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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended JUNE 30, 2000

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from ---------------- to --------------

Commission file number 1-7573

PARKER DRILLING COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	73-0618660
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Parker Building, Eight East Third Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (918) 585-8221

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X No ---

As of July 31, 2000, 77,670,100 common shares were outstanding.

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<TABLE>

PARKER DRILLING COMPANY

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<TABLE>

PARKER DRILLING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars In Thousands)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

ASSETS	June 30, 2000	December 31, 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 24,876	$ 45,501
Other short-term investments	811	777
Accounts and notes receivable	93,960	75,411
Rig materials and supplies	14,915	13,766
Other current assets	8,020	15,988
Total current assets	142,582	151,443
Property, plant and equipment less accumulated depreciation and amortization of $456,761 at June 30, 2000 and $423,514 at December 31, 1999	646,621	661,402
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization of $24,044 at June 30, 2000 and $20,304 at December 31, 1999	200,350	204,090
Other noncurrent assets	67,033	65,808
Total assets	$ 1,056,586	$ 1,082,743
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	$ 5,247	$ 5,054

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	66,430	58,732
Accrued income taxes	4,623	8,323
	----------	----------
Total current liabilities	76,300	72,109
	----------	----------
Long-term debt	645,925	648,577
Deferred income tax	18,929	28,273
Other long-term liabilities	5,912	4,363
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $.16 2/3 par value	12,941	12,895
Capital in excess of par value	344,484	343,374
Comprehensive income-net unrealized gain on investments available for sale (net of taxes of $2,764 at June 30, 2000 and $908 at December 31, 1999).	4,914	1,613
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(52,819)	(28,461)
	----------	----------
Total stockholders' equity	309,520	329,421
	----------	----------
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 1,056,586	$ 1,082,743
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</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

<TABLE>

PARKER DRILLING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2000	June 30, 1999	June 30, 2000	June 30, 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Revenues:				
Domestic drilling	$ 34,851	$ 28,871	$ 62,305	$ 57,288
International drilling	42,580	46,811	81,248	97,752
Rental tools	9,527	6,288	17,356	13,555
Other	2	24	4	245
	---------	---------	---------	---------
Total revenues	86,960	81,994	160,913	168,840
	---------	---------	---------	---------
Operating expenses:				
Domestic drilling	23,893	23,586	46,737	51,431
International drilling	32,103	31,680	62,537	66,698
Rental tools	3,548	2,818	7,130	5,375
Other	3	11	2	108
Depreciation and amortization	21,004	20,326	42,029	40,302
General and administrative	4,444	3,791	9,447	8,195
Restructuring charges	-	800	-	3,000
Provision for reduction in carrying value of certain assets	-	3,750	-	5,250
	---------	---------	---------	---------
Total operating expenses	84,995	86,762	167,882	180,359
	---------	---------	---------	---------
Operating income (loss)	1,965	(4,768)	(6,969)	(11,519)
	---------	---------	---------	---------
Other income and (expense):				
Interest expense	(14,523)	(13,383)	(29,035)	(26,647)
Interest income	691	282	1,638	669

Gain on disposition of assets	974	509	1,948	2,949
Other income - net	31	587	1,876	2,271
Total other income and (expense)	(12,827)	(12,005)	(23,573)	(20,758)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(10,862)	(16,773)	(30,542)	(32,277)
Income tax expense (benefit):				
Current tax expense-foreign	2,420	2,127	5,016	5,119
Deferred tax (benefit)	(3,800)	(5,827)	(11,200)	(11,527)
	(1,380)	(3,700)	(6,184)	(6,408)
Net income (loss)	$ (9,482)	$ (13,073)	$ (24,358)	$ (25,869)
Earnings (loss) per share,				
Basic	$ (.12)	$ (.17)	$ (.31)	$ (.34)
Diluted	$ (.12)	$ (.17)	$ (.31)	$ (.34)
Number of common shares used in computing earnings per share:				
Basic	77,569,904	77,118,498	77,518,230	77,039,523
Diluted	77,569,904	77,118,498	77,518,230	77,039,523

</TABLE>See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

<TABLE>

PARKER DRILLING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	$ (24,358)	$ (25,869)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	42,029	40,302
Gain on disposition of assets	(1,948)	(2,949)
Expenses not requiring cash	2,595	2,208
Deferred income taxes	(11,200)	(11,527)
Provision for reduction in carrying value of certain assets	-	5,250
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(7,000)	2,414
Net cash provided by operating activities	118	9,829
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures (net of reimbursements of $13.0 million in 2000 and $55.3 million in 1999)	(25,634)	(35,867)
Proceeds from the sale of equipment	5,214	11,986
Purchase of short-term investments	(126)	(300)

Proceeds from sale of investments	2,051	-
Other-net	-	463
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,495)	(23,718)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	10,252
Principal payments under debt obligations	(2,248)	(1,568)
Other	-	(66)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,248)	8,618
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(20,625)	(5,271)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	45,501	24,314
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 24,876	$ 19,043
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid	$ 28,034	$ 28,335
Taxes paid	$ 8,717	$ 6,025
Supplemental noncash investing activity:		
Net unrealized gain on investments available for sale (net of taxes of $1,770)	$ 3,147	$ -

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

PARKER DRILLING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General - In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements reflect all adjustments (of a normally recurring nature) which are necessary for a fair presentation of (1) the financial position as of June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999, (2) the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, and (3) cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999. Results for the six months ended June 30, 2000 are not necessarily indicative of the results which will be realized for the year ending December 31, 2000. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.

Our independent accountants have performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Pursuant to Rule 436(c) under the Securities Act of 1933 their report of that review should not be considered as part of any registration statements prepared or certified by them within the meaning of Section 7 and 11 of that Act.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Earnings per share -

<TABLE>

RECONCILIATION OF INCOME AND NUMBER OF SHARES USED TO CALCULATE BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

<CAPTION>

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2000		
	Income (loss) (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Basic EPS:			
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	$(9,482,000)	77,569,904	$ (.12)
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options and grants			-
Diluted EPS:			
Income (loss) available to common stockholders + assumed conversions	$(9,482,000)	77,569,904	$ (.12)

</TABLE>

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

<TABLE>

RECONCILIATION OF INCOME AND NUMBER OF SHARES USED TO CALCULATE BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

<CAPTION>

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2000		
	Income (loss) (Numerator)	(Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Basic EPS:			
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ (24,358,000)	77,518,230	$ (.31)
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options and grants		-	
Diluted EPS:			
Income (loss) available to common stockholders + assumed conversions	$ (24,358,000)	77,518,230	$ (.31)

</TABLE>

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

<TABLE>

RECONCILIATION OF INCOME AND NUMBER OF SHARES USED TO CALCULATE BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

<CAPTION>

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 1999		
	Income (loss) (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Basic EPS:			
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ (13,073,000)	77,118,498	$ (.17)

Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options and grants		-	
Income (loss) available to common stockholders + assumed conversions	$ (13,073,000)	77,118,498	$ (.17)
	=============	==========	========

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	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1999		
	Income (loss) (Numerator)	Share (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
Basic EPS:			
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ (25,869,000)	77,039,523	$ (.34)
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options and grants		-	
Income (loss) available to common stockholders + assumed Conversions	$ (25,869,000)	77,039,523	$ (.34)
	=============	==========	========

</TABLE>

The Company has outstanding $175,000,000 of Convertible Subordinated Notes which are convertible into 11,371,020 shares of common stock at $15.39 per share. The notes have been outstanding since their issuance in July 1997, but were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because the assumed conversion of the notes would have had an anti-dilutive effect on EPS. For the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, options to purchase 7,269,250 and 5,605,000 shares of common stock, respectively, at prices ranging from $2.25 to $12.1875, were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted EPS because the assumed exercise of the options would have had an anti-dilutive effect on EPS due to the net loss incurred during the respective periods.

3. Business Segments - During the six months ended June 30, 1999 the Company restructured its worldwide drilling operations into two primary business units, "Domestic Operations" and "International Operations." The primary services the Company provides are as follows: domestic drilling, international drilling and rental tools. Information regarding the Company's operations by industry segment for the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2000	June 30, 1999	June 30, 2000	June 30, 1999
Revenues:				
Domestic drilling	$ 34,851	$ 28,871	$ 62,305	$ 57,288

International drilling	42,580	46,811	81,248	97,752
Rental tools	9,527	6,288	17,356	13,555
Other	2	24	4	245
	--------	-------	-------	-------
Net revenues	86,960	81,994	160,913	168,840
	--------	-------	-------	-------
Operating income (loss):				
Domestic drilling	624	(4,988)	(5,009)	(14,726)
International drilling	2,699	7,681	2,973	16,511
Rental tools	3,650	1,277	5,576	3,841
Other	(564)	(397)	(1,062)	(700)
	--------	-------	-------	-------
Total operating income (loss) by segment <1>	6,409	3,573	2,478	4,926
	--------	-------	-------	-------
Provision for reduction in carrying value of certain assets	-	(3,750)	-	(5,250)
Restructuring charges	-	(800)	-	(3,000)
General and Administrative	(4,444)	(3,791)	(9,447)	(8,195)
	--------	-------	-------	-------
Total operating income (loss)	1,965	(4,768)	(6,969)	(11,519)
Interest expense	(14,523)	(13,383)	(29,035)	(26,647)
Other income (expense)-net	1,696	1,378	5,462	5,889
	--------	-------	-------	-------
Income (loss) before income taxes	$(10,862)	$(16,773)	$(30,542)	$(32,277)
	========	========	========	========

</TABLE>
[FN]
<1> Total operating income (loss) by segment is calculated by excluding General and administrative expense, Restructuring charges and Provision for reduction in carrying value of certain assets from Operating income (loss), as reported in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations.

Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Parker Drilling Company

We have reviewed the consolidated condensed balance sheet of Parker Drilling Company and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2000 and the related consolidated condensed statements of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 and the consolidated condensed statement of cash flows for the six month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report, dated February 3, 2000, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

By: /s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma
July 27, 2000

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Form 10-Q contains certain statements that are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements may be made directly in this document, referring to the Company, or may be "incorporated by reference," referring to other documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All statements included in this document, other than statements of historical facts, that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects, projects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including future operating results, future capital expenditures and investments in the acquisition and refurbishment of rigs and equipment, repayment of debt, expansion and growth of operations, Year 2000 issues, and other such matters, are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by the management of the Company in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors they believe are relevant. Although management of the Company believes that their assumptions are reasonable based on current information available, they are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside the control of the Company. These risks include worldwide economic and business conditions, fluctuations in the market prices of oil and gas, industry conditions, international trade restrictions and political instability, operating hazards and uninsured risks, governmental regulations and environmental matters, substantial leverage, seasonality and adverse weather conditions, concentration of customer and supplier relationships, competition, integration of operations, acquisition strategy, and other similar factors (some of which are discussed in documents referred to in this Form 10-Q.) Because the forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, the actual results of operations and actions taken by the Company may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

OUTLOOK AND OVERVIEW
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The $24.4 million net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2000 reflects the continued weakness in the company's international drilling markets. The Company's international drilling markets have been slow to react to the increase in crude oil prices over the past year. In addition, due to several occurrences of community unrest in Nigeria, three of the Company's four barge rigs have been on reduced standby rates throughout most of the current six-month period. As a result, the Company's international rig utilization has remained low, negatively impacting net income during the six months ended June 30, 2000. Domestically, the Company experienced a significant increase in activity during the second quarter, with rig utilization increasing from 61% to approximately 74% and dayrates for the seven jackup rigs increasing an average of 20%. The company's rental tool segment, Quail Tools, experienced record revenues and operating profit during the second quarter as Quail Tools took advantage of the increased activity in the Gulf of Mexico.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)
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Due mainly to the tightness in supply of natural gas from domestic production, the Company anticipates that domestic drilling activity will remain robust through the remainder of 2000 and into 2001. This will benefit the Company's domestic offshore drilling operations and Quail Tools. During July 2000 all four barge rigs in Nigeria returned to work on full dayrates. In addition, the Company is experiencing increased activity for land rigs in Kazakhstan and Latin America, and to a modest extent Asia Pacific. In spite of the strong improvements in domestic markets and the signs of a turnaround in international land and offshore prospects, management anticipates that the Company will continue to incur losses for the remainder of the current year, albeit at a reduced level from the first half of the year. Management believes, however, that cash on hand, cash provided by operations and funds available under the Company's $50 million revolving credit facility will be adequate to meet working capital needs, including maintenance and project capital expenditures.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2000 Compared with Three Months Ended June 30, 1999
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The Company recorded a net loss of $9.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2000 compared to a net loss of $13.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 1999. The improvement recognized during the current quarter is primarily related to improved drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico. Utilization and dayrates for the domestic offshore drilling group increased significantly during the current quarter as compared to the comparable quarter of 1999. In addition, Quail Tools recognized record revenues and operating profit during the second quarter of 2000. Partially offsetting the increases was the decline in utilization in the Company's international land drilling operations during the current quarter as compared to the second quarter of 1999.

The Company's revenues increased $5.0 million to $87.0 million in the current quarter as compared to the second quarter of 1999. Domestic drilling revenues increased $6.0 million to $34.9 million. Domestic offshore drilling revenues increased $10.1 million due primarily to increased utilization for the intermediate and deep drilling barges and increased utilization and dayrates for the jackup drilling rigs. The increase in domestic offshore drilling revenues was offset by a $4.1 million decrease in domestic land drilling, due primarily to the sale of the Company's thirteen lower 48 land rigs on September 30, 1999. The Company's one remaining domestic land rig, located in Alaska, was stacked throughout the current quarter and during the comparable quarter in 1999.

International drilling revenues declined $4.2 million to $42.6 million in the current quarter as compared to the second quarter of 1999. International land drilling revenues decreased $6.8 million while international offshore drilling revenues increased $2.6 million. Primarily responsible for the reduction in international land drilling revenues was a $4.8 million decrease in the Latin America region, due to reduced rig utilization in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. In addition, land drilling revenues decreased $4.9 million in the Asia Pacific region due to the completion of a one-well drilling contract in Vietnam during the third quarter of 1999 and reduced utilization in New Guinea. Decreased revenues in Latin America and Asia Pacific were partially offset by increased revenues in the Frontier areas which includes Russia, Kazakhstan, Africa and the Middle East. Revenues increased $2.9 million during the second quarter of 2000 due primarily to new land drilling revenues in Nigeria and Kuwait. The Nigeria revenues related to a one-well project which completed drilling during June 2000.

The increase of $2.6 million in international offshore drilling revenues was due primarily to revenues generated by barge Rig 257 in the Caspian Sea and barge Rig 75 in Nigeria. Barge Rig 257, which commenced drilling in September of 1999, contributed $6.4 million of revenues during the current quarter. Due to several episodes of community unrest in Nigeria, three of the four barge rigs were on reduced standby status during most of the current quarter. Despite the decreased revenues earned while these rigs were on standby, there was a slight increase of $.2 million in Nigerian offshore revenues to $8.8 million for the current quarter. The increase is due to standby revenues earned by the addition of the company's fourth barge rig in the Nigerian market - new barge Rig 75, and the resumption of drilling operations on Rig 74 which was on standby status in the comparable quarter of 1999. Drilling operations on the remaining Nigerian barge rigs resumed during July 2000. Offsetting the increased revenues in the Caspian Sea and Nigeria was a $4.0 million decrease in international offshore revenues in Venezuela due to the completion of a barge contract during the third quarter of 1999.

Rental tool revenues increased $3.2 million due to the increased level of drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico and the opening in May 2000 of a new branch office in Odessa, Texas to service the West Texas drilling market. Contributing to this increase was increased revenues from the New Iberia, Louisiana operations of $1.9 million, $1.1 million from the Victoria, Texas operations and $.2 million from the new Odessa, Texas operations.

Profit margins (revenues less direct operating expenses, excluding depreciation) of $27.4 million in the current quarter reflect an increase of $3.5 million from the $23.9 million recorded during the three months ended June 30, 1999. The domestic and international drilling segments recorded profit margin percentages (profit margin as a percent of revenues) of 31.2% and 24.6% in the current quarter, as compared to 18.3% and 32.4% in the second quarter of 1999. Domestic profit margins increased $5.6 million. Domestic profit margins were positively impacted during the current quarter by increased utilization in the Gulf of Mexico, particularly from the intermediate and deep drilling barges, and from the jackup rigs. In addition, average dayrates for the jackup rigs increased approximately 41.5% during the current quarter when compared to the second quarter of 1999. Offsetting the increased domestic offshore profit margins was the sale of all thirteen lower 48 domestic land rigs during the third quarter of 1999, which contributed $.4 million of profit margin during the second quarter of 1999. In addition, the remaining domestic land rig, located in Alaska, has been stacked since March 1999.

International drilling profit margins declined $4.6 million to $10.5 million in the current quarter as compared to the second quarter of 1999. International land drilling profit margins declined $3.7 million to $6.6 million during the current quarter primarily due to lower utilization in the Company's land drilling operations as previously discussed. The offshore segment of international drilling profit margins declined $.9 million to $3.9 million in the current quarter. This decrease is primarily attributed to three barge rigs in Nigeria on standby status during most of the current quarter due to community unrest. Drilling operations resumed during July 2000.

Rental tool profit margins increased $2.5 million to $6.0 million during the current quarter as compared to the second quarter of 1999. Profit margins increased due to an increase in revenues during the current quarter and a significant increase in profit margin percentage which was 63% during the current quarter as compared to 55% for the second quarter of 1999.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased $.7 million to $21.0 million in the current quarter. Depreciation expense recorded on 1998/1999 capital additions, principally barge Rigs 257 and 75, was the primary reason for the increase.

Interest expense increased $1.1 million due to $1.5 million in interest capitalized to construction projects during the second quarter of 1999; no interest was capitalized during the current quarter.

Income tax expense consists of foreign tax expense and deferred tax benefit. Lower international drilling revenues and operating income have resulted in a decrease in foreign tax expense when comparing the two periods. The deferred tax benefit is due to the pre-tax loss incurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2000.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)
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Six Months Ended June 30, 2000 Compared with Six Months Ended June 30, 1999
- ---

The Company recorded a net loss of $24.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2000 compared to a net loss of $25.9 million recorded for the six-month period ended June 30, 1999.

The Company's revenues decreased $7.9 million to $160.9 million in the current six-month period as compared to the six months ended June 30, 1999. Domestic drilling revenue increased $5.0 million to $62.3 million. Domestic offshore drilling revenues increased $15.8 million due primarily to increased utilization for the intermediate and deep drilling barges and increased utilization and dayrates for the jackup drilling rigs. The increase in offshore drilling revenues was offset by the decrease in domestic land drilling. Domestic land drilling revenues decreased $10.8 million related primarily to the sale of the Company's thirteen lower 48 land rigs on September 30, 1999. The Company's one remaining domestic land rig, located in Alaska, was stacked throughout the current period and was operating during part of the comparable period in 1999.

International drilling revenues declined $16.5 million to $81.3 million in the current period as compared to the six months ended June 30, 1999. International land drilling revenues decreased $23.0 million while international offshore drilling revenues increased $6.5 million. Primarily responsible for the international land drilling revenues decrease was the Latin America region, which decreased $14.4 million. This decrease is attributed to reduced rig utilization in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. In addition, land drilling revenues decreased $9.2 million in the Asia Pacific region due to completion of a one-well drilling contract in Vietnam that ended during the third quarter of 1999 and reduced utilization in New Guinea. Revenues in the frontier area, which includes Russia, Kazakhstan, Africa and the Middle East, increased $.6 million during the current period as compared to the six months ended June 30, 1999.

The increase of $6.5 million in international offshore drilling revenues was due primarily to revenues generated by barge Rig 257 in the Caspian Sea and barge Rig 75 in Nigeria. Barge Rig 257, which commenced drilling in September of 1999, contributed $12.5 million of revenues during the six months ended June 30, 2000, despite being on a reduced dayrate for approximately five weeks during the period due to winter conditions. With the addition of barge Rig 75, the Company has four barge rigs in the Nigerian offshore market. Due to several episodes of community unrest three of the four barge rigs were on standby status during most of the current period, while one rig, barge Rig 74, operated for approximately three and a half months. Despite the reduced revenues earned while on standby, Nigerian offshore revenues increased $2.0 million to $19.1 million during the current period. The increase is due to standby revenues earned by the new barge Rig 75 and the start-up of drilling operations on Rig 74 which was on standby status in the comparable period of 1999. Drilling operations on the remaining Nigerian barge rigs have resumed, on full dayrate, during July 2000. Offsetting the increased revenues in the Caspian Sea and Nigeria was an $8.0 million decrease in international offshore revenues due to the completion of a barge contract in Venezuela during the third quarter of 1999.

Rental tool revenues increased $3.8 million due to the increased level of drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico. Contributing to this increase was the New Iberia, Louisiana operation in the amount of $2.3 million, $1.3 million from the Victoria, Texas operation and $.2 million from the new Odessa, Texas operation which commenced operations in May 2000 to service the West Texas drilling fields.

Profit margins (revenues less direct operating expenses, excluding depreciation) of $44.5 million in the current period reflect a decrease of $.7 million from the $45.2 million recorded during the six months ended June 30, 1999. The domestic and international drilling segments recorded profit margin percentages (profit margin as a percent of revenues) of 25.0% and 23.0% in the current period, as compared to 10.3% and 31.8% in the comparable period of 1999. Domestically, profit margins increased $9.7 million. Domestic profit margins were positively impacted during the current period by increasing utilization in the Gulf of Mexico particularly from the intermediate and deep drilling barges, and from the jackup rigs. In addition, average dayrates for the jackup rigs increased approximately 21% during the current period when compared to the six months ended June 30, 1999. Offsetting the increased domestic offshore profit margins was the sale of all thirteen lower 48 domestic land rigs during the third quarter of 1999; during the six months ended June 30, 1999 these rigs contributed profit margins of $1.0 million. In addition, the remaining domestic land rig, located in Alaska, has been stacked since March 1999.

International drilling profit margins declined $12.4 million to $18.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2000 as compared to the comparable period of 1999. International land drilling profit margins declined $9.4 million to $11.8 million during the current period primarily due to lower utilization in the Company's land drilling operations as previously discussed.

The international offshore drilling profit margins declined $3.0 million to $7.0 million in the current period as compared to the six months ended June 30, 1999. This decrease is primarily attributed to three barge rigs in Nigeria on standby status during the current period due to several episodes of community unrest. Drilling operations at full dayrates resumed during July 2000.

Rental tool profit margins increased $2.0 million to $10.2 million during the current period as compared to the six months ended June 30, 1999. Profit margins increased due primarily to the $3.8 million increase in revenue during the current period. Profit margin percentage decreased slightly during the current period to 59% from 60% for the comparable period of 1999.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased $1.7 million to $42.0 million in the current period. Depreciation expense recorded on 1998/1999 capital additions, principally barge Rig 257 and barge Rig 75, was the primary reason for the increase.

Interest expense increased $2.4 million due to $3.0 million in interest being capitalized to construction projects during the six months ended June 30, 1999, no interest was capitalized during the current period.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

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Income tax expense consists of foreign tax expense and deferred tax benefit. Lower international drilling revenues and operating income have resulted in a decrease in foreign tax expense when comparing the two periods. The deferred tax benefit is due to the net loss incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2000.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

- -------------------------------

As of June 30, 2000, the Company had cash, cash equivalents and other short-term investments of $25.7 million, a decrease of $20.6 million from December 31, 1999. The primary sources of cash for the six-month period as reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows were $5.2 million from the disposition of equipment, reimbursements approximating $13 million from the operator to offset a portion of the expenditures to modify Rig 257 for service in the Caspian Sea and $.1 million provided by operating activities.

The primary uses of cash for the six-month period ended June 30, 2000 were $25.6 million for capital expenditures (net of reimbursements) and $2.2 million for repayment of debt. Major projects included the completion of modifications on Rig 249 and commencement of construction on Rig 258. Rig 249 and Rig 258 are currently under contract and anticipated to begin drilling in the second half of 2000 and early 2001, respectively, in Kazakhstan.

To finance the Company's 1996 and 1997 acquisitions and the significant capital expenditures made in 1998 and 1999, the Company has issued various debt instruments. The Company has total long-term debt, including the current portion, of $651.2 million at June 30, 2000. The Company entered into a $50.0 million revolving credit facility with a group of banks led by Bank of America on October 22, 1999. This facility is available for working capital requirements, general corporate purposes and to support letters of credit. The revolver is collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory and certain barge rigs located in the Gulf of Mexico. The facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants. Availability under the revolving credit facility is subject to certain borrowing base limitations based on 80 percent of eligible receivables plus 50 percent of supplies in inventory. Currently, the borrowing base is $47.5 million of which none has been drawn down and $8.2 million in letters of credit have been issued. The revolver terminates on October 22,

2003. On October 7, 1999 a subsidiary of the Company entered into a loan agreement with Boeing Capital Corporation for refinancing the construction costs of Rig 75. The loan of $24.8 million plus interest is to be repaid in 60 monthly payments of $0.5 million. The loan is collateralized by Rig 75 and is guaranteed by the Parent.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)
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The Company anticipates that working capital needs and funds required for capital spending in 2000 will be met from existing cash, other short-term investments, cash provided by operations, reimbursements from the operator for expenditures on Rig 257 and, if necessary, from proceeds from sale of the Unit common stock and funds available under the Company's revolving credit facility. The Company anticipates cash requirements for capital spending will be approximately $68 million, net of reimbursements. Should new opportunities requiring additional capital arise, the Company may utilize the revolving credit facility. In addition, the Company may seek project financing or equity participation from outside alliance partners or customers. The Company cannot predict whether such financing or equity participation would be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

OTHER MATTERS
- -------------

Indonesian Operations
- ---------------------

During 1995-1998, the Company provided management, certain equipment, technical assistance and training support to an Indonesian-owned drilling contractor that was performing geothermal drilling services for two operators in connection with the construction of power plants in Indonesia. Because these operators did not pay the drilling contractor for a considerable portion of the services provided, the drilling contractor was unable to pay the Company. The Indonesian drilling contractor initiated two arbitration proceedings in late 1998 to collect these delinquent payments. Recently, the arbitration panels convened in these arbitration proceedings awarded the contractor a total of approximately $ 9.2 million, including interest, which continues to accrue. The drilling contractor has advised the Company it will vigorously pursue collection of the awards. The Company believes that resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Year 2000
- ---------

The Company began preparing for Year 2000 in 1997 by replacing critical financial, human resources and payroll systems with Year 2000 compliant off-the-shelf software. The Year 2000 problem was not the main reason for upgrading the information technology platform; however, it was beneficial in achieving Year 2000 compliance. The Company also prepared contingency plans to cover failures in its supply chain, communications, civil disturbances and information technology systems.

The Company estimates that $225,000 was spent during 1998 and 1999 in its Year 2000 compliance efforts. While the majority of those costs were internal salaries, the Company's process for tracking internal costs did not capture all of the costs incurred for each individual task on the project.

During the Year 2000 date transition, the Company did not experience any material failure with its Information Technology or non-Information Technology systems or key customers or suppliers. The Company will continue to monitor mission critical applications, processes and vendors throughout the Year 2000 for any latent issues that may arise.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

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Item 6.	Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K	
(a)	Exhibits:	
	Exhibit 15 Letter re Unaudited Interim Financial Information	18
	Exhibit 27 Financial Data Schedule [Edgar Version Only]	

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SIGNATURES

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

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Parker Drilling Company

Registrant

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Date: August 10, 2000

By: /s/ James J. Davis

James J. Davis
Senior Vice President-Finance and
Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ W. Kirk Brassfield

W. Kirk Brassfield
Controller and Chief Accounting
Officer

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
<S>	<C>
15	Letter re Unaudited Interim Financial Information
27	Financial Data Schedule [Edgar Version Only]

</TABLE>

Exhibit 15

August 10, 2000

Securities and Exchange Commission
450 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 10549

Re: Parker Drilling Company
Registration on Form S-8 and Form S-3

We are aware that our report dated July 27, 2000, on our review of the interim financial information of Parker Drilling Company for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 and included in this Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 is incorporated by reference in the Company's registration statements on Form S-8 (File No. 2-87944, 33-24155, 33-56698 and 33-57345), and Form S-3 (File No. 333-36498).

By: /s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 2000 AND THE CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
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