take full advantage of the accelerating momentum in the life science industry."

QIAGEN will host a conference call at 9:30 am EST on October 29, 2002. A webcast of the conference call will be available at www.videonewswire.com/QIAGEN/102902.

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