

Honduras: Necessary Review of Ballots Amid Electoral Fraud

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Rixi Moncada denounces electoral fraud and refuses to give up in Honduras. Moncada declared that she will maintain her position and will not surrender. She assured that she will always be on the side of the people, with her values firm in the defense of a free homeland.

The presidential candidate of the Liberty and Refoundation Party (Libre), Rixi Moncada, launched a harsh accusation against the President of the United States, Donald Trump, accusing him of “direct interference” in the Honduran electoral process, after warning again that she will not recognize any winner until the electoral ballots are reviewed and the serious manipulations in the results transmission system are clarified.

Moncada denounced that the two-party system “imposed its electoral scheme” by altering the Preliminary Electoral Results Transmission System (TREP) and using tally sheets without biometric verification. “The elections are not lost... I reaffirm that this fight is not over,” she stated from the Libre party headquarters in the Humuya neighborhood of Tegucigalpa, where she was greeted by dozens of supporters.

The candidate particularly criticized President Trump’s recent support for the Nationalist candidate and the presidential pardon granted to former Honduran President Juan Orlando Hernández, who was sentenced in the United States to 45 years in prison for drug trafficking offenses.

“In an unprecedented act, Donald Trump publicly condemned and threatened me, saying that ‘the intelligent people of Honduras would reject me’ and denying any cooperation with me. For the people, that was a sign of coercion if their vote favored me,” Moncada stated.

Moncada insisted that there’s a “massive vote inflation” in favor of the two-party system, asserting that 2,629 tally sheets were processed without biometrics, representing more than 543,000 votes without fingerprint validation.

“These results do not reflect reality. The Preliminary Results Transmission System (TREP) was approved by the two-party system, and its regulations were approved the night before the election,” she stated. “The tally sheet has

more votes than it should. We are going to demand a full recount.”

The Libre candidate made it clear that she will not recognize any winner until the tally sheet review is completed within the 30-day period established by electoral law. She announced that her party will file all available legal appeals to challenge the result.

“We have no doubt about the percentage of vote inflation by the two-party system,” she said. “Today we begin a new stage, with greater strength and organization, because we love our free, sovereign, and independent homeland.”

EVEN NASRALLA

Now it was Salvador Nasralla's turn, from the right-wing Liberal Party, to denounce the electoral fraud that has been brewing in Honduras for months, aimed at preventing Moncada from succeeding Xiomara Castro.

Nasralla recounted this Thursday that at 3:24 a.m. local time, “the screen went dark and an algorithm changed the data,” transferring his 1,081,000 votes to Asfura and his rival's 1,073,000 votes to himself.

“They should investigate the Colombian company involved in these changes, ASD, whose partners include Germán Martell, the former manager of EEH (Empresa Energía Honduras), and Walter Castellanos, the National Party's candidate for the Central American Parliament (Parlacen),” he stated.

Hours earlier, the Liberal Party candidate had taken to the aforementioned social network to denounce that his rivals were “inflating” the results in the departments of Olancho, Lempira, and Francisco Morazán, but he expressed confidence that he would regain the lead.

After gaining a slight advantage, the count now places the Liberal candidate just 9,000 votes behind the National Party candidate, Nasry Asfura, the far-right candidate backed by Trump, who threatened to cut off economic aid to Honduras if he were not elected. This comes after he had previously announced the elimination of remittances—affecting two and a half million people—if Moncada were elected.

The day before, the National Electoral Council (CNE) of Honduras denounced an unauthorized halt to the vote count by the responsible company, ASD. When it resumed, 80.1% of the ballots had been counted.

TRAP FORETOLD

Leaked audio recordings revealing the Honduran right wing's maneuvers to destabilize the November 30 elections expose a comprehensive plan that includes everything from hacking the results during the vote count to proclaim candidate Salvador Nasralla the winner, to deliberately delaying the delivery of ballot boxes at the beginning and end of election day, as occurred during the recent electoral simulation, Telesur reported, which we consider very important to cite.

The Libre Party warned about these maneuvers. The leaked audios confirmed the irregularities, and the National Party announced it would conduct a parallel vote count as a safeguard against potential irregularities. The transparency of the process will depend on the oversight of international delegates and observers in a context of high political tension, but unfortunately, this has yet to materialize, and the reliability of the international bodies present—the OAS and the EU—doesn't offer much hope for an honest procedure.

It's worth recalling that on March 9, during the primary elections, the first attempt at a boycott occurred through the deliberate delay of electoral materials by sectors that control the National Electoral Council (CNE). The National Party, with institutional representation on the CNE, arranged transportation through affiliated private companies, and when the materials didn't arrive on time, it tried to blame the Armed Forces and the then Minister of Defense—now a presidential candidate—Rixi Moncada.

The Preliminary Electoral Results Transmission System (TREP) is a technological tool used by the National Electoral Council (CNE) to expedite the release of preliminary results during elections. As Eduardo Fuentes, co-director of the CNE, points out, “it's important to emphasize that the TREP does not constitute the entire electoral system, but rather is a technical component focused on data transmission.” However, leaked audio recordings reveal that precisely this technical nature—and its institutional shortcomings—makes it vulnerable to electoral

manipulation.

The recordings expose conversations between Cosette López (electoral councilor for the Liberal Party), representatives of the National and Liberal parties, and business leaders, coordinating the rejection of a potential victory by Rixi Moncada. Instead, they plan to proclaim Salvador Nasralla president using the TREP as a tool for immediate legitimization, taking advantage of the fact that preliminary results tend to have a greater media impact than the subsequent official count. At this time, Trump had not yet expressed his preference for Asfura.

The leak—whose authenticity was confirmed by an international expert analysis—reveals a clear coordinated effort to delay, block, or manipulate the official recognition of the results, exploiting institutional gaps and operational weaknesses within the National Electoral Council (CNE).

In one of the most revealing excerpts, Tomás Zambrano, head of the National Party's congressional bloc, explains the central strategy to López:

“But the idea is to create this situation so that the elections won't be recognized from abroad and will have to be repeated. Remember that the law states that if the Armed Forces intervene, the elections must be repeated. And the most important thing is that there's a sector of the Armed Forces that's very much aligned with us.”

López responds by confirming the role of violent mobilization as a pressure tactic: “An avalanche is coming that you can't imagine. They're going to say—I mean, the important thing is for the rioters to take to the streets and claim it's fraud.”

The exchange reveals the whole architecture of the electoral coup: generating distrust in the official results through manipulation of the Preliminary Results Transmission System (TREP), proclaiming Nasralla as the winner, mobilizing violent demonstrations to justify the intervention of “aligned” military sectors, and forcing a repeat election under a climate of ungovernability that favors the right wing. In other words, the important thing is that the rioters take to the streets and claim it's fraud.”

CONSPIRACY EXPOSED

José Vallecillo, an IT expert, explains the mechanics of the fraud:

“Let's simulate an exercise. There are 10 ballot boxes nationwide that will be entered into the TREP, but these 10 ballot boxes—strategically chosen from the 19,167 total ballot boxes—are located in areas of the country where Salvador Nasralla or Nasry Asfura are leading. What happens when only these types of ballot boxes are transmitted to the system? They impose a fictitious reality and elevate the results to a level they don't actually possess.” They are going to try to sabotage the satellite antennas with terrorism so that the results from the departments where Rixi Moncada is winning overwhelmingly cannot be transmitted on Sunday night.”

The tactic is to selectively filter which tally sheets enter the TREP (Preliminary Results Transmission System), create a parallel reality in the first minutes of the count, and proclaim Nasralla the winner before the results arrive from the areas where the Libre Party is sweeping the election. According to Vallecillo, this would generate a sense of victory when in reality what they would have done is prevent the tally sheets from reaching the system, those where Libre has a massive voter turnout and would secure the victory.

The plan exploits a structural weakness of TREP: the preliminary results have a greater media and political impact than the subsequent official count. Once a winner is proclaimed in the media, dismantling that narrative—even with official data—requires days of legal battles, citizen mobilization, and international pressure. By then, the damage is done: international public opinion assumes there is an “electoral dispute,” and the resulting instability justifies the intervention of military sectors “aligned” with the right wing.

The audio recordings reveal even more specific conversations. Tomás Zambrano, head of the National Party's congressional bloc and a candidate for Congress, appears coordinating with a telecommunications technician on how to weaken the internet signal in strategic areas, simulate weather-related failures, or use other means to prevent the transmission of election results from strongholds of the Libre Party.

Zambrano provides an “untraceable” phone number for these coordination efforts, which included the payment of “millions for her active role” in the sabotage. Additional exchanges reveal tactics for reorganizing internal forces, pressuring the Electoral Tribunal, and preparing for the possible proclamation of Nasralla as president, even if the

official count showed an irreversible trend against him.

The sophistication of the plan lies not only in hacking a computer system, but also in orchestrating a selective communications blackout to prevent the transmission of unfavorable results, while simultaneously accelerating the dissemination of favorable results. The combination of technological sabotage (satellite antennas), computer manipulation (selective filtering of results in the Preliminary Results Transmission System), and political pressure (violent mobilizations and military sectors) constitutes a technically assisted coup d'état.

TRUMP, AS ALWAYS

Donald Trump, President of the United States, once again interfered in the Honduran electoral process just hours before the November 30 general elections, reaffirming his support for the right-wing candidate Nasry Asfura of the National Party in an attempt to influence voters. In his second message in 48 hours, Trump also revealed that he would pardon former Honduran President Juan Orlando Hernández, who was extradited and convicted in the United States for drug trafficking. "If Tito Asfura wins the presidency of Honduras, the United States will provide him with great support, as it has so much confidence in him, in his policies, and in what he will do for the great Honduran people. If he doesn't win, the United States will not waste its money," Trump warned, repeating the diplomatic blackmail tactic he used with Javier Milei during the Argentine legislative elections.

The statement constitutes explicit electoral interference that violates fundamental principles of international law: conditioning U.S. aid on the victory of a specific candidate turns the elections into a referendum on submission to Washington, not on the political project that Hondurans prefer for their country. Trump's ultimatum—"support if Asfura wins, punishment if he loses"—transformed election day into a test of imperial obedience, where the citizens' vote is subordinated to the interests of the White House.

The pardon of Juan Orlando Hernández—sentenced to 45 years in prison for turning Honduras into a narco-state—completes the circle of complicity: the same Trump who freed the drug trafficker backed his party's successor, demonstrating that the US "war on drugs" was a geopolitical control mechanism that is activated or deactivated as needed.

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