

How First Phosphate Became a G7 Priority

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When Prime Minister Mark Carney highlighted [First Phosphate Corp.](#) (CSE: PHOS | OTCQX: FRSPF | OTCQX ADR: FPHOY | FSE: KD0) during discussions surrounding the newly expanded G7 Critical Minerals Resilience and Production Alliance, it marked far more than another mention of a Canadian mining company.

It signaled that the global conversation around critical minerals is evolving from simply identifying resources to securing entire supply chains.

In a recent InvestorNews interview, First Phosphate CEO John Passalacqua explained why the Company found itself at the center of one of the most significant critical minerals [announcements](#) to emerge from the 2026 G7 Summit in Évian, France.

The Alliance, which was first launched under Canada's 2025 G7 Presidency and formally [expanded](#) this year, seeks to reduce Western dependence on concentrated sources of critical minerals and related supply chains. G7 leaders have set ambitious targets to reduce reliance on any single non-G7 supplier while accelerating investment in mining, processing, manufacturing, recycling, and downstream industrial capacity.

For Passalacqua, the significance of First Phosphate's inclusion goes well beyond phosphate mining.

"This is no longer a Quebec story, no longer just a Canada story, and no longer just a North American story," he said during the interview. "The entire G7 is now focused on establishing a secure LFP battery supply chain."

That distinction matters.

While rare earth elements and semiconductors often dominate headlines, Passalacqua argues that lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries represent one of the most strategically important technologies in the global energy transition. LFP batteries are increasingly being used in electric vehicles, energy storage systems, robotics, data centers, military applications, and industrial automation.

Today, much of that supply chain remains concentrated in Asia, particularly China. The G7's new strategy is aimed at changing that.

First Phosphate's vertically integrated "mine-to-market" approach appears to align directly with those objectives. The Company is developing its high-purity igneous phosphate resources in Quebec while simultaneously advancing downstream processing capabilities designed to support LFP battery production.

The G7 announcement also showcased the type of international cooperation policymakers hope to replicate.

Among the [agreements](#) highlighted were a letter of interest for up to C\$275 million in support from Denmark's Export and Investment Fund (EIF0) related to the Company's Bégin-Lamarche phosphate project, as well as support from several major Italian institutions—including SACE, CDP, SIMEST, and engineering group MAIRE—for the Company's planned phosphoric acid facility at Port Saguenay.

Passalacqua emphasized that the agreements extend beyond financing discussions.

Definitive offtake agreements covering 200,000 tonnes per year

of phosphate concentrate and 60,000 tonnes per year of phosphoric acid were also referenced as part of the broader Alliance framework. According to the Company, these arrangements provide important commercial validation as projects move toward development.

Perhaps most importantly, the announcement reflects a larger geopolitical reality that has become increasingly evident over the past several years.

Critical minerals are no longer viewed solely through the lens of resource development. They are now central to industrial policy, economic security, defense planning, and technological competitiveness.

The G7 declaration released in Évian repeatedly emphasized the need to reduce supply chain vulnerabilities, expand processing capacity, strengthen industrial resilience, and build secure supply chains among trusted allies. Leaders specifically committed to reducing strategic dependencies while mobilizing public and private capital to accelerate project development.

In that context, First Phosphate's inclusion in the Alliance sends a clear message.

The Company's phosphate resources, processing ambitions, and downstream LFP battery strategy are no longer being viewed solely as individual commercial projects. They are increasingly being seen as part of a broader Western effort to establish alternative battery supply chains capable of supporting future economic growth and national security objectives.

For investors, the story is no longer simply about a phosphate deposit in Quebec.

It is about whether a Canadian company can help build one of the

strategic industrial supply chains the G7 now considers essential to its future.

To access the complete interview, [click here](#)

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