

PROVINCIAL LEGAL SNAPSHOT

Saskatchewan

Abortion law, funding, and access — one-page reference

As of Jul 13, 2026

Research completed Jul 13, 2026

Confidence: high



● Abortion is legal at every stage of pregnancy — Canada has had no criminal abortion law since 1988 — but geographic gaps limit access in this jurisdiction.

LEGAL LIMIT	None (nationwide)	OFFERED LOCALLY TO	18 weeks (policy)	✓ INSURED SERVICE	Yes	✓ CLINIC ABORTIONS FUNDED	Yes
✓ MIFEGYMISO COVERED FOR ALL	Yes	✓ TELEHEALTH	Available	SAFE-ACCESS ZONES	No law	✓ RECIPROCAL BILLING	Covered
✓ TRAVEL ASSISTANCE	Yes	INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION	Yes	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT	Not required	MINOR CONSENT	Mature minor common law
PENDING CHANGE	None noted						

§ Jurisdiction overview

Abortion is fully funded in hospitals and clinics but provision is concentrated in Saskatoon and Regina, leaving rural and northern residents with no local access.

The Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Act, RSS 1978, c S-29, s 14(1) · R v Morgentaler, [1993] 1 SCR 462 · Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46, ss 223, 238

▣ Funding & coverage

Abortion is covered without charge for Saskatchewan health-card holders under the provincial Medical Care Insurance Act, with no facility-type restrictions.

The Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Act, RSS 1978, c S-29, s 14(1) · Saskatchewan Ministry of Health, 'Saskatchewan to Fully Cover Mifegymiso', June 7, 2019 · Canada Health Act, RSC 1985, c C-6

CLINIC VS. HOSPITAL FUNDING

Saskatchewan does not distinguish between hospital and clinic abortions for funding purposes; both are insured and publicly funded.

TRAVEL & OUT-OF-PROVINCE CARE

Saskatchewan's Northern Medical Transportation Program covers only air medical evacuation, not elective travel for abortion; there is no general provincial travel fund for abortion patients.

● Where services actually are

Procedural abortion is only available at hospitals in Regina and Saskatoon; medication abortion is available through some community clinics and telehealth in those cities. There is no legal gestational limit, but in practice no Saskatchewan facility offers procedural abortion beyond 18 weeks and 6 days; later patients are referred to Alberta or the United States.

Saskatoon Abortion Support Network, 'General Info' · SK 211, 'Pregnancy Termination Services', Saskatchewan Health Authority · CBC News, 'Pending U.S. court ruling highlights concerns about abortion access in Sask.', May 4, 2022

MINORS

Saskatchewan has no statutory age of medical consent; the mature minor doctrine governs, meaning a minor who understands the nature and consequences of abortion can consent without parental involvement.

SAFE-ACCESS ZONES

Saskatchewan has no statutory safe-access or buffer-zone law; NDP bills in 2021 and 2022 died on the order paper; no court-ordered injunctions are in place.

▣ Recent changes

Dec 2022	NDP MLA Jennifer Bowes reintroduced safe-access-zone legislation as Bill 612; the bill again died without reaching third reading.
Oct 2021	Saskatchewan physicians gained the ability to bill the provincial health plan for time spent prescribing Mifegymiso, removing a financial disincentive.

- **May 2021** NDP MLA Jennifer Bowes introduced Bill 605, the Protecting a Woman's Right to Access Abortion Services Act, to create safe-access zones around abortion facilities; the bill died on the order paper.
- **Jun 2019** Bill C-75 received royal assent, repealing Criminal Code ss. 287–288, eliminating the last criminal provisions related to abortion.
- **Jun 2019** Saskatchewan became the last province to provide 100% universal coverage for Mifegymiso under the Saskatchewan Drug Plan.
- **Oct 2018** The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association confirmed that nurse practitioners may prescribe Mifegymiso within their scope of practice.
- **Aug 2017** Saskatchewan added Mifegymiso to the provincial drug formulary, providing partial coverage through the Saskatchewan Drug Plan.

🔑 Key authorities

Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Act	RSS 1978, c S-29, s 14(1)
Makes all medically required physician services insured services, which includes abortion.	
Criminal Code (born-alive rule)	RSC 1985, c C-46, s 223(1)
Codifies the born-alive rule: a child becomes a human being only upon complete live birth.	
R v Morgentaler (1988)	[1988] 1 SCR 30
Struck down the criminal abortion law under s 7 of the Charter; the foundational judgment decriminalizing abortion in Canada.	
R v Morgentaler (1993)	[1993] 1 SCR 462
Held that provincial attempts to restrict abortion are ultra vires as colourable criminal law; defines the jurisdictional boundary.	
Tremblay v Daigle	[1989] 2 SCR 530
Foreclosed paternal veto: a father has no standing to prevent an abortion.	

Generated from the structured legal focused deep-research record for SK, Canada (research completed 2026-07-13). This snapshot condenses a much larger sourced dataset — full citations, quoted statutory text, and plain-language explanations are in the full Saskatchewan survey. This document has not been reviewed by a lawyer and should not be used as legal advice.