CREDO PETROLEUM CORP
Form 10QSB
March 17, 2003

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-QSB

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For Quarter Ended January 31, 2003

Commission File Number 0-8877

CREDO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Colorado	84-0772991
(State of Incorporation)	(IRS Employer Identification)
1801 Broadway, Suite 900 Denver, Colorado (Address of principal executive office)	80202 (Zip Code)

303-297-2200
(Telephone Number)

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, net of treasury stock, as of February 28, 2003: Common stock, $.10 par value - 3,280,000
Preferred stock, no par value - None issued

CREDO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Index to Form 10-QSB

For Quarter Ended January 31, 2003

As of January 31, 2003 (Unaudited) and October 31, 2002

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Changes in Retained Earnings (Unaudited) For the Three Month Period Ended January 31, 2003 and 2002

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) For the Three Month Period Ended January 31, 2003 and 2002

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Certifications

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

99.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (18 U.S.C. Section 1350)

99.2 Certification by Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (18 U.S.C. Section 1350)

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

No current reports on Form 8-K were filed during the reporting quarter.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions for Form 10-QSB and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U. S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the company's results for the periods presented. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company's Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2002.

CREDO PETROLEUM CORPORATION
Consolidated Balance Sheets

A S S E T S

	January 31, 2003	October 31, 2002

	(Unaudited)	
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,296,000	$ 1,324,000
Short term investments	5,742,000	5,586,000
Receivables:		
Trade	696,000	577,000
Accrued oil and gas sales	735,000	535,000
Other	220,000	390,000
	8,689,000	8,412,000
OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES, net, using full cost method:		
Unevaluated	1,920,000	1,690,000
Evaluated	9,034,000	7,987,000
	10,954,000	9,677,000
EXCLUSIVE LICENSE AGREEMENT, net of accumulated amortization of $170,000 in 2003 and $152,000 in 2002	530,000	548,000
OTHER, net	157,000	174,000
	$ 20,330,000	$ 18,811,000

L I A B I L I T I E S   A N D   S T O C K H O L D E R S '   E Q U I T Y

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ 2,249,000	$ 1,733,000
Income taxes payable	230,000	49,000
	2,479,000	1,782,000
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	2,421,000	2,314,000
EXCLUSIVE LICENSE OBLIGATION, less current portion of $48,000	408,000	408,000
ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION	181,000	-
COMMITMENTS		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, without par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	-	-
Common stock, $.10 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 3,678,000 shares issued	367,000	367,000
Capital in excess of par value	6,453,000	6,453,000
Retained earnings	8,894,000	8,209,000
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(113,000)	37,000
Treasury stock, at cost, 399,000 shares in 2003 and 398,000 shares in 2002	(760,000)	(759,000)

14,841,000	14,307,000
$ 20,330,000	$ 18,811,000

See accompanying notes.

CREDO PETROLEUM CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Operations And Changes in
Retained Earnings - Unaudited

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2003	2002
REVENUES:		
Oil and gas sales	$ 1,589,000	$ 1,046,000
Operating	126,000	126,000
Investment income and other	76,000	9,000
	1,791,000	1,181,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Oil and gas production	327,000	360,000
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	321,000	266,000
General and administrative	278,000	243,000
Interest	13,000	12,000
	939,000	881,000
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND ACCOUNTING CHANGE	852,000	300,000
INCOME TAXES	(239,000)	(90,000)
INCOME BEFORE ACCOUNTING CHANGE	613,000	210,000
CUMULATIVE EFFECT ON PRIOR YEARS OF SFAS 143-ACCOUNTING FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS (NET OF TAXES OF $28,000)	72,000	-
NET INCOME	685,000	210,000
RETAINED EARNINGS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	8,209,000	6,927,000
RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF PERIOD	$ 8,894,000	$ 7,137,000

BASIC INCOME PER SHARE BEFORE ACCOUNTING CHANGE	$ .19	$ .07
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF A CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	.02	-
BASIC NET INCOME PER SHARE	$ .21	$ .07
DILUTED INCOME PER SHARE BEFORE ACCOUNTING CHANGE	$ .19	$ .06
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF A CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	.02	-
DILUTED NET INCOME PER SHARE	$ .21	$ .06

See accompanying notes.

CREDO PETROLEUM CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Operations And Changes in
Retained Earnings - Unaudited

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2003	2002
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 685,000	$ 210,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	321,000	266,000
Deferred income taxes	79,000	86,000
Cumulative effect on change in accounting principle	(72,000)	-
Other	2,000	-
Deferred hedging gains	-	110,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Proceeds from short term investments	724,000	1,006,000
Purchase of short term investments	(880,000)	(1,283,000)
Trade receivables	(119,000)	44,000
Accrued oil and gas sales	(200,000)	27,000
Other	20,000	(80,000)
Accounts payable	516,000	(147,000)
Income tax payable	181,000	70,000
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,257,000	309,000

INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Additions to oil and gas properties, net	(1,291,000)	(157,000)
Changes in other long-term assets	7,000	(36,000)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,284,000)	(193,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (35,000 options in 2002)	-	68,000
Purchase of treasury stock (100 shares in 2003 and 4,000 in 2002)	(1,000)	(23,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,000)	45,000
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(28,000)	161,000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Beginning of Period	1,324,000	819,000
End of Period	$ 1,296,000	$ 980,000
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for income taxes	$ -	$ 20,000

See accompanying notes.

CREDO PETROLEUM CORPORATION
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations
January 31, 2003

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The company's working capital and cash flow represent a significant capital resource and source of liquidity. At January 31, 2003, working capital was $6,210,000, compared to $6,630,000 at October 31, 2002. Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes totaled $1,015,000 for the three months, compared to $672,000 from the same period last year.

Existing working capital and anticipated cash flow are expected to be sufficient to fund fiscal 2003 operations. However, if the company were to make one or more major acquisition during the coming year, bank borrowing, issuance of additional stock, or other forms of debt financing would be considered. Because earnings are anticipated to be reinvested in operations, cash dividends are not expected to be paid in the foreseeable future.

Pending deployment into oil and gas assets, cash is primarily invested with money managers who specialize in short-term timing of mutual funds. The average return on the company's portfolio was 2% for the three months of fiscal 2003 compared to less than 1% in the same period last year. Relatively low investment returns in 2002 and 2003 compared to prior years are primarily due to market conditions that have limited investment opportunities for the market timers which manage the bulk of the company's investments. Management considers the potential for adverse impact from major unexpected events, such as September 11, 2001, to be the major significant risk to its investment strategies.

Commitments for future capital expenditures were not material at January 31, 2003. The timing of most capital expenditures for exploration and development is relatively discretionary. Therefore, the company can plan expenditures to coincide with available funds in order to minimize business risks.

PRODUCT PRICES, PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS

Numerous uncertainties exist in the oil and gas exploration and production industry which are beyond the company's ability to predict with reasonable accuracy.

Gas price decontrol, the advent of an active spot market for natural gas, changes in supply and demand for natural gas, and weather patterns cause prices received by the company to be subject to significant fluctuations. Gas prices generally accelerate in peak demand periods such as the winter months and subside during lower demand periods.

Significant world events and OPEC's production and pricing policies influence OPEC and worldwide supply and demand and prices for crude oil and petroleum products.

Although product prices are key to the company's ability to operate profitably and to budget capital expenditures, they are beyond the company's control and are difficult to predict. The company periodically hedges the price of its natural gas production when the potential for significant downward price movement is anticipated. Hedging transactions take the form of forward, or "short", selling in the NYMEX futures market, and are closed by purchasing offsetting "long" positions. Such hedges, which are accounted for as cash flow hedges, do not exceed anticipated production volumes, are expected to have reasonable correlation between price movements in the futures market and the cash markets where the company's production is located, and are authorized by the company's Board of Directors. Hedges are expected to be closed and gains or losses recognized for financial reporting purposes as related production occurs. However, hedges may be closed earlier if the anticipated downward price movement occurs or if the company believes that the potential for such movement has abated. Such hedges may also be reinstated if the potential for such movement re-occurs or if management concludes that it has misjudged information used to make its decisions. All other futures transactions are accounted for as speculative transactions and gains and losses are immediately recognized.

At January 31, 2003, open natural gas hedge positions totaled 110 MMcf covering the month of March 2003 at an average price of 4.07 per Mcf. Subsequent to first quarter-end, the hedge was closed at expiration of the March contract and a loss of $558,000, or $5.07 per Mcf, was incurred. The futures market loss will be fully, or substantially, offset by the increase in Index cash prices in the market areas to which the hedge related. For March, the Index cash price in those market areas was approximately $8.50 Mcf.

The company recognizes all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value at the end of each period. Changes in the fair value of a cash flow hedge are recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and then are reclassified into the Consolidated Statement of Earnings as the underlying hedged item affects earnings. Amounts reclassified into earnings related to natural gas hedges are included in oil and gas sales. At January 31, 2003, a net deferred loss of approximately $157,000 ($113,000 net of tax) related to natural gas hedging transactions was accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of which $167,000 in unrealized deferred losses were offset by $10,000 in realized deferred gains.

The following table sets forth the components of Comprehensive Income for each of the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2003	Three Months Ended January 31, 2002
Net Income	$ 685,000	$ 210,000
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Change in fair value of futures contracts used for natural gas hedging	(150,000)	187,000
Comprehensive income	$ 535,000	$ 397,000

Oil and gas sales volume and price comparisons for the indicated periods are set forth below.

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2003		Three Months Ended January 31, 2002			
Product	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Percent Volume Change	Percent Price Change
Gas (Mcf)	313,000	$ 4.31(1)	290,600	$ 3.02(2)	+ 8%	+ 43%
Oil (bbls)	9,200	$26.25	9,600	$17.33	- 4%	+ 51%

(1) Includes $.36 Mcf hedging gain.
(2) Includes $.64 Mcf hedging gain.

The company's growth strategy focuses on two core projects--drilling along the Anadarko Shelf of Oklahoma and application of its patented Calliope gas recovery technology.

Anadarko Shelf Drilling Program. The company's drilling program centers on its 12,000 gross acre Sand Creek Prospect and its 3,000 gross acre Two Springs Project, both located in Harper and Ellis Counties, Oklahoma. Drilling targets the Morrow and Chester sands from 7,400 to 7,600 feet. In addition, the company has recently completed three wells on other prospects located in northwest Oklahoma.

In total, 14 wells have been drilled on the prospects of which three wells were dry holes. One well is currently drilling and eight additional wells are scheduled. Six of these wells will be drilled as soon as practical based on rig availability and various state regulatory approvals. The company is operator of most of the wells and, with minor exceptions, owns interests ranging from 30% to 40%.

The Hudson Trust #1 well located on the Sand Creek Prospect commenced pipeline sales in mid-February from Morrow sands totaling 14 feet. The naturally completed well (without acid or fracture treatments) produced at an initial rate of 1.5 million cubic feet of gas per day (MMcfgd), six barrels of condensate, and one barrel of water. Production has since declined to 500 thousand cubic feet of gas per day (Mcfgd) indicating that fracture stimulation will be required to optimize the production rate.

About one mile east of the Hudson Trust #1 well, the company is currently drilling the Arley #1 well. The well targets the Morrow sands at 7,400 feet.

The Pittman #1 well encountered 11 feet of Morrow sand and, after fracture stimulation, was placed on production in late January at an initial rate of 1.0 MMcfgd. Although the company owns a very small interest in the well, it provided significant data about the area.

Elsewhere on the Sand Creek prospect, the Hudson #1 well, located about one mile north of the Hudson Trust #1 well, produced water during testing and will be plugged. The well, which appeared to be productive based on electric logs and drilling data, apparently encountered a fracture system that caused water migration into the Morrow zones.

On the Two Springs Prospect, the Wills #1-10 well commenced pipeline sales in late January from a Morrow sand totaling seven feet. The naturally completed well produced at an initial rate of 800 Mcfgd. Completion information indicated substantial depletion in the Morrow sand, however, there is an up-hole zone that appears productive on electric logs and will be opened once Morrow production becomes uneconomic.

Elsewhere on the Two Springs Prospect, the Brown #1 well encountered nine feet of Morrow sand and, after fracture stimulation, commenced pipeline sales in mid-February at an initial rate of 300 Mcfgd.

In other areas of northwest Oklahoma, the company has participated in drilling three wells. In Beaver County, the company participated for a 15% interest in the 8,100-foot Wilkerson #2 well. The well encountered 36 feet of Chester limestone. It has been completed for production and should be connected to pipeline sales shortly. During testing, the well produced at an approximate rate of 3.0 MMcfgd. The company has participated in two other wells that electric logs indicate are productive. Both wells are classified as "tight holes" due to competitive leasing situations. One of the wells is connected to the pipeline and is awaiting results of fracture stimulation. The company owns a 37.5% interest in the well. The other well is awaiting both pipeline connection and completion for production. The company owns a 30% interest in the well.

Calliope Gas Recovery Technology. The company owns the exclusive right to a patented technology known as the Calliope Gas Recovery System. Calliope can achieve substantially lower flowing bottom hole pressure than conventional production methods because it does not rely on reservoir pressure to lift liquids. In many gas wells, lower bottom hole pressure translates into recovery of substantial additional gas reserves.

The company has recently installed its patented Calliope gas recovery system on two of the nine wells acquired for such applications late last year. Calliope was installed on the 11,100-foot Fee #37 well located in Hemphill County, Texas in mid-February. The well has produced 8.0 billion cubic feet of gas (Bcfg) and had been dead for about a year. Calliope immediately restored daily production to 250 Mcfg and six barrels of condensate, and added approximately 500 MMcfg to recoverable reserves. At today's gas prices, the reserves have a gross value of about $3,000,000. CREDO owns an approximate 80% working interest and is the operator.

In early March, Calliope was installed on the 12,400-foot Horn #1 well located in Grady County, Oklahoma. The well has produced 12.9 Bcfg and had been dead for three years. Prior to being shut-in, the well apparently experienced a packer leak and soap was used to stimulate production. Both compromised the permeability of the reservoir. Nevertheless, Calliope immediately restored production to approximately 160 Mcfg per day and production is increasing as the well appears to be "cleaning-up" from the previous reservoir damage. Additional reserves added by Calliope could range up to 1.0 Bcfg depending on how the reservoir ultimately cleans-up. At today's prices, 1.0 Bcfg has a gross value of about $6,000,000. CREDO owns an approximate 80% working interest and is the operator.

Work will commence next week to install Calliope on the 12,300-foot Meacham #1 well located in Custer County, Oklahoma. The well has produced 20 Bcfg and 322,000 barrels of oil, and is currently producing minor amounts of gas. Calliope reserves are expected to exceed 1.0 Bcfg. CREDO owns an approximate 60% working interest in the well and is the operator.

The company is also considering installing Calliope on its 18,400-foot Green Estate well located in Beckham County, Oklahoma. The well has produced 28.8 Bcfg and is currently dead. Testing and well data indicate that significant reservoir damage was caused by a previous workover. Thus, Calliope production could be significantly compromised. However, based on expected gas prices, estimated remaining reserves of over 1.0 Bcfg, and the potential for Calliope to clean-up the reservoir damage, an installation may be performed. The Green Estate would also provide the opportunity to test and operate Calliope at a new record depth. CREDO owns a 65% working interest in the well and is the operator.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" that requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred and a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The company adopted SFAS No. 143 on November 1, 2002 and recorded an asset and related liability of $179,000 (using a 5% discount rate) and a cumulative effect on change in accounting principle on prior years of $72,000 (net of taxes of $28,000). For the three months ended January 31, 2003, the company recognized $2,000 of accretion on the liability and a decrease of $5,000 in depletion expense as a result of adopting SFAS No. 143.

INCOME TAXES

The company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109), which requires the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets or liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the tax rate in effect at that time.

The total future deferred income tax liability under SFAS 109 is extremely complicated for any oil company to estimate due in part to the long-lived nature of depleting oil and gas reserves and variables such as product prices. Accordingly, the liability is subject to continual recalculation, revision of the numerous estimates required, and may change significantly in the event of such things as major acquisitions, divestitures, product price changes, changes in reserve estimates, changes in reserve lives, and changes in tax rates or tax laws.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter Ended January 31, 2003 Compared to Quarter Ended January 31, 2002

For the quarter ended January 31, 2003, net income rose 226% to a record $685,000 compared to $210,000 for the same quarter last year. Higher net income resulted primarily from an increase in product prices, higher production volumes, and a one-time (after taxes) credit of $72,000 for the cumulative effect of adopting Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations."

Total revenues rose 52% to $1,791,000 in the first quarter compared to $1,181,000 for the same quarter last year. Oil and gas sales rose 52% to $1,589,000 compared to $1,046,000 last year. Refer to the table on page 7 for details of oil and gas prices and volumes for the applicable periods. Net wellhead natural gas prices rose 66% to $3.95 per Mcf compared to $2.38 last year. Hedging transactions increased first quarter price realizations $.36 per Mcf, or 9%, compared to $.64, or 27%, last year. As a result, total natural gas price realizations were $4.31 per Mcf compared to $3.02 last year. Net wellhead prices for oil rose 51% to $26.25 per barrel compared to $17.33 last year. The net effect of these price changes and hedging transactions was to increase oil and gas sales $459,000. Gas volumes increased 8% and oil volumes fell 4%. The net effect of volume changes was to increase oil and gas sales $84,000. Operating income remained comparable between the two periods. Investment income increased to $76,000 in the first quarter compared to $9,000 last year due to improved performance from certain market timers.

Total costs and expenses increased 7% to $939,000 in the first quarter of 2003 compared to $881,000 last year. Oil and gas production expenses fell 9% due primarily to the cost of a major well workover included in last year. Depreciation, depletion and amortization increased 21% primarily due to an increase in the amortizable full cost pool base. General and administrative expenses increased 14% due to inflationary pressures. Interest expense primarily relates to the accrual of interest on the exclusive license agreement obligation. Income taxes were provided at 28% in the current quarter and 30% last year.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Within 90 days prior to the filing date of this report, the company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(c). "Disclosure controls and procedures" are controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Based upon that evaluation, the company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective for these purposes as of the date of the evaluation.

There have been no significant changes in the company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information included in this quarterly report and other materials filed by the company with the Commission contain forward-looking statements relating to the company's operations and the oil and gas industry. Such forward-looking statements are based on management's current projections and estimates and are identified by words such as "expects," "intends," "plans," "projects," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates" and similar words. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. Among many factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are: (i) natural gas and crude oil price fluctuations, (ii) the company's ability to acquire oil and gas properties that meet its objectives and to identify prospects for drilling, and (iii) potential delays or failure to achieve expected production from existing and future exploration and development projects. In addition, such forward-looking statements may be affected by general domestic and international economic and political conditions.

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.

Date: March 14, 2003 By: /s/ James T. Huffman

James T. Huffman
President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ John A. Alsko

John A. Alsko
Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

CERTIFICATIONS

I, James T. Huffman, Chief Executive Officer of CREDO Petroleum Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of CREDO Petroleum Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 14, 2003

/s/ James T. Huffman

James T. Huffman
Chief Executive Officer

I, John A. Alsko, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CREDO Petroleum Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of CREDO Petroleum Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 14, 2003

/s/ John A. Alsko

John A. Alsko
Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer