UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

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: 0-25565

QUEPASA CORPORATION

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

NEVADA	**86-0879433**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(IRS Employer Identification No.)**

410 N. 44th Street, Suite 450

Phoenix, AZ 85008

(Address of principal executive offices)

(602) 716-0100

(Issuer s telephone number)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

None.

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock

(Title of Class)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 ¨

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of the registrant s knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.): Yes ¨ No x

State issuer s revenue for its most recent fiscal year: $765,492.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates at March 10, 2006, computed by reference to the last sale price of $3.30 per share on the OTC Bulletin Board, was $25,977,669.

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer s common stock as of March 10, 2006, was 7,872,021 shares.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

None

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format Yes ¨ No x

Quepasa Corporation

FORM 10-KSB

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

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CAUTIONARY NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB and the information incorporated by reference includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. In particular, we direct your attention to Item 1. Business and Item 6. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. We intend the forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements in these sections. All statements regarding our expected financial position and operating results, our business strategy, our future business operations, and the outcome of any contingencies are forward-looking statements. These statements can sometimes be identified by our use of forward-looking words such as may, believe, plan, will, anticipate, estimate, expect, intend and other phrases of similar meaning. Known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors could cause the actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the statements. The forward-looking information is based on various factors and was derived using numerous assumptions. Although we believe that our expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot promise that our expectations will turn out to be correct. Our actual results could be materially different from our expectations.

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

Historical Background

We are a Nevada corporation, initially formed in June 1997 as a media company focused on the national and international Hispanic marketplace. Since 1998 we have operated a bilingual (Spanish/English) Internet portal and online community primarily aimed at the United States Hispanic market, and have spent over $50 million developing our brand. Our Quepasa.com Web site provides users with information and content centered around the Spanish language and Hispanic culture. Quepasa also offers performance based marketing capabilities in addition to traditional portal services including e-mail and news in Spanish and English. The Quepasa.com Web site is operated and managed by our wholly-owned Sonora, Mexico-based subsidiary, Quepasa.com de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.

We completed an initial public offering of our securities in June 1999, raising approximately $55 million, having previously completed a number of private placements of our securities. Using the public proceeds, we rapidly expanded our operations in the latter part of 1999 through the first half of 2000. From the second half of 2000 through the first half of 2002, we reduced the products and content we offered in order to conserve our cash. In the first quarter of 2001, we sold all of our internal computer and server equipment and outsourced the hosting and administration of the Quepasa.com Web site. At the end of 2000 and during part of 2001, we ceased marketing our Web site, terminated most of our co-branding and marketing arrangements with content providers and significantly reduced the services and content we provide in order to conserve our capital while we considered the sale or restructuring of our business. In the spring of 2002, our original founder acquired control of our Company and in the fall of 2002, we reorganized our Web site operations under our wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary and relocated our facilities for web site operations to Sonora, Mexico. We currently manage the Quepasa.com Web site from a 3,200 square foot office facility where we employ approximately 31 individuals.

Our performance based marketing capabilities include paid search solutions which are designed to enable Internet users to locate information, merchants, services and products. We offer paid search and directory services through our Web site, Quepasa.com. Partner versions of our search services are generally offered on a private-label basis. We believe we are among the first technology companies to develop, deploy and promote performance based online marketing solutions for the Spanish language market.

We are also developing information retrieval and management software technology products, which we intend to provide to a diverse clientele within the information technology sector emphasizing publishers of interactive, online content offerings, certain specialized online communities, online virtual product exchanges and online advertisers that target Spanish speaking users.

We are a publicly traded company listed on the Electronic Bulletin Board under the symbol QPSA. On March 10, 2006 the closing price of our Common Stock was $3.30 per share. We file periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and our reports may be accessed on the SEC s Edgar system at the SEC s Web site, www.sec.gov .

Performance Based Marketing

Although businesses have many online advertising options, we believe that only limited opportunities are available to effectively reach the rapidly growing Hispanic online population. We believe that the traditional advertising agency approach to Hispanic marketing is too slow and costly to effectively reach this population in light of rapidly evolving online marketing trends. We believe we are among the first technology companies to develop, deploy and promote cost effective, performance based online marketing solutions for the Spanish language market.

Our performance-based advertising services are provided to online advertisers, including pay-per-click and banner placement services. Through our pay-per-click services, advertisers place campaigns within our directory in categories that are relevant to their product or service, which are then marketed to our consumers. In many instances, our staff proactively manages the translation of these advertising campaigns from English to Spanish, as well as the intricacies and ongoing maintenance of the bilingual campaigns. We believe we are the only search engine marketer to currently provide bilingual search, directory and campaign management solutions with a specific focus on the Hispanic internet user.

We deliver search results from our own proprietary technology, as well as the aggregation of results from leading search engines on a contractual basis. We offer search services through our own Web site, as well as through the Web sites of distribution partners. The majority of our revenue growth in 2004 has been generated through the addition of such new partnerships.

Additionally, we continually evaluate opportunities to evolve existing technologies and business models, and we regularly review possible acquisitions and strategic relationships.

Quepasa.com

We have invested over $50 million in the development and promotion of the Quepasa.com Web site, including (i) retaining the services of Gloria Estefan for the year 2000 to be our Web site and corporate spokeswoman, and (ii) developing and maintaining marketing relationships through the year 2000 with two major computer manufacturers. Partly as a result of our promotion, in 2000 the Quepasa.com Web site was one of the most recognized online brand names to the Hispanic population. We have reactivated the Web site, after temporarily shutting it down in 2001 and 2002, because we continue to believe in the power of the Quepasa brand and the relevance of the statistical information set forth below.

Hispanic population growth and concentration.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau and published sources, the Hispanic population:

- Was estimated to be 39.9 million or 13.7% of the total U.S. population in 2003, an increase of approximately 78% from 22.4 million or 9% of the total U.S. population in 1990.

- The U. S. Hispanic population is expected to grow to 102.6 million or 24% of the total U.S. population by 2050. This increase of 62.7 million between 2000 and 2050 represents a projected percentage increase of 157%.

- Is relatively young, with almost 86% of U.S. Hispanics under 49, compared to less than 74% of non-Hispanics, and with a median age of 26, compared to 33 for the rest of the population.

We believe the relative youth of the Hispanic population will furnish growth opportunities for products and services that appeal to a younger market, such as that found on the Internet. In addition, 70% of all U.S. Hispanics live in 12 metropolitan areas, which makes U.S. Hispanics an attractive demographic group for advertisers, enabling them to deliver messages cost effectively to a highly targeted audience.

Hispanics on the Internet

Hispanics (according to eMarketer) represented 7.6 percent of all U.S. Internet users in 2004, totaling over 13.3 million Hispanic Internet users in the United States. The United States is the fifth largest Spanish-speaking country in the world.

Nearly half of all Hispanic adults access the Internet on a regular basis, according to The Media Audit, a report which tracks national surveys. Also, 51 percent of Hispanics who consult the Internet frequently report household income of $50,000 or more, compared to only 44.9 percent who are users who report household income of $50,000 or more.

Increasing Hispanic purchasing power.

Total U.S. Hispanic purchasing power:

- Hispanic purchasing power has surged to nearly $700 billion and is projected to reach as much as $1 trillion by 2010, according to estimates by HispanTelligence(R), based on analysis of U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis figures.

- HispanTelligence(R) estimates current Hispanic purchasing power is 8.5% of total U.S. purchasing power, but will reach 11% by 2010, when taking into account factors such as the narrowing Hispanic vs. overall U.S. income gap and the increase in the number of Hispanic households with earned income.

Continuing use of the Spanish-language by U.S. Hispanics.

According to published sources, approximately 90% of U.S. Hispanic adults speak Spanish at home. Moreover, U.S. Hispanics are expected to continue to speak Spanish because:

- Approximately two-thirds of U.S. Hispanic adults were born outside the U.S.;

- Hispanic immigration into the U.S. is continuing;

- Hispanics generally seek to preserve their cultural identity; and

- Population concentration encourages communication in Spanish.

Increasing adaptation of performance-based advertising and search marketing

- Record advertising revenue. Online advertising sales totaled $2.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2004, the highest revenue quarter reported to date, according to the Interactive Advertising Bureau (IAB) and PricewaterhouseCoopers. That was an increase of 24% over the fourth quarter of 2003. The Internet Ad Revenue Report also estimates that revenue for the full-year 2004 totaled just under $9.6 billion a 32% increase over full-year 2003 ($7.3 billion)

- Growth of performance-based advertising and search marketing**.** *U.S. Bancorp Piper Jafray* estimates that the global market for performance-based advertising and search marketing, such as pay-per click listings and paid inclusion, will grow at a compounded annual growth rate of 38% from approximately $1.4 billion in 2002 to approximately $7 billion in 2007.

Large number of small businesses operating online**.** According to *International Data Corporation (IDC),* by the end of 2007, 77% of the 8.5 million small businesses in the United States (defined as firms with under 100 employees that are not based at home) will have Web sites, compared to 62% of the 8 million small businesses in 2003.

Growth of electronic commerce. *Forrester Research* forecasts that electronic commerce activity in the United States, fueled by a steady stream of new online shoppers and new product category sales, will grow at a compounded annual growth rate of 19% over the next five years to nearly $230 billion in 2008 (representing 10% of total retail sales in the United States).

The Quepasa.com Community

Our strategy has been to establish our Quepasa.com Web site as a bilingual (Spanish/English) Internet portal and online community, offering our content and search solutions to Hispanic Internet users primarily in the U.S. In November 1998, we launched the Quepasa.com Web site which allowed individuals to quickly access content and features which appeal to Hispanic Internet users. Although our content is directed toward Spanish-speaking users, to better serve the U.S. Hispanic population, Quepasa.com is also offered in English.

Retrieval Capacity and Performance Based Marketing Capabilities

We offer performance based marketing capabilities that consist of internet and categorized directory search. By offering performance based marketing capabilities, we believe we can attract advertisers who desire to sell their product or service to the U.S. Hispanic internet user. Using performance based marketing software which we have developed, when queried, our search engine will display a selection of Web sites related to that query. Our advertisers will be able to determine where in our search results their Web site link will appear for any given query through our proprietary ranking algorithms.

In order to generate significant revenue, we must continue to evolve our information retrieval and management software infrastructure and then direct our marketing to customers who provide information retrieval capabilities to their end-users.

Competition

The market for Internet products, services, advertising and commerce is intensely competitive, and we expect that competition will continue to intensify. We believe that the principal competitive factors in these markets are name recognition, distribution arrangements, functionality, performance, ease of use, the number of value-added services and features, and quality of support. Our primary competitors for the Quepasa.com Web site are other companies providing portal and online community services, especially to the Spanish-language Internet users, such as Yahoo!Español, America Online Latin America and Terra.com.

In addition, a number of companies offering Internet products and services, including our direct competitors, recently began integrating multiple features within the products and services they offer to users. Integration of Internet products and services is occurring through development of competing products and through acquisitions of, or entering into joint ventures and/or licensing arrangements involving other, Internet companies and our competitors.

Many large media companies have developed or are developing Internet navigation services to become gateway sites for Web users. As these companies develop such portal or community sites, we could lose a substantial portion of our user traffic. Further, entities that sponsor or maintain high-traffic Web sites or that provide an initial point of entry for Internet viewers, such as the Regional Bell Operating Companies or Internet service providers, such as Microsoft and America Online, currently offer and can be expected to consider further development, acquisition or licensing of Internet search and navigation functions. These functions may be competitive with those that we offer.

Most of our existing competitors, as well as new competitors such as Spanish-language media companies, other portals, communities and Internet industry consolidators, have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Many of our competitors offer Internet products and services that are superior to ours and achieve greater market acceptance. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or that competition will not have a material adverse affect on our business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2005, we employed approximately 31 individuals in Sonora, Mexico and 14 individuals, including our executive officers, in the U.S. No employees are represented by a labor union and we have not experienced any work stoppages since our inception in June 1997.

Risk Factors

Investors should consider the following risks before investing in our securities.

We Have Incurred Ongoing Operating Losses.

For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we incurred losses of $2,958,885 and $3,217,249, respectively.

We are Generating Negligible Revenue and Expect Future Losses.

Our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 was $765,492 and $465,481, respectively. As a result, we incurred losses and experienced negative operating cash flow. As of December 31, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately $114.5 million, $111.5 million of which was incurred through December 31, 2004. We continue to generate only negligible revenue and there can be no assurance that our revenue will improve in the future. As a result of our negligible revenue, we expect to continue to report losses in the near future.

We May Face Liability for Information Content and Commerce-Related Activities.

Because materials may be downloaded by the services that we operate or facilitate and the materials may subsequently be distributed to others, we could face claims for errors, defamation, negligence or copyright or trademark infringement based on the nature and content of such materials. Even to the extent that claims made against us do not result in liability, we may incur substantial costs in investigating and defending such claims.

Although we expect to carry general liability insurance, our insurance may not cover all potential claims to which we are exposed or may not be adequate to indemnify us for all liabilities that may be imposed. Any imposition of liability that is not covered by insurance or is in excess of insurance coverage could have a material adverse affect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. In addition, the increased attention focused on liability issues as a result of these lawsuits and legislative proposals could impact the overall growth of Internet use.

There Are Regulatory Risks Associated with the Operation of Our Quepasa.com Web site in Mexico.

We are subject to regulations imposed by the government of Mexico in connection with the operation of our Quepasa.com Web site from Sonora, Mexico. These regulations are expensive and time consuming with which to comply, and future regulations could have a material adverse affect on our business.

There Can be no Assurance That Our Information Retrieval Services Will Generate Revenue.

We have completed the core development of our information retrieval services, but we have not generated material amounts of revenue to date from such services. Revenue from our information retrieval and management software technology is expected to result primarily from the number of end-user data retrieval requests processed by our software. Revenue from our services is highly dependent upon the willingness of customers to use the retrieval and related services we provide, the ability of our customers to attract end-users to their online services, the volume of end-user inquiries that are processed by our retrieval software, and the ability of customers to generate revenue from traffic through their Web site retrieval request pages. Our future customers (if any) may also use competing query and directory services to operate in combination with our services, which will reduce the number of queries available for us to service and may erode revenue growth opportunities. In order for us to generate revenue from our information retrieval and software business, we will need to attract customers, develop and deliver new retrieval services, products and features to future customers and establish strategic relationships with our customers.

The Information Retrieval Services Business is a New and Untested Business Model for Us Which May Not be Profitable.

The information retrieval services business is based on a new and untested business model. Our failure to complete our development and to market our services successfully could significantly affect our ability to succeed. If we cannot achieve profitability from our operating activities, we may not be able to meet our:

capital expenditure requirements;

debt service obligations; or

working capital needs.

Our profitability will depend primarily upon our ability to offer competitively priced information retrieval services on a timely basis.

There is Competition in the Operation of Our Web site.

Our Quepasa.com Web site competes with a number of other Spanish speaking Web sites, including Web sites offered by large multinational Internet companies such as Yahoo. Moreover, we will compete with a number of companies that provide information retrieval services, most of which have operated retrieval services in the market for a longer period, are better known, have greater financial resources, have established marketing relationships with leading online services and advertisers and have secured greater presence in distribution channels.

The Legal Environment in Which We Operate is Uncertain and Claims Against Us Could Cause Our Business to Suffer.

Our information retrieval services make copies of material available on the Internet and other networks and offer this material to end-users. This creates the potential for claims to be made against us (either directly or through contractual indemnification provisions with customers) for defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, personal injury, invasion of privacy or under other legal theories based on the nature, content, copying, dissemination, collection or use of these materials. It is also possible that if any information provided through our retrieval services contains errors, third parties could make claims against us for losses incurred in reliance on this information. Although we expect to carry general liability insurance, our insurance may not cover potential claims of this type or be inadequate to protect us from all liability that may be imposed.

There are Risks Associated With Providing Internet Information Retrieval Services.

We are required to provide information retrieval services in accordance with certain specifications as to the functionality and performance of the information retrieval results, the size of the Internet database maintained, the frequency of refreshing the retrieval query database, reliability of the service and retrieval response speeds. Our failure to perform in accordance with these specifications could result in the cancellation of customer contracts. We expect we will be required to expand the capacity of our existing Tempe, Arizona data center or add additional data center space to adequately provide service. These activities require highly specialized personnel and involve many difficult installation, tuning and optimization tasks, and will require us to expend substantial financial and management resources. We could experience difficulties and delays in expanding and stabilizing the cluster of workstations in our existing data center. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will be able to expand our infrastructure to meet any increased customer demand on a timely basis. We house our data centers at hosting facilities operated by independent third parties who take certain precautions to protect our equipment against damage from fire, earthquakes, floods, power and telecommunications failures, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events. Despite such precautions, the occurrence of a natural disaster, terrorist activities or other unanticipated problems at our current and future data centers could result in interruptions in the search services provided by us. Such interruptions could result in reductions in, or terminations of, service provided to our customers, which could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We Rely on Our Intellectual Property Rights and May be Limited by the Intellectual Property Rights of Others.

Our success and ability to compete are substantially dependent upon internally developed software technology which we are developing in connection with the Quepasa.com Web site and our search retrieval services. While we rely on copyright, trade secret and trademark law to protect our technology, we believe that factors such as the technological and creative skills of our personnel, new product developments, frequent product enhancements and reliable product maintenance are more essential to establishing a technology leadership position. There can be no assurance that others will not develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology. Moreover, we may be unable to develop the performance based marketing portion of our search and retrieval business in the manner we seek due to the existence of certain patents which have been applied for by or issued to others who offer such search results to advertisers.

Risks Associated With New Versions of Software and New Products; Rapid Technological Change.

The markets for our Quepasa.com Web site and our retrieval services are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions, changes in customer demands and evolving industry standards. The introduction of products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards can render existing products obsolete and unmarketable. Our future success will depend upon our ability to address the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers by developing and introducing, on a timely basis, enhancements to the software we use to operate our Web site and control our retrieval inquiries. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing and marketing enhancements to our software that respond to technological change, evolving industry standards or customer requirements.

If We Fail to Develop or Maintain an Effective System of Internal Controls, We May Not be Able to Accurately Report Our Financial Results or Prevent Financial Fraud. As a Result, Current and Potential Stockholders Could Lose Confidence in Our Financial Reporting, Which Would Harm Our Business and the Trading Price of Our Common Stock.

If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent financial fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. We have in the past discovered, and may in the future discover, areas of our internal controls that need improvement. For example, our independent auditors have recently noted in a letter to management certain suggestions regarding our internal controls and operations. According to the letter, we currently do not have a sufficient amount or type of staff in the financial, accounting and external reporting areas. We currently are seeking to hire appropriate staff as soon as practicable, and we intend to add further to our financial and reporting staff in order to meet our public reporting responsibilities, but doing so may take longer than we expect. Some of the other suggestions for improvement in our accounting and financial reporting functions relate to reconciliation of our accounts; proof of internal review and approval of accounting items; documentation of key accounting assumptions, estimates and/or conclusions; and documentation of accounting policies and procedures.

We currently are taking steps to address these suggestions, but we may be hampered in this regard by our current level of staffing and our current accounting system. We cannot be certain that our efforts to improve our internal controls will be successful or that we will be able to maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or difficulties encountered in the effective improvement of our internal controls, could harm our operating results, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, or cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock. If our internal controls are deemed inadequate, or if other unforeseen events occur, our external auditors could resign, leading to a delay in the preparation of our financial statements and an increase in our audit fees. If we were required to obtain new external auditors, those auditors could require a lengthy period to become familiar with our operations. The process of retaining new external auditors could also limit our access to the capital markets for an extended period of time.

We Depend on Our Executive Officers and Senior Management.

We depend upon the continued contributions of our executive officers and senior management. We have employment agreements with these individuals, but we do not carry key person life insurance on any of their lives, except Mr. Peterson s.

We Have a Limited Number of Traffic Partners.

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from a limited number of traffic partners, and the loss of their business could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We May Need Additional Capital, The Receipt of Which is Uncertain

We may need to raise additional funds through debt or equity financing in order to remain in business or to expand our operations. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of our then current stockholders will be reduced and such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our common stock. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, we will not be able to maintain our operations, and our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our Stock Price is Highly Volatile.

In the past, our common stock price has been highly volatile. We believe that our market price will continue to be subject to significant fluctuations due to various factors and events that may or may not be related to our performance. Our common stock trades on the Over-the-Counter Electronic Bulletin Board which makes it more difficult for investors to buy or sell our common stock.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

We lease 6,500 square feet of office space at our corporate headquarters at 410 N. 44th Street, Suite 450, Phoenix, AZ 85008, under a one-year lease which expires May 2006, for $12,488 per month. We also lease 3,200 square feet of office space in Sonora, Mexico, from which we operate our Quepasa.com Web site, under a two-year lease which expires September 2006, for $3,425 per month. We locate the servers necessary to provide our search and retrieval services at the Limelight Networks facility in Tempe, Arizona, which is a third tier Data Center. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our current needs and that additional suitable space is available if required.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On June 14, 2004, TIABFES, a California Corporation doing business as New Capital Advisors, filed suit against Quepasa Corporation, et. al., in the United States District Court for the Central District of California in Los Angeles, CA under case caption TIABFES, a California corporation d/b/a NEW CAPITAL ADVISORS vs. QUEPASA CORPORATION, INC., an Arizona corporation, et. al. The civil action was brought in connection with a claim by the Plaintiff for damages associated with an alleged professional financial advisory and business strategy services agreement between the parties. The action seeks damages under various causes of action, in amounts up to $2 million.

On August 2, 2005, the Company formally agreed to dismiss the lawsuit it filed against TIABFES Corp. d/b/a New Capital Advisors (New Capital) in Superior Court at Phoenix, Arizona (#CV2004-015723) on August 13, 2004 and New Capital agreed to dismiss the lawsuit it filed on June 14, 2004, against the Company in United States District Court, Central District of California (#04-4198). In connection with the final settlement agreement, the Company issued a total of 39,295 shares of common stock.

On March 14 2005, Craig Behar, filed a civil action entitled CRAIG BEHAR vs. QUEPASA CORPORATION case no. CV2005-004439 against Quepasa Corporation, in the Maricopa County Superior Court at Phoenix, AZ. The civil action was brought in connection with a claim by the Plaintiff for damages associated with an alleged employment agreement. The action seeks damages under various causes of action, in amounts up to $418,700. We have reviewed the claims with our counsel, find the claims to be wholly without merit, and intend to vigorously defend them. Moreover, management believes that the amount claimed has been grossly overstated, in an attempt to induce us to settle the action rather than litigate it.

We are not aware of any additional pending legal proceedings against us that, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. We may in the future be party to litigation arising in the course of our business, including claims that we allegedly infringe third-party trademarks and other intellectual property rights. Such claims, even if not meritorious, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2005.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Since January 2001, our common stock has traded first on the Electronic Bulletin Board and then the Pink Sheets, also under the symbol PASA. On August 26, 2003, our common stock symbol was changed to QPSA and has traded on the Electronic Bulletin Board since that time.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of our common stock for the calendar years indicated below.

	Stock Price	
	High	**Low**
2005		
First Quarter	$ 3.96	$ 1.94
Second Quarter	$ 2.25	$ 1.05
Third Quarter	$ 3.80	$ 2.26
Fourth Quarter	$ 3.90	$ 2.65

	Stock Price	
	High	**Low**
2004		
First Quarter	$ 3.05	$ 1.00
Second Quarter	$ 2.65	$ 1.30
Third Quarter	$ 3.07	$ 0.95
Fourth Quarter	$ 4.57	$ 2.75

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our common stock. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Sale of Unregistered Securities

During 2004 and 2005, we issued unregistered securities as set forth below:

1. In July 2004, we issued 12,138 shares of common stock valued at $14,913 as a dividend to our preferred shareholders.

2. In January 2005, we issued 40,045 shares of common stock valued at $49,255 as a dividend to our preferred shareholders.

3. In July 2005, we issued 10,874 shares of common stock valued at $13,383 as a dividend to our preferred shareholders.

4. In December 2005, we issued 133,333 shares of common stock for cash of $200,000.

5. In December 2005, we issued 235,000 shares of common stock for cash of $470,000 related to warrant exercises.

Item 6. MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the notes related thereto, and the other financial data included elsewhere in this report.

Company Overview

Quepasa Corporation operates a Spanish/English language Internet community with search engine technology targeting the U.S. Hispanic and Latin American markets. We are focused on providing users unique capabilities while providing advertisers with a high return on their investment. Our strategy currently includes the following initiatives to generate sales and profit growth:

Market Share Expansion We seek to expand market share by investing in new equipment and technology.

New Business Model We intend to concentrate on performance-based marketing activities to attract advertisers.

Focus on U.S. Hispanic Market We believe we can use our brand to tap into the significant Hispanic consumer population.

Revenue is primarily generated from performance based search advertisements, Google AdSense and banner advertisements. The Company recognizes revenue related to banner advertisements ratably over the contract period. Performance based search revenue is recognized in the period in which the click-throughs occur. Click-throughs are defined as the number of times an internet user clicks on an advertisement or search result. Performance based revenue is recognized when there is evidence that the qualifying transactions have occurred. Google AdSense revenue is recognized in the period in which it is earned as reported by Google.

Customers generally make advance deposits, which are recorded as deferred revenue, for Performance based services which are recorded as revenue when an internet user clicks on a sponsored advertisement. Most advertisers utilize self-service tools to open and manage accounts online including tracking, price management and measurement features.

During 2005, we obtained gross proceeds of $1.1 million from the sale of equity financing agreements and the exercise of common stock warrants. During 2004, we obtained gross proceeds of $4.8 million from the combination of our equity financing agreements signed in January, August and November 2004 and funds received directly from accredited investors found apart from these financing agreements. We believe that our current cash balances, cash generated from our operations, and our financing activities are sufficient to finance our level of operations through the next twelve months.

On March 21, 2006, the Company signed a warrant purchase agreement with Rick Scott Investments, LLC whereby the Company issued 3 series of warrants; the series 1 warrant consists of 1,000,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $2.87 and which expire on September 21, 2006, series 2 warrant consists of 1,000,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $4.00 and series 3 warrant consists of 1,000,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $7.00. Both the series 2 and series 3 warrants expire on March 21, 2016.

Our operating expenses mainly consist of search services, sales and marketing, product and content development, general and administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Such estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions based upon historical experience and various other factors and circumstances. We believe that our estimates and assumptions are reasonable in the circumstances; however, actual results may differ from these estimates under different future conditions.

Management believes that the estimates and assumptions that are most important to the portrayal of Quepasa s financial condition and results of operations, in that they require management s most difficult subjective or complex judgments, form the basis for the accounting policies deemed to be most critical to Quepasa. These critical accounting policies relate to revenue recognition including the ultimate collectibility of receivables, valuation and useful lives of long-lived assets, valuation of equity transactions such as the fair value assigned to common stock and warrants, and litigation. Revenue recognition resulting from sales of paid search advertising placement is discussed in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. We believe our estimates and assumptions related to these critical accounting policies are appropriate under the circumstances; however, should future events or occurrences result in unanticipated consequences, there could be a material adverse impact on future financial condition and results of operations.

Introduction to Results of Operations

Net Revenue

In late 2003, the new business model based on pay-for-performance began to generate revenue for us, and in all of 2004 and 2005 the majority of our revenue was generated under this model. Our ability to generate significant revenue in the future is contingent upon the completion and enhancements to our software, management infrastructure and the direct marketing of the product to potential customers. During 2004 and 2005, our revenue was primarily generated from three principal sources: revenue earned from performance based insertion of results from our directory and search engine based on proprietary technologies, revenue earned from the Google AdSense program and the sale of banner advertising on our web site.

Performance based Revenue. Performance-based revenue, or paid search results, is generated when an internet user searches for a keyword and clicks on an advertisers listing. Performance-based revenue is recognized in the period in which the click-throughs occur. Click-throughs are defined as the number of times a user clicks on an advertisement or search result. Performance based revenue is recognized when there is evidence that the qualifying transactions have occurred at a set price.

Google AdSense Revenue. Google AdSense revenue is generated when a Quepasa user clicks on a Google advertiser through either the displayed advertisements associated with content or by utilizing the Google search feature. The Company recognizes revenue from Google AdSense in the period it is earned as reported by Google.

Banner Advertising Revenue. Banner revenue is generated when an advertiser purchases a banner placement within our Quepasa.com website. We recognize revenue related to banner advertisements ratably over the contract period.

Operating Expenses

Our principal operating expenses consist of:

search services expenses;

product and content development expenses;

sales and marketing expenses; and

general and administrative expenses.

depreciation and amortization.

Search Services Expenses. Our search services expenses consist of payments made to our affiliates and partners that have either integrated our performance based search services into their sites or provided traffic to our directory listings. There are generally two economic structures of the affiliate and partner agreements: fixed payments based on a minimum amount of traffic delivered and variable payments based on the amount of searches or paid clicks associated with affiliate or partner traffic. We expense search services costs under two methods; fixed payments are expensed pro-rata over the term of the agreement and agreements based on a percentage of revenue are expensed based on the underlying revenue multiplied by the agreed upon rate.

Product and Content Development Expenses. Product and content development expenses consist of personnel costs associated with the development, testing and upgrading of our website and systems, purchases of content and specific technology, particularly our search engine software, and telecommunications links access charges. We continued to consolidate the products and content we provide as we reduce our operating expenses and conserve cash.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and expenses of marketing and sales personnel, and other marketing-related expenses including our mass media-based branding and advertising.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs related to corporate personnel, occupancy costs, general operating costs and corporate professional fee expenses, such as legal and accounting fees. As we move forward with our new business model, we will be increasing certain general operating expenses and anticipate a decrease in certain expenses, specifically, professional fees related to costs associated with business advisory services and financial consulting services.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses. Our depreciation and amortization expenses have consisted primarily of depreciaton related to our proprietary software and amortization of a bridge loan. As of December 31, 2004, substantially all of the depreciation related to the proprietary software has been expensed.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) consists primarily of interest earned, net of interest expense. We have invested our cash in money market funds, corporate bonds and interest bearing checking and saving accounts, including cash and cash equivalents, which are subject to minimal credit and market risk. Interest income will increase over time as proceeds are received from the sale of common and / or preferred stock and the anticipated return to positive cash flow generation later in 2006.

Results of Operations

2005 Compared to 2004

Our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were characterized by expenses that significantly exceeded revenues during the periods. We reported a net loss of $2,958,885 for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to a net loss of $3,217,249 for the year ended December 31, 2004. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we focused on enhancing our new business model. As a result of generating more revenue during the year ended 2005, we incurred increased costs associated with that revenue. At December 31, 2005, there were 45 employees. During 2004, we focused on building on the new business model including the management of our Quepasa.com website by our Mexican subsidiary, Quepasa.com de Mexico, and the advancement of our Internet information search and retrieval software.

Net Revenue

Performance based Revenue. Performance based search advertisements are recognized in the period in which the click-throughs occur. Click-throughs are defined as the number of times a user clicks on an advertisement or search result. Performance based revenue is recognized when there is evidence that the qualifying transactions have occurred. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, performance based revenue accounted for 85% and 95% of total revenue, respectively.

Google AdSense. The Company recognizes revenue from Google AdSense in the period it is earned. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, Google AdSense revenue accounted for approximately 11% and 0% of total revenue, respectively. Google AdSense revenue is recognized in the period in which it is earned based on reporting by Google.

Banner Advertising Revenue. We recognize revenue related to banner advertisements ratably over the contract period. For years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, banner advertising revenue accounted for approximately 4% and 5% of total revenue, respectively. Payments received from advertisers prior to displaying their advertisements on our website are recorded as deferred revenue, as are all payments received from advertisers for performance based marketing initiatives.

We generated $765,492 of revenue in 2005, an increase of $300,011 or 64% from the $465,481 in revenue generated in 2004. In order to generate significant revenue under the new model, we must continue to enhance the development and marketing of our search and retrieval software. In 2005, our revenue was primarily generated from paid search results. An increase in our advertiser base was the primary factor in our increase in revenue.

Operating Expenses

Search Services Expenses. Our search services expenses increased to $526 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2005, from $330 thousand in during year ended December 31, 2004. These changes are attributable to an increase in our expenses related to online distribution agreements, and correspond to the increases in revenue for the applicable periods.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our Sales and marketing expense decreased to $257 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2005 from $427 thousand for year ended December 31, 2004. These changes are mainly attributable to a decrease in our sales and marketing workforce.

Product and Content Development Expenses. Our product and content development expenses increased to $160 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2005 from $158 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase is attributable to changes in our technology and development staff. Quepasa.com de Mexico provides significantly all of our design, translation services, and website management and development services for the Company.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased to $2.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2005 from $2.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase is mainly attributable to the increase in advertising expense to $178 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2005, from $22 thousand, for the year ended December 31, 2004, the increase in general and administrative salaries to $822 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2005, from $685 thousand, for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the increase in office rent expense to $184 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2005, from $147 thousand, for the year ended December 31, 2004. Additionally, all payroll related taxes are recorded as general and administrative expense.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Our depreciation and amortization expense decreased to $107 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2005 from $370 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease is attributable to the decrease in depreciation associated with our proprietary software which was fully depreciated at December 31, 2004.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) which primarily consists of interest income offset by interest expense. Other income (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2005 was $6 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2005 and ($71) thousand for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decreased expense is mainly attributable to what ultimately amounted to $64 thousand in amortization of discount on bridge loans and $12 thousand in accrued interest on the bridge loans.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have substantial capital resource requirements and have generated significant losses. We have generated significant net losses and negative cash flows from our inception and anticipate that we will experience continued net losses and negative cash flows during 2006.

At December 31, 2005, we had $1.4 million in cash and cash equivalents compared to $3.1 million at December 31, 2004.

Net cash used in operating activities was $2.7 million in 2005 as compared to $1.6 million in 2004. In 2005, net cash used by operations consisted of a net loss of $3.0 million offset by non-cash expenses of $107 thousand in depreciation and amortization plus $397 thousand related to the issuance of stock and stock options for services, and $114 thousand related to the issuance of stock required in an offering. Net cash used by operations in 2004 consisted of a net loss of $3.2 million offset by non-cash expenses, the largest of which, were $434 thousand in depreciation and amortization plus $499 thousand related to the issuance of stock, stock options and warrants for services.

Net cash used in investing activities was $58 thousand in 2005 as compared to net cash used by investing activities of $95 thousand in 2004. The primary use of cash was for investments in capital equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities was $1.1 million in 2005 as compared to $4.7 million in 2004. In 2005, we received $1.1 million, net of commissions from the from the issuance of common stock. In 2004, we received $4.0 million, net of commissions from the from the issuance of common stock, $532 thousand, net of commissions from the issuance of preferred stock and $225 thousand, net of commissions, from the from the issuance of notes payable.

We expect to continue to incur significant costs, particularly general and administrative costs during 2006, and do not expect sufficient revenue to be realized to offset these costs during 2006. We believe that our cash on hand, proceeds from the issuance of common stock, and revenues generated from the completed information retrieval and management software products, will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs through 2006. We recently entered into an equity financing agreement with an investment group headed by Richard L. Scott Investments, LLC. Under the terms of the agreement, Richard L. Scott Investments, LLC acquired three series of warrants. Each warrant is exercisable for 1,000,000 shares of Quepasa common stock. The series 1 warrant has an exercise price of $2.87 and can be exercised at any time within 180 days. We believe that the series 1 warrant will be exercised before September 21, 2006, the expiration date.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a revision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Share-Based Payment (SFAS123R). This statement revises FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee stock options and other awards of stock-based compensation based on the fair value of the award as of the grant date. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. This statement supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, which allowed companies to compute compensation cost for each employee stock option granted as the amount by which the quoted market price of the common stock on the date of grant exceeds the amount the employee must pay to acquire the stock. The Company currently accounts for its stock option and stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic-value method under APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS123R is effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual period that begins after June 15, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, all of the outstanding options were fully vested and will not have an affect on future periods. For a discussion of the pro forma effect on the Company s earnings for the two-year period ended December 31, 2005, had compensation cost for our stock-based compensation plans been recognized based on fair values as of the dates of grant, see Stock-Based Compensation in Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2004 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 153 *Exchange of Nonmonetary Assets An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29.* SFAS No. 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 is to be applied prospectively for nonmonetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company s adoption of SFAS No. 153 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143* (FIN 47). FIN 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in FASB Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations,* refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. Thus, the timing and (or) method of settlement may be conditional on a future event. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. This Interpretation is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The adoption of FIN 47 did not have a material impact on the Company s financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* (SFAS 154) which replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinions No. 20 *Accounting Changes* and SFAS No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28.* SFAS 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application, or the latest practicable date, as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 and is required to be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The Company does not believe adoption of SFAS No. 154 will have a material effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

System Issues

We depend on the delivery of information over the Internet, a medium that depends on information contained primarily in electronic format, in databases and computer systems maintained by third parties and us. A disruption of third-party systems or our systems interacting with these third party systems could prevent us from delivering services in a timely manner, which could have a material adverse affect our business and results of operations.

Item 6a. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk generally represents the risk that losses may occur in the values of financial instruments as a result of movements in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices.

Interest Rate Risk From time to time we temporarily invest our excess cash and restricted cash in interest-bearing securities issued by high-quality issuers. Our management monitors risk exposure to monies invested in securities in its financial institutions. Due to the short time the investments are outstanding and their general liquidity, these instruments are classified as cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet and do not represent a material interest rate risk to us. As of December 31, 2005, a 10 basis point change in interest rates would have an immaterial effect to our consolidated financial statements.

Item 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Quepasa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Phoenix, Arizona

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Quepasa Corporation and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Quepasa Corporation and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ehrhardt Keefe Steiner & Hottman PC
Ehrhardt Keefe Steiner & Hottman PC

March 22, 2006

Denver, Colorado

QUEPASA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

		December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,441,889
Accounts receivable - trade		52,185
Accounts receivable - other		740
Prepaid expenses		16,465
Total current assets		1,511,279
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		
Property and equipment - net		172,397
Deposits		28,681
Total noncurrent assets		201,078
Total assets	$	1,712,357
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$	90,407
Accrued and other current liabilities		97,515
Deferred revenue		207,863
Current portion of long-term debt		7,297
Total current liabilities		403,082
LONG-TERM DEBT- net of current portion		21,491
Total liabilities		424,573
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 5)		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Common stock, $.001 par value; authorized 50,000,000 shares; 7,832,021 shares issued and outstanding		7,832
Additional paid-in capital		115,773,796
Accumulated deficit		(114,488,133)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		(5,711)
Total stockholders equity		1,287,784
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$	1,712,357

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

QUEPASA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005	2004
REVENUES	$ 765,492	$ 465,481
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Search services expenses	526,336	330,278
Sales and marketing expenses	256,530	426,601
Product and content development expenses	160,169	157,625
General and administrative	2,680,607	2,327,146
Depreciation and amortization	106,269	370,497
	3,729,911	3,612,147
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(2,964,419)	(3,146,666)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Interest income and other	7,921	7,430
Interest expense	(2,387)	(78,013)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	5,534	(70,583)
NET LOSS	(2,958,885)	(3,217,249)
Preferred stock dividends	(13,383)	(64,160)
Deemed preferred stock dividend		(1,897,700)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	$ (2,972,268)	$ (5,179,109)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED	$ (0.41)	$ (0.70)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING BASIC AND DILUTED	7,266,511	4,612,198
NET LOSS	$ (2,958,885)	$ (3,217,249)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	4,306	5,379
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	$ (2,954,579)	$ (3,211,870)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

QUEPASA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Foreign Currency Translation	Total Stockholders
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Adjustment	Equity
Balance December 31, 2003		$	3,606,602	$ 3,607	$ 106,775,092	$ (106,336,756)	$ (15,396)	$ 426,547
Deemed preferred stock dividend					1,897,700	(1,897,700)		
Issuance of common stock for cash, net of offering costs of $1,396,938			2,262,831	2,263	2,938,949			2,941,212
Issuance of common stock for services			115,000	115	216,769			216,884
Issuance of preferred stock for cash, net of offering costs of $82,875	7,373	564,625						564,625
Issuance of preferred stock as payoff of bridge loan, net of offering cost of $32,500	2,500	217,500						217,500
Issuance of warrants for services					1,159,611			1,159,611
Issuance of additional common shares for extension of offering			33,975	34	44,134			44,168
Issuance of common stock in connection with bridge loan			25,000	25	63,975			64,000
Issuance of common stock for preferred dividends			12,138	12	14,901	(14,913)		
Accrued dividends to preferred stockholders						(49,247)		(49,247)
Exchange of common for preferred	10,002	999,730	(768,225)	(768)	(998,962)			
Conversion of preferred to common	(16,538)	(1,564,000)	1,344,552	1,344	1,562,656			
Issuance of stock options for compensation					26,000			26,000
Exercise of common stock options			219,522	220	155,769			155,989
Foreign currency translation adjustment							5,379	5,379
Net loss						(3,217,249)		(3,217,249)
Balance December 31, 2004	3,337	$ 217,855	6,851,395	$ 6,852	$ 113,856,594	$ (111,515,865)	$ (10,017)	$ 2,555,419
Issuance of stock options for services					247,447			247,447
Issuance of common stock for cash, net of offering costs of $65,000			293,333	293	634,706			634,999
Issuance of common stock for preferred dividends			50,919	51	62,579	(13,383)		49,247

Issuance of additional common shares for extension of offering			50,780	51	114,712			114,763
Issuance of common stock for services			25,000	25	51,225			51,250
Issuance of common stock related to settlement of lawsuit			39,295	39	98,199			98,238
Conversion of preferred to common	(3,337)	(217,855)	271,299	271	217,584			
Exercise of common stock options			15,000	15	20,985			21,000
Exercise of common stock warrants			235,000	235	469,765			470,000
Foreign currency translation adjustment							4,306	4,306
Net loss						(2,958,885)		(2,958,885)
Balance December 31, 2005		$	7,832,021	$ 7,832	$ 115,773,796	$ (114,488,133)	$ (5,711)	$ 1,287,784

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

QUEPASA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005	2004
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	$ (2,958,885)	$ (3,217,249)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	106,269	370,497
Amortization of discount on note payable		64,000
Warrants issued for professional services		256,396
Issuance of additional common shares required in offering	114,763	44,168
Issuance of common stock and options for services and settlement of lawsuit	396,935	242,884
Forgiveness of forgivable loans	13,000	17,000
Bad debt expense	21,508	19,530
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(69,803)	(829)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	43	(9,337)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(359,312)	454,504
Deferred revenue	43,075	143,242
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,692,407)	(1,615,194)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Issuance of notes receivable	(13,000)	(17,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	(44,507)	(78,487)
Net cash used in investing activities	(57,507)	(95,487)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, exercise of warrants and stock options, net of commissions of $65,000	1,125,999	4,000,416
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock		532,125
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable		225,000
Payments on notes payable	(8,073)	(20,610)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,117,926	4,736,931
Foreign currency translation adjustment	4,306	5,379
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,627,682)	3,031,629
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3,069,571	37,942
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$ 1,441,889	$ 3,069,571
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for interest	$ 2,387	$ 1,913
Cash paid for income taxes		

(continued)

(Continued from the previous page)

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH ACTIVITY:

In January 2005, the Company issued 40,045 shares of common stock valued at $49,255 for preferred stock dividends, of which $49,247 had been recorded as an accrued dividend at December 31, 2004.

In May 2005, the Company granted 250,000 common stock options valued at $247,447 for professional business services.

In July 2005, the Company issued 10,874 shares of common stock valued at $13,383 for preferred stock dividends.

In July 2005, the Company issued 25,000 shares of common stock valued at $51,250 for services.

In August 2005, the Company issued 50,780 shares of common stock valued at $114,763 as additional shares required by a private placement.

In August 2005, the Company issued 39,295 shares of common stock valued at $98,238 related to the settlement of a lawsuit.

During 2005, certain shareholders converted 3,337 shares of preferred stock valued at $217,855 for 271,299 shares of common stock.

During 2004, the Company recorded a deemed preferred dividend of $1,897,700 based on the beneficial conversion feature imbedded in the issued convertible preferred stock.

In January 2004, the Company issued 25,000 shares of common stock along with debt. Such stock was valued at $64,000 and recorded as a discount on the note payable.

In March 2004, the Company granted 20,000 common stock options valued at $26,000 to an employee in lieu of cash compensation pursuant to an employment agreement.

In April and May 2004, the Company issued an aggregated amount of 200,000 warrants valued at $256,396 for professional business advisory services.

In April 2004, the Company issued 33,975 common shares valued at $44,168 as consideration for extending the services related to a private placement.

In April 2004, the Company issued 62,500 shares of common stock valued at $118,750 for professional business advisory services related to a private placement.

In April 2004, the Company issued 2,500 shares of preferred stock as satisfaction of outstanding bridge loans of $250,000.

In April 2004, the Company acquired property and equipment with a recorded value of $63,442, of which $11,356 was paid with cash.

Non-cash components of the acquisition:	
Net Book Value of old asset traded-in for new asset	$ 32,702
Reduction in trade-in value for balance of note payable on old asset	(20,642)
Amount of note payable created as partial consideration of new asset acquisition	40,026
	$ 52,086

In July 2004, the Company issued 12,138 shares of common stock valued at $14,913 for preferred stock dividends.

In August and December 2004, the Company issued an aggregate amount of 52,500 shares of common stock valued at $98,134 to certain employees for compensation.

In September and December 2004, the Company issued an aggregate amount of 338,000 warrants valued at $903,215 related to the cost of raising capital.

In December 2004, the Company recorded accrued dividends of $49,247 related to the preferred stock.

During 2004, certain stockholders exchanged 768,225 common shares valued at $999,730 for 10,002 preferred shares.

During 2004, certain stockholders converted 16,538 preferred shares valued at $1,564,000 to 1,344,552 common shares.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

QUEPASA CORPORATION

Note 1 Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Quepasa Corporation, (the Company or Quepasa), a Nevada Corporation, was incorporated in June 1997. The Company is a Spanish/English language Internet community targeting the U.S. Hispanic and Latin American markets. The Company s web site provides users search engine capabilities and performance based marketing applications as well as traditional portal services centered around the Spanish market. The Quepasa.com web site is operated and managed by the Company s majority owned Mexico-based subsidiary, Quepasa.com de Mexico. Because the language preference of many U.S. Hispanics is English, it also offers users the ability to access information and services in the English language.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Quepasa Corporation, and its subsidiary, Quepasa.com de Mexico. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company continually monitors its positions with, and the credit quality of, the financial institutions it invests with. Periodically throughout the year, the Company has maintained balances in various operating accounts in excess of federally insured limits.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company extends credit on a non-collateralized basis primarily to companies who are located in the United States. The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customer s financial condition as part of its decision to provide credit terms. The Company estimates the level of accounts receivable which will ultimately not be paid and historically has not experienced significant credit losses.

Other financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its temporary cash investments with what management believes are high-credit, quality financial institutions.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives for owned assets, ranging from 2 to 10 years.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue on arrangements in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 Revenue Recognition, and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables. In all cases, revenue is recognized only when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed, and collectibility of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Revenue is primarily generated from performance based search advertisements, Google AdSense and banner advertisements. The Company recognizes revenue related to banner advertisements ratably over the contract period. Performance based search revenue is recognized in the period in which the click-throughs occur. Click-throughs are defined as the number of times an internet user clicks on an advertisement or search result. Performance based revenue is recognized when there is evidence that the qualifying transactions have occurred. Google AdSense revenue is recognized in the period in which it is earned based on reporting by Google.

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Customers generally make advance deposits, which are recorded as deferred revenue, for performance based services which are recorded as revenue when an internet user clicks on a sponsored advertisement. Most advertisers utilize self-service tools to open and manage accounts online including tracking, price management and measurement features.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets based on the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. The Company s temporary differences result primarily from net operating loss carryforwards.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 was approximately $177,425 and $15,020 respectively.

Comprehensive Income

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. The statement establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements. The statement requires that all items that are required to be recognized under accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be disclosed in the financial statements. Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity during a period from transactions and other events from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income is the total of net income and other comprehensive income.

Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

In accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share , basic earnings (loss) per share is computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company has presented only basic earnings (loss) per share as it had no dilutive potential common shares outstanding.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a revision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Share-Based Payment (SFAS123R). This statement revises FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee stock options and other awards of stock-based compensation based on the fair value of the award as of the grant date. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. This statement supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, which allowed companies to compute compensation cost for each employee stock option granted as the amount by which the quoted market price of the common stock on the date of grant exceeds the amount the employee must pay to acquire the stock. The Company currently accounts for its stock option and stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic-value method under APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS123R is effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual period that begins after June 15, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, all of the outstanding options were fully vested and will not have an effect on future periods. For a discussion of the pro forma effect on the Company s earnings for the two-year period ended December 31, 2005, had compensation cost for our stock-based compensation plans been recognized based on fair values as of the dates of grant, see Stock-Based Compensation in Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2004 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 153 *Exchange of Nonmonetary Assets An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29.* SFAS No. 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 is to be applied prospectively for nonmonetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company s adoption of SFAS No. 153 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* (SFAS 154) which replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinions No. 20 *Accounting Changes* and SFAS No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28.* SFAS 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application, or the latest practicable date, as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 and is required to be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The Company does not believe adoption of SFAS No. 154 will have a material effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recovered. The Company looks primarily to the undiscounted future cash flows in its assessment of whether or not long-lived assets have been impaired.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaids and accounts payable approximated fair value as of December 31, 2005 because of the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

The carrying amounts of notes payable and debt issued approximate fair value as of December 31, 2005 because interest rates on these instruments approximate market interest rates.

Product and Content Development Costs

Costs incurred in the classification and organization of listings within the Company s website are charged to expense as incurred. In accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 98-1, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use, material software development costs, costs of development of new products and costs of enhancements to existing products incurred during the application development stage are capitalized. Based upon the Company s product development process, and the constant modification of the Company s website, costs incurred by the Company during the application development stage have been insignificant.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock option plan in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. As such, compensation expense is recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. The Company has adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, which permits entities to provide pro forma net earnings (loss) and pro forma net earnings (loss) per share disclosures for employee stock option grants as if the fair-value-based method as defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes model (Model), for purposes of valuing its stock option grants. The Model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, it requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility, expected dividend yields, the risk free interest rate, and the expected life. Because the Company s stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management s opinion, the value determined by the Model is not necessarily indicative of the ultimate value of the granted options.

The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148 (SFAS 148), Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure. Accordingly, no compensation cost is recognized for the issuances of stock options to employees when the exercise price approximates market. Pursuant to the Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 the Company would recognize compensation expense on issuances of stock options to employees when the exercise price is less than the fair value of the stock.

During 2005, the Company granted 1,200,000 stock options, all of which vested upon issuance and which expire at various times between May and June 2012. During 2004, the Company granted 265,000 stock options: 125,000 of these options were to have vested according to certain performance milestones but were forfeited in 2005 upon the employee s termination of employment; the remaining options vested upon issuance and expire at various times between January and March 2011. Stock based compensation totaled $247,447 and $124,134 for the fiscal years 2005 and 2004, respectively.

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Had compensation cost for the Company s option plan been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for awards consistent with the provisions of SFAS 148, the Company s net loss and basic loss per common share would have been changed to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005	2004
Net loss - as reported	$ (2,958,885)	$ (3,217,249)
Add back: stock based compensation expense recognized, net of related tax effects	247,447	124,134
Pro forma effect of stock based compensation expense determined under the fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects.	(1,511,310)	(248,333)
Net loss pro forma	$ (4,222,748)	$ (3,341,448)
Basic loss per common share as reported	$ (0.41)	$ (.70)
Basic loss per common share proforma	$ (0.58)	$ (.72)

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used:

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005	2004
Approximate risk free rate	4.5%	4.5%
Average expected life	7 years	7 years
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Volatility	123%	274%
Estimated per share weighted average fair value of total options granted	$ 1.64	1.51

Note 2 Liquidity

The Company has incurred net losses from operations since inception and has an accumulated deficit of approximately $114.5 million through December 31, 2005.

In the spring of 2002, the Company s founder re-joined the Company and began efforts in the development of a new business model. The new revenue model includes offering internet and category search capacities to our community users, banner placement and paid link capabilities for advertisers. In order to generate significant revenue in the future, the Company must continue to expand its advertising products and services and successfully direct marketing to potential advertising customers. The Company intends to price the advertising products and services competitively against other related companies.

On March 21, 2006, the Company entered into a warrant purchase agreement with an investment group to acquire three series of warrants. Each warrant is exercisable for 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The first warrant has an exercise price of $2.87 and can be exercised at any time within 180 days. The second and third warrants are not exercisable unless the first warrant is exercised in full. The second warrant has an exercise price of $4.00 per share and can be exercised any time prior to March 21, 2016. The third warrant has an exercise price of $7.00 per share and can be exercised any time prior to March 12, 2016.

The Company expects to continue to incur significant costs, particularly general and administrative costs during 2005, and does not expect sufficient revenue to be realized to offset these costs until later in 2006. The Company believes that its current cash balances, cash generated from its operations, and its financing activities are sufficient to finance its business objective through the next twelve months.

Note 3 Balance Sheet Disclosures

Property and equipment consist of the following at December 31, 2005:

Software	$ 489,449
Computer equipment	240,745
Vehicles	116,382
Office furniture and equipment	57,146
Other equipment	10,038
Subtotal cost	913,760
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(741,363)
Net property and equipment	$ 172,397

Accrued and other current liabilities consist of the following at December 31, 2005:

Accrued salary and wages	$ 51,653
Payroll taxes	26,970
Other accrued expenses	18,892
Total	$ 97,515

Note 4 Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following at December 31, 2005:

Note payable to a financing company, due in monthly installments of $804 including principal and interest at 6.61% through May 2009, secured by a vehicle.	$ 28,788
Less current portion	(7,297)
	$ 21,491

Maturities of long-term obligations are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2006	7,297
2007	8,479
2008	9,057
2009	3,955
	$ 28,788

Note 5 Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company leases its facilities under non-cancelable operating leases. Rent expense for these leases was:

Year Ended December 31,	
2005	$ 184,433
2004	$ 146,696

Future minimum lease payments under these leases are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2005	$ 93,265

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment and other agreements with all of its executive officers. During 2005 and 2004, the Company satisfied all its obligations under these agreements. The agreements are for terms varying from one to two years with its employees.

Litigation

On June 14, 2004, TIABFES, a California Corporation doing business as New Capital Advisors, filed suit against Quepasa Corporation, et. al., in the United States District Court for the Central District of California in Los Angeles, CA. The civil action was brought in connection with a claim by the Plaintiff through the Plaintiff s counsel, Sarah Jane Barney, Esq., for damages associated with an alleged professional financial advisory and business strategy services agreement. The action sought damages under various causes of action, in amounts up to $2 million.

On August 2, 2005, the Company formally agreed to dismiss the lawsuit it filed against TIABFES Corp. d/b/a New Capital Advisors (New Capital) in Superior Court at Phoenix, Arizona (#CV2004-015723) on August 13, 2004 and New Capital agreed to dismiss the lawsuit it filed on June 14, 2004, against the Company in United States District Court, Central District of California (#04-4198). In connection with the final settlement agreement, the Company issued a total of 39,295 shares of common stock valued at $98,238.

On March 14 2005, Mr. Craig Behar, filed case no. CV2005-004439 against Quepasa Corporation, et. al., in the Maricopa County Superior Court at Phoenix, AZ. The civil action was brought in connection with a claim by the Plaintiff for damages associated with an alleged employment agreement. The action seeks damages under various causes of action, in amounts up to $418,700.

The Company has reviewed the claims with its counsel, finds the claims to be wholly without merit, and intends to vigorously defend them. Moreover, management believes that the amount claimed has been grossly overstated, in an attempt to induce the company to settle the action rather than litigate it.

The Company is not aware of any additional pending legal proceedings against it that, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. The Company may in the future be party to litigation arising in the course of its business, including claims that the Company allegedly infringes third-party trademarks and other intellectual property rights. Such claims, even if not meritorious, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Note 6 Stockholders Equity

On June 21, 2004, the Company filed a Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933 for an aggregate of 2,515,096 shares of common stock for sale, comprised of 651,231 shares of common stock, 1,463,865 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of preferred stock and 400,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of common stock warrants. On July 6, 2004, the Registration Statement was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

On September 2, 2005 the Company filed a Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933 for an aggregate of 3,093,628 shares of common stock for sale, comprised of 1,699,388 shares of common stock and 1,394,240 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of common stock warrants. On November 10, 2005, the Registration Statement was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange

Commission.

Common Stock Transactions

In January 2004, the Company initiated an offering of common stock, $.001 par value, under an Financial Advisory Services Agreement with a proposed closing date of April 9, 2004. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company issued 739,500 shares of common stock under this agreement for proceeds of $865,215, net of commissions of $96,135.

In April 2004, the Company elected to keep open the private placement for common stock under the Financial Advisory Services Agreement. As a result, the Company issued an additional aggregate amount of 33,975 shares of common stock as consideration for this extension, valued at $44,168 to all subscribers in place under the common stock private placement as of April 9, 2004.

In July 2004, the Company issued 12,138 shares of common stock valued at $14,913 for preferred stock dividends.

In September 2004, the Company initiated a second offering of its common stock under a new Financial Advisory Services Agreement, under which the Company issued 250,000 units for proceeds of $450,000, net of commissions of $50,000. Each unit is comprised of two shares of common stock and one warrant, resulting in the issuance of 500,000 shares of common stock and 250,000 warrants valued at $317,168. The warrants are exercisable by the holders at $2.00 per share through December 31, 2007. In addition, the Company issued warrants to the placement agent valued at $70,930 which is included in additional paid-in capital and also recorded as a cost of raising capital.

In November 2004, the Company initiated a third offering of its common stock under a Selling Agreement, under which the Company issued 427,800 units for proceeds of $2,326,162, net of commissions of $347,588. Each unit is comprised of two shares of common stock and one warrant, for .4 of 1 share of common stock, resulting in the issuance of 855,600 shares of common stock and 342,240 warrants valued at $974,029. These warrants are exercisable by the holders at $4.50 per share through January 3, 2007. In addition, the Company issued 278,000 warrants to the selling agents valued at $832,285 which is included in additional paid-in capital and also recorded as a cost of raising capital.

During 2004, the Company issued 52,500 shares of common stock to 9 employees as compensation valued at $98,134. In addition, the Company issued 62,500 shares of common stock to outside consultants valued at $118,750 for professional services.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company issued 167,731 shares of common stock for cash of $203,050 to accredited private investors, 219,522 shares of common stock for cash of $155,989 upon exercise of stock options, and 25,000 shares of common stock valued at $64,000 in conjunction with the issuance of notes payable.

In January 2005, the Company completed an offering of common stock, $.001 par value, under a Selling Agreement, under which the Company issued 80,000 units for proceeds of $435,000, net of commissions of $65,000. Each unit is comprised of two shares of common stock and one warrant for .4 of 1 share of common stock, resulting in the issuance of 160,000 shares of common stock, and 64,000 warrants valued at $182,146. These warrants are exercisable by the holders at $4.50 per share through January 3, 2007.

In January 2005, the Company issued 40,045 shares of common stock valued at $49,255 for preferred stock dividends.

In July 2005, the Company issued 50,780 additional shares of common stock valued at $114,763 as required by the terms of a private placement.

In July 2005, the Company issued 10,874 shares of common stock valued at $13,383 for preferred stock dividends.

In July 2005, the Company issued 25,000 shares of common stock valued at $51,250 for professional services.

In August 2005, the Company issued 39,295 shares of common stock valued at $98,238 related to the settlement of a lawsuit.

In December 2005, the Company issued 133,333 shares of common stock for cash of $200,000.

In December 2005, the Company issued 235,000 shares of common stock for cash of $470,000 upon exercise of stock warrants.

During 2005, the Company converted 3,337 shares of preferred stock to 271,299 shares of common stock.

During 2005, the Company issued 15,000 shares of common stock for cash of $21,000 upon exercise of stock options.

Preferred Stock

In February 2004, the Company initiated an offering of up to $2,000,000 of its 10% convertible redeemable, no par value, Series A preferred stock at $100 per share under a Private Placement Memorandum. Dividends are required to be paid semi-annually at a rate of 10% in shares of the Company s common stock. Through this offering, the Company received $564,625, net of commissions of $82,875, for the issuance of 7,373 shares of preferred stock and received $217,500, net of commissions of $32,500 for the issuance of 2,500 shares of preferred stock as satisfaction of the outstanding bridge loans of $250,000.

In May 2004, the Company offered an Exchange Agreement whereby certain investors could exchange their aggregate common shares for preferred stock at an equivalent value. As of December 31, 2004, the Company had received subscriptions to 10,002 shares of preferred stock in exchange for 768,255 shares of common stock valued at $999,730. As of December 31, 2004, all the available common shares have been exchanged for preferred shares under this agreement.

Pursuant to the PPM, the preferred shareholders were entitled to convert their shares into common stock at anytime. In addition, the Company had the right to cause the Investors in preferred shares to convert to common stock at any time after the closing price of the Company s stock has closed at or above $1.95 for 20 consecutive trading days. As of December 31, 2004, the Company had not caused the Investors to convert their outstanding shares of preferred stock. The preferred stock had a conversion price of $1.23 which is 75% of the average closing price of the common stock for the ten days preceding the effective date of the Registration Statement (July 6, 2004) under the Securities Act of 1933.

In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 00-27, Application of Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments , and EITF No. 98-5, Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios , and after considering the terms of the transaction, the Company recorded the effect of the imbedded beneficial conversion feature associated with the convertible preferred stock.

This beneficial conversion feature was measured as $1.9 million, which represents the difference between the fair value of the common stock and the effective conversion price. This beneficial conversion feature was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a deemed dividend to preferred stockholders.

In December 2004, the Company recorded accrued dividends of $49,247 related to the preferred stock.

As of December 31, 2004, certain preferred shareholders elected to convert 16,538 shares of preferred stock valued at $1,564,000 to 1,344,522 shares of common stock.

During 2005, the remaining outstanding shares of preferred stock were converted into common stock. Certain preferred shareholders converted 930 shares of preferred stock and, in addition, the Company elected to force conversion on the remaining 2,407 shares of preferred stock. These conversions of preferred stock were valued at $217,855 and converted to 271,299 shares of common stock.

As of December 31, 2005, there was no outstanding preferred stock.

Stock Options

In October 1998, the Company adopted and later amended a Stock Option Plan (the Plan), which provides for the granting of options to officers, directors, and consultants. The plan permits the granting of incentive stock options meeting the requirements of Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code as well as nonqualified which do not satisfy the requirements of that section. 6,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved under the plan for the granting of options. The Plan will be in effect until November 1, 2009, unless extended by the Company s stockholders. The options are generally exercisable to purchase stock for a period of ten years from the date of grant.

Incentive stock options granted pursuant to this Plan may not have an option price that is less than the fair market value of the stock on the date the option is granted. Incentive stock options granted to significant stockholders shall have an option price of not less than 110% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of the grant. Options granted under the plan vest one-third at the end of each of the three years of service following the grant date. The Board of Directors of the Company may waive the vesting requirements at its discretion. Except as noted, all stock options issued under the Plan are exercisable for a period of 7 to 10 years from the date of grant.

Stock-based compensation totaled $247,447 and $124,134 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and is classified as sales and marketing, product and content development and general and administrative expenses in the accompanying financial statements.

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The following table presents the activity for options outstanding:

	Common Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding December 31, 2003	2,286,730	$ 1.54
Granted	265,000	1.26
Forfeited/canceled	(840,833)	1.60
Exercised	(219,522)	0.71
Outstanding December 31, 2004	1,491,375	$ 1.57
Granted	1,200,000	1.64
Forfeited/canceled	(235,000)	1.45
Exercised	(15,000)	1.40
Outstanding December 31, 2005	2,441,375	$ 1.62

The following table presents the composition of options outstanding and exercisable:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number	Price*	Life*	Number	Price*
$1.25 - $1.50	970,000	$ 1.39	5.9	970,000	$ 1.39
$1.60	969,500	$ 1.60	4.7	969,500	$ 1.60
$2.00	500,000	$ 2.00	6.4	500,000	$ 2.00
$30.00	1,875	$ 30.00	2.9	1,875	$ 30.00
Total December 31, 2005	2,441,375	$ 1.62	5.0	2,441,375	$ 1.62

* Price and Life reflect the weighted average exercise price and weighted average remaining contractual life, respectively.

Warrants

As compensation for financial advisory services under a Financial Advisory Agreement, the Company issued three 25,000 warrant packages valued at $72,245 in total during the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company has accounted for the warrants as professional services and they are included in general and administrative expenses. The warrants are for the purchase of common stock and are exercisable for two years at prices of $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 and expire ratably in February, March and April 2006. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using assumptions as follows: expected dividend yield 0%, risk free interest rate of 4.5%, expected volatility 154%, and expected life of two years.

On May 5, 2004, as compensation for general business advisory services under a different business advisory agreement, the Company issued a 125,000 warrant package valued at $184,151. The Company has accounted for the warrants as professional services and they included in general and administrative expenses. The warrants are for the purchase of common stock and are exercisable for two years at a price of $2.00 and expire in May 2006. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using assumptions as follows: expected dividend yield 0%, risk free interest rate of 4.5%, expected volatility 170%, and expected life of two years.

On September 15, 2004, as additional compensation for services related to the second offering of common stock, the Company issued a 60,000 warrant package valued at $70,930. The Company has accounted for the warrants as a cost of raising capital and included the value in additional paid in capital. The warrant package includes 50,000 and 10,000 warrants at prices of $2.00 and $2.60, respectively. The warrants are exercisable for two years and expire in September 2006. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using assumptions as follows: expected dividend yield 0%, risk free interest rate of 4.5%, expected volatility 170%, and expected life of two years.

In September 2004, the Company issued to investors 250,000 warrants valued at $317,168 related to a private placement. The warrants are a part of the units offered to investors where each unit consisted of two shares of common stock and one warrant. The warrants are exercisable by the holders at $2.00 per share through December 31, 2007.

In December 2004, as compensation related to the third offering of common stock, the Company issued 278,000 warrants valued at $832,285. The Company has accounted for the warrants as a cost of raising capital and included the value in additional paid in capital. The warrants are for the purchase of common stock and are exercisable for two years at a price of $4.50 and expire in January 2007. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using assumptions as follows: expected dividend yield 0%, risk free interest rate of 4.5%, expected volatility 172%, and expected life of two years.

On December 30, 2004, the Company issued to investors 342,240 warrants valued at $974,029 related to a private placement. The warrants are a part of the units offered to investors where each unit consisted of two shares of common stock and one warrant for .4 of 1 of common stock. The warrants are for the purchase of common stock and are exercisable for two years at a price of $4.50 and expire in January 2007.

In January 2005, the Company issued 64,000 warrants valued at $182,146 related to the above private placement.

During 2005, the Company received $470,000 related to the exercise of 235,000 warrants in exchange for 235,000 new warrants. The new warrants are for the purchase of common stock and are exercisable by the holders at $4.00 per share through November 22, 2008.

Subsequent to 2005, the Company received $150,000 related to the exercise of 75,000 warrants. In addition, the Company received $20,000 related to the exercise of 10,000 warrants in exchange for 10,000 new warrants. The new warrants are for the purchase of common stock and are exercisable by the holders at $4.00 per share through November 22, 2008.

Note 8 Income Taxes

The Company did not provide a current or deferred US federal, state or foreign income tax provision or benefit for any of the periods presented because it has experienced recurring operating losses. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset, consisting primarily of the net operating losses, because it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

At December 31, 2005, the Company had net operating losses of approximately $70,440,000 related to US federal, foreign and state jurisdictions. Utilization of the net operating loss, which expires at various times starting in 2012 through 2025, may be subject to certain limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and other limitations under state and foreign tax laws.

Actual income tax benefit differs from the amount calculated using the Federal statutory tax rate as follows:

	2005	2004
Expected tax benefit	$ (1,006,000)	$ (1,094,000)
Effect of permanent differences	27,000	33,000
Change in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	794,000	1,490,000
State tax benefit, net of federal provision (benefit)	(133,000)	(112,000)
Other	318,000	(317,000)
Income tax expense	$	$

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company s deferred tax assets (liabilities) are approximately as follows:

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Net operating loss	$ 27,119,000	$ 26,419,000
Deferred revenue	80,000	63,000
Fixed assets	35,000	(42,000)
Total net deferred tax assets	27,234,000	26,440,000
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(27,234,000)	(26,440,000)
Net deferred tax asset	$	$

Note 9 Loss Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation for basic and diluted earnings per share:

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005	For the Years Ended December 31, 2004
Net loss	$ (2,958,885)	$ (3,217,249)
Basic earnings per share-weighted average shares	7,266,511	4,612,198
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.41)	$ (0.70)

Where the inclusion of potential common shares is anti-dilutive, such shares are excluded from the computation. Such anti-dilutive potential shares amounted to 3,635,615 and 2,821,615 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Note 10 Related Party Transactions

During 2005 and 2004, the Company made forgivable loans to an employee of the Company totaling $13,000 and $17,000 respectively, all of which have been forgiven as of December 31, 2005.

Note 11 Quarterly Financial Data Unaudited

A summary of the quarterly data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 follows (in thousands, except net loss per share):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2005					
Revenue	$ 126	$ 160	$ 190	$ 289	$ 765
Operating expenses	$ 746	$ 1,105	$ 987	$ 892	$ 3,730
Loss from operations	$ (620)	$ (945)	$ (797)	$ (603)	$ (2,965)
Net loss	$ (621)	$ (943)	$ (797)	$ (598)	$ (2,959)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.09)	$ (0.13)	$ (0.11)	$ (0.08)	$ (0.41)
2004					
Revenue	$ 24	$ 104	$ 216	$ 121	$ 465
Operating expenses	$ 662	$ 1,170	$ 893	$ 887	$ 3,612
Loss from operations	$ (638)	$ (1,066)	$ (677)	$ (766)	$ (3,147)
Net loss	$ (657)	$ (1,118)	$ (676)	$ (766)	$ (3,217)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.17)	$ (0.25)	$ (0.15)	$ (0.13)	$ (0.70)

Note 12 Business Segment Information

The Company conducts operations in the United States of America through the parent company, Quepasa Corporation, and in Mexico through the Company s Mexico-based subsidiary, Quepasa.com de Mexico, which operates and manages the Quepasa.com web site. The following presents segment information, by geographic area, for the Company for 2005 and 2004 (in thousands).

	United States	Mexico	Total
2005			
Revenues	$ 765	$	$ 765
Loss from operations	(2,918)	(46)	(2,964)
Other income (expense)	7	(1)	(6)
Net loss	$ (2,912)	$ (47)	$ (2,959)
Depreciation and amortization	$ 79	$ 27	$ 106
Capital expenditures	$ 39	$ 6	$ 45
Identifiable assets at December 31, 2005	$ 1,659	$ 53	$ 1,712
2004			
Revenues	$ 465	$	$ 465
Loss from operations	(3,111)	(36)	(3,147)
Other income (expense)	(71)		(71)
Net loss	$ (3,181)	$ (36)	$ (3,217)
Depreciation and amortization	$ 350	$ 20	$ 370
Capital expenditures	$ 53	$ 31	$ 84
Identifiable assets at December 31, 2004	$ 3,272	$ 82	$ 3,354

Note 13 Subsequent Events

Subsequent to December 2005, certain investors exercised 10,000 warrants in exchange for 10,000 new warrants. The new warrants are for the purchase of common stock and are exercisable by the holders at $4.00 per share through December 31, 2007.

In January 2006, the Company issued 30,000 shares of common stock related to the exercise of certain stock option agreements.

In March 2006, the Company issued 75,000 shares of common stock related to the exercise of certain warrant agreements.

On March 21, 2006, the Company entered into a warrant purchase agreement with an investment group to acquire three series of warrants. Each warrant is exercisable for 1,000,000 shares of Quepasa Common Stock. The first warrant has an exercise price of $2.87 and can be exercised at any time within 180 days. The second and third warrants are not exercisable unless the first warrant is exercised in full. The second warrant has an exercise price of $4.00 per share and can be exercised any time prior to March 21, 2016. The third warrant has an exercise price of $7.00 per share and can be exercised any time prior to March, 2016.

On March 21, 2006, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Robert B. Stearns (Mr. Stearns) whereby Mr. Stearns was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Office of the Company. As a part of this agreement, Mr. Stearns was granted 600,000 options that vest monthly, as defined in the agreement, at an exercise price of $3.50, the fair market value on March 21, 2006. In addition Mr. Stearns was issued 200,000 warrants to purchase common stock at an exercise price of $3.50. These warrants expire on March 21, 2016.

On March 21, 2006, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Jeffrey Peterson, the Company s founder and former Chief Executive Officer whereby Mr. Peterson was appointed Chief Technical Officer. As a part of this agreement, the Company will pay Mr. Peterson $250,000 upon termination of this employment agreement.

Item 8. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 8a. Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities and Exchange Commission of 1934 Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) as of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-KSB (the Evaluation Date)), have concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to ensure that material information relating to us and our consolidated subsidiaries would be made known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report on Form 10-KSB was being prepared.

We have made no change to our internal control over financial reporting in connection with our fourth quarter evaluation that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

In connection with the audit of the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company s auditors communicated to the Registrant matters it considered to be material weaknesses in the Registrant s internal controls relating to the adequacy of staffing of its accounting and finance department. The auditors considered the scope of responsibilities and duties of the Chief Financial Officer to be overextended, coupled with selected transactions not being documented in a manner which provided for accurate and timely financial reports. These circumstances contributed to certain liability accounts not being recorded and/or reconciled on a timely basis, certain transactions either not being recorded correctly or not being recorded at all and certain business transactions not documented in an appropriate manner. The Registrant is addressing this concern and is in the process of further enhancing its staff and processes.

PART III

Item 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Directors and Executive Officers

Name	Age	Position	Officer or Director Since
Robert B. Stearns	54	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors	2006
Jeffrey S. Peterson	33	Chief Technical Officer and Director	From 1997 to 1999 and since April 2002
Fernando Ascencio	55	President	2004
Charles B. Mathews	41	Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer	2004
Marco Delgado	29	Director	2004

Mr. Peterson is a Class A director, Mr. Stearns is Class B director and Mr. Delgado is a Class C director. Class A directors serve for terms of three years, the Class B director will serve for an initial term of two years and thereafter, Class B directors will be elected for terms of three years, and the Class C director will serve for an initial term of one year and thereafter, Class C directors will be elected for terms of three years. Our officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of, the Board of Directors. Our full Board of Directors acts as our Audit Committee.

Robert B. Stearns has been our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since March 2006. During the past twenty-five years, Mr. Stearns has held senior leadership positions in large corporate and small entrepreneurial enterprises. Notable positions include: Managing Director of Investment Banking at Lehman Brothers, Inc., Head of Investment Banking at UBS Securities, Inc., Chief Financial Officer of The Dial Corporation, Chief Financial Officer of Columbia/HCA Corp., Chief Financial Officer of PacifiCare, Inc., President of Quantum Esthetic Surgery, Inc., and President of Vascular Genetics, Inc. Mr. Stearns graduated from Phillips Academy (Andover)(Diploma, 1970), Harvard University (AB *cum laude*, 1974), University of Chicago Graduate School of Business (MBA, 1977), and DePaul University College of Law (JD, 1979).

Mr. Stearns is the author of the internationally best-selling book, *Winning Smart After Losing Big.* In addition to his business activities, he is a Professor of Practice in the Finance Department of the W. P. Carey Graduate School of Business at Arizona State University.

Jeffrey S. Peterson has been our Chairman from April 2002 to March 2006 and Chief Executive Officer from April 2002 to March 2005 and from July 2005 to March 2006. From June 1999 to June 2001, Mr. Peterson managed his personal investments. Mr. Peterson founded us and was our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from May 1998 to June 1999 when he was appointed Chief Technology Officer. He was also our Chief Technology Officer from July 1997 until May 1998 and our President in June 1999. From January 1997 to June 1997, Mr. Peterson served as co-owner of NetCentury, an Internet design firm he founded. Mr. Peterson is an experienced Modula, Java and C++ programmer, who has been involved in the programming and operations of computers and digital communications for over 20 years. He has developed software applications for operating systems and digital platforms, beginning with Cp/M based systems in the early 1980s to Unix (Sun Solaris, BSD, Linux, Irix) and Windows NT. Mr. Peterson is bilingual in English and Spanish. Mr. Peterson has received national and international media attention for his accomplishments in the technology sector, currently serves on the board of directors of several privately-held technology related companies in both the United States and Latin America and serves as a technology consultant to the government of Mexico. In July 2003, Mr. Peterson was appointed by Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano to the Board of Directors of the Arizona Mexico Commission.

Charles B. Mathews was appointed our Chief Financial Officer in March 2004 and our Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer in June 2004. From 2000 until he joined us, he was the managing member of Mathews & Mann, LLC, an accounting and business consulting firm in Phoenix, Arizona. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. Mathews served as Controller of a subsidiary of Consolidated Graphics. Mr. Mathews, a CPA, earned his B.A. in business administration from Alaska Pacific University and an M.B.A. from Arizona State University.

Fernando Ascencio has been employed by us from time to time since 1999 and became our President in January 2004. Mr. Ascencio has considerable experience in strategic content and Hispanic business development. He helped grow the Univision Channel 33 News Department from 1987 to 1997. He held a number of senior positions at Univision, including News Anchor, Reporter, Producer and News Director. From 1997 to 1999 he was employed by ABC Channel 15 in Phoenix, Arizona in the News Department where he contributed his Hispanic and news media experience. In 2001 he was named the Vice President of News and Programming Development for Continental Radio Broadcasting where he helped launch a new Hispanic radio network based in Las Vegas, Nevada. Mr. Ascencio has an educational background in computers, broadcasting and accounting and holds an MBA from the University of Phoenix in Phoenix, Arizona.

Marco Delgado has been a Content Editor for Quepasa.com de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., our wholly-owned subsidiary which operates in Sonora, Mexico since September 2002. From June 2001 to September 2002, he was Chief Editor for Editorial Adcebra, a publisher of business magazines in Mexico City. From April 2000 to June 2001, he was a content editor for Microsoft Latinamerica in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Mr. Delgado received his Bachelor s degree from the Instituto Tecnologico in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Item 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Executive Compensation

Effective July 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005, Mr. Peterson earned an accrued salary of $50,000 and was granted 500,000 stock options under our stock option plan. In 2004, Mr. Peterson received a cash salary of $120,000.

The following table provides certain summary information concerning the compensation earned by our chief executive officer, president and chief financial officer for services rendered in all capacities to us and our subsidiary for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, and 2004.

		Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation	
Name and Principal Position	**Year**	**Salary**	**Bonus**	**Other Annual Compensation**	**Securities Underlying Options**	**All Other Compensation**
Jeffery S. Peterson Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2005	$ 50,000	$ 0	$ 0	500,000	$ 0
	2004	$ 120,000	$ 0	$ 441	0	$ 0
Fernando Ascencio President	2005	$ 82,500	$ 1,000	$ 0	0	$ 0
	2004	$ 70,000	$ 0	$ 0	35,000	$ 0
Charles B. Mathews Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer	2005	$ 86,667	$ 17,464	$ 0	250,000	$ 0
	2004	$ 63,333	$ 0	$ 0	50,000	$ 0
John T. Kurtzweil Interim Chief Financial Officer	2004	$ 0	$ 0	$ 26,000	20,000	$ 0

Director Compensation

Our non-employee directors may receive compensation for their services as directors and reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending Board meetings and have been granted stock options. During 2005, Jeffrey Peterson received $13,500 in director compensation.

Item 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock (and stock options exercisable within 60 days) by (i) each person who is known by us to own of record or beneficially more than 5% of our Common Stock, (ii) each of our directors and (iii) all directors and officers as a group. The persons listed in the table have sole voting and investment powers with respect to the shares of Common Stock and the address of each person is in care of us.

Name	Amount of Ownership[1]	Percent of Class
Robert B. Stearns	253,334	3.2%
Jeffrey S. Peterson	2,109,235	26.8%
Fernando Ascencio	122,500	1.6%
Charles B. Mathews	300,000	3.8%
Marco Delgado	5,000	.1%
Richard L. Scott	1,500,000	19.1%
F. Stephan Allen	1,500,000	19.1%
Kevin Dieball	421,876	5.4%
William D. Witter, Inc.	512,000	6.5%
All officers and directors as a group (5 persons)	2,790,069	35.4%

(1) Includes stock options and warrants exercisable within 60 days from the date hereof.

Item 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

None

Item 13. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Documents filed as a part of this Report:

(1) **Index to Financial Statements**

The financial statements included in Part II, Item 7 of this document are filed as part of this report.

(2) **Financial Statement Schedules**

The financial statement schedule included in Part II, Item 8 of this document is filed as part of this report. All other schedules are omitted as the required information is inapplicable or the information is presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) **Reports on Form 8-K.**
On November 21, 2005, we filed a report on Form 8-K announcing the financial results for the third quarter ended September 30, 2005. In addition, the Company announced that it expects revenue in the fourth quarter of 2005 to exceed the third quarter of 2005 and the Company announced that it was experiencing rapid growth.

(c) Exhibits:

Exhibit Number	**Description of Document**
10.1	Employment agreement for Robert B. Stearns
10.2	Employment agreement for Jeffrey Peterson
23.01	Consent of Ehrhardt Keefe Steiner & Hottman PC
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fee

The aggregate fees billed for each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of Quepasa Corporation s annual financial statements and for the review of financial statements included in 10-QSB reports and services normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements were $76,000 and $77,600 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the principal accountant that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of Quepasa Corporation s financial statements that are not reported above were $5,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005 and consisted of reviewing the Company s annual proxy statement. The fees related to the year ended December 31, 2004 of $1,063 were for general accounting and consulting services.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning were $8,023 for the year ended December 2004 and $8,873 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

All Other Fees

The other aggregate fees billed for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were $17,303 and $6,220 respectively. These fees were for related to the filing of a registration statement, merger and acquisition activity and general consulting work for new accounting regulations and their application for the Company.

QUEPASA CORPORATION

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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, in the city of Phoenix, state of Arizona, on March 31, 2006.

Quepasa Corporation

/s/ Robert B. Stearns
Robert B. Stearns

Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, report has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Name	Title	Date
/s/ Robert B. Stearns	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 31, 2006
Robert B. Stearns	Chief Executive Officer	
/s/ Charles B. Mathews	Chief Financial Officer,	March 31, 2006
Charles B. Mathews	Chief Operating Officer	
/s/ Jeffrey Peterson	Chief Technical Officer,	March 31, 2006
Jeffrey Peterson	Director	
/s/ Fernando Ascencio	President	March 31, 2006
Fernando Ascencio		
/s/ Marco Delgado	Director	March 31, 2006
Marco Delgado		

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