Seismic monitoring in Uruguay began in 2013 with the installation of the first broadband seismometer, within the framework of an academic agreement with the USP seismology center.

Currently the number of permanent seismic sensors has increased to 19. The installation of new seismic instrumentation has helped to develop knowledge about the seismicity and the Uruguayan crust structure.

Five more sensors (BB 120 s) were installed as part of a project with the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, and one sensor (BB 120 s) within the agreement with USP.

There are also two Guralp accelerometers, one silex accelerometer (Instituto Geográfico Nacional donation), three seismometers (BB 120 s) nanometrics Trillium compact and eight raspberyrshake 3D seismometers, one of them installed at the Artigas Antarctic Scientific Base.

The data is managed through the SeisComP3 software, and the sensors are monitored in real time using 4G internet. The spatial distribution of the stations covers most of the country, and they are mostly installed in places where the Continuous Operation Reference Stations (CORS) of the Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) are located, managed by the Military Geographic Institute (IGM).

Thus, the current objectives are to improve data quality, increase the density of network sensors by adding new stations, and reduce processing time by automation of procedures.