
**MICROMEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2022
PREPARED AS OF JUNE 29, 2022**

NOTICE TO READER

The Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") report for Micromem Technologies Inc. for the three months ending April 30, 2022, as attached, is dated as of June 29, 2022, consistent with the date of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm report and with the original 52-109 CEO and CFO certification filings related thereto.

/s/ Dan Amadori
Dan Amadori, CFO
June 29, 2022

/s/ Joseph Fuda
Joseph Fuda, CEO
June 29, 2022

**MICROMEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2022
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INTRODUCTION

The following sets out the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial position and result of operations for the three months ending April 30, 2022, of Micromem Technologies Inc. (the "Company", "Micromem", or "we"). The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the fiscal years ending October 31, 2021, and 2020 which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Additional information regarding the Company is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

The Company's shares are traded on the OTCQB under the symbol MMTIF and on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol MRM. Micromem has several wholly-owned subsidiaries including Micromem Applied Sensor Technologies Inc ("MAST"). MAST was active until August 2018 and has been inactive since then. All of the Company's other subsidiaries have been inactive since inception.

Certain information provided by the Company in this MD&A and in other documents publicly filed throughout the year that are not recitation of historical facts may constitute forward-looking statements. The words "may", "would", "could", "will", "likely", "estimate", "believe", "expect", "forecast" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Readers are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and the actual events or results may differ materially. In evaluating such forward-looking statements, readers should specifically consider the various factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation ("forward looking statements"). Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions, potentials, future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "believes", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "intends" or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken or achieved) are not statements of historical fact, but are "forward-looking statements". Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or developments in the Company's business or in its industry, to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance, achievements, or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include disclosure regarding possible events, conditions or results

of operations that are based on assumptions about future conditions, courses of action and consequences. Forward-looking statements may also include, without limitation, any statement relating to future events, conditions, or circumstances. The Company cautions you not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. Forward-looking statements relate to, among other things, the successful commercialization of our technology, comments about potential future revenues, joint development agreements and expectations of signed contracts with customers, etc. A number of inherent risks, uncertainties and factors affect the operations, performance and results of the Company and its business, and could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations of estimated or anticipated events or results. Some of these risks and uncertainties include the risk of not securing required capital in future, the risks of not successfully concluding agreements with potential partners on a timely basis and the risks associated with commercializing and bringing to market our technology. These risks are affected by certain factors that are beyond the Company's control: the existence of present and possible future government regulation, competition that exists in the Company's business, uncertainty of revenues, markets and profitability, as well as those other factors discussed in this MD&A report. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements and reference should also be made to the Company's Annual Information Form (prepared and filed in the form of a Form 20-F Annual Report pursuant to The Securities Exchange Act of 1934) for a description of risk factors.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities law.

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**MICROMEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
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1. OVERVIEW

Micromem is a company that develops customized, proprietary sensor-based solutions for large multinational corporations. Until August 2018, MAST was traditionally responsible for the development of market opportunities, maintaining customer relationships and the project management of the independent engineering subcontractors that it engaged once a client project was initiated.

In 2021 and in the six months ended April 30, 2022, the Company has had positive new developments in its business initiatives. It has also experienced client driven delays due to the Covid-19 pandemic in terms of its commercialization strategies for the technology applications that it has been pursuing. It continued to deal with very tight working capital constraints and has been successful in raising additional capital through to the date of this report.

Our litigation with Steve Van Fleet, who resigned as an officer and director of the Company on August 17, 2018 was resolved in our favor in 2021 ; claims against the Company were dismissed and the Company was awarded damages of \$1.058 million in the settlement of this litigation. Since October 2021, we have been receiving monthly payments from Mr. Van Fleet as part of the settlement agreement that we executed with him.

2. FINANCING

In Q2 2022 the Company secured \$19,867 of financing from private placements (Q2 2021: \$434,472) and received proceeds of \$156,000 (Q2 2021: \$281,000) from the issuance of convertible debentures (referred to interchangeably as “debentures” or “convertible loans” or “loans” throughout this document). The Company issued 3,646,545 common shares relating to the conversion by debenture holders of their debentures totaling \$217,133 during Q2 2022 (Q2 2021: issued 1,289,506 common shares relating to conversion of debentures totaling \$97,901).

The Company’s convertible debt structure is complex with 3 broad categories of such debt: (i) \$CDN denominated debt with fixed conversion prices; (ii) \$US denominated debt with fixed conversion prices, and (iii) \$US denominated debt with variable conversion prices. The term of the debt in each instance is typically between 4 months and 12 months. To date , the Company has repaid certain convertible loans at maturity when due as requested by the debenture holder or converted the debenture into common shares at the request of the debenture holder or extended the term of the debenture through negotiations with the debenture holder – in this latter case, certain terms of the loan – interest rate and/or conversion price – have, in some instances, been adjusted as part of the extension.

Under IFRS reporting, such loans require quarterly remeasurements. The application of the remeasurement methodology is very specific. This is more fully discussed in Section 2; in

summary, there are several non-cash related income and expense charges that arise from such remeasurements. We recorded the following non-cash charges in the period ending April 30, 2022 and 2021 none of which impact the Company's cash flows:

For the 6 months ended April 30	2022	2021	Change
Accretion expense	\$ 1,254,943	\$ 566,655	\$ 688,288
Loss on conversion of convertible debentures	333,896	28,284	305,612
Loss on revaluation of derivative liabilities	(1,089,468)	3,108,117	(4,197,585)
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of convertible debentures	44,983	43,356	1,627
Net expense	\$ 544,354	\$ 3,746,412	\$ (3,202,058)

3. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS IN 2022:

(a) *Chevron:*

As previously reported, successful field testing of the interwell tracer device was conducted on-site at a California-based Chevron well site in 2019. Sample testing was conducted for a 12-month period thereafter through March 2020.

We attended the Houston-based OTC oil and gas conferences in August 2021 and in May 2022 and have maintained a current dialogue with Chevron and with other industry participants since then.

While Chevron has curtailed further development activity on this project after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it continues to have interest in our interwell tracer technology. The Company awaits Chevron's commercialization plans for this technology and we anticipate new developments in the 2022 fiscal year.

Senior management at Chevron have, to date, been very supportive of Micromem's engagement with Romgaz.

(b) *Romgaz:*

The COVID-19 pandemic has to date resulted in delays in the execution of our commercial activity with Romgaz .

We have previously referenced in our periodic MD&A commentaries that we were awaiting initial purchase orders for the interwell tracer technology application. These discussions have been very active during the quarter ended April 30, 2022 and through to the date of this report. The key go-forward points in these discussions, at the current date, are as follows:

- (i) We are anticipating an initial purchase order for up to 10 interwell tracer devices, similar to the technology that Chevron deployed in the California field trials referenced above.
- (ii) Micromem will be commissioned to conduct/lead a development program to enhance and expand the analytics capabilities of the existing technology with the end goal of delivering a comprehensive analytics solution to Romgaz for its specific performance requirements in its gas and oil wells.

- (iii) Micromem and Romgaz are pursuing discussions whereby the technology application developed in (ii) above will be manufactured on a commercial scale in Romania. It is expected that the technology that will be manufactured in Romania will be suitable for both oil and gas well applications.
- (iv) A joint venture agreement between Micromem and Romgaz is contemplated. The working relationship between Micromem and Romgaz is expected to expand to include the development of other technology applications where Micromem has been active over the past five years. We expect to finalize these working arrangements and move forward with these initiatives in 2022. It is expected that Romgaz will provide the initial capital to launch this expanded working relationship.

To this end, Micromem has now completed a comprehensive business strategy and go forward plan which it is sharing with Romgaz for implementation in 2022.

In anticipation of these developments with Romgaz in 2022, Micromem has planned for its business activity to include the following components:

- (i) Continuance of its working relationship with the developer of the ARTRA 171 technology which Chevron has successfully tested in onsite testing of operating oil wells and for which we anticipate Romgaz purchase orders in 2022.
- (ii) We maintain our dialogue with Chevron and may pursue certain licensing opportunities relating to their proprietary technology in our continued work with Romgaz.
- (iii) In mid 2021, we established a Toronto - based engineering/product development team in cooperation with an established manufacturing and engineering group whom we expect to have a significant role in future as a strategic partner to Micromem.
- (iv) In June 2021, Micromem hired two engineering staff persons through the University of Toronto coop program, each for a 16 month term. The engineering staff are responsible for supporting all of Micromem's current initiatives with Chevron, Romgaz and other potential customers.
- (v) We will plan to add additional senior management to the Micromem team in the project management, engineering and financial reporting areas of discipline. We will also look to recruit additional corporate directors to our Board.

(c) *Repsol S.A. ("Repsol")*:

With our additional engineering staff resources in Toronto, we have begun to reconfigure the RT Lube Analyzer technology in which Repsol has previously expressed interest and for which we negotiated a letter of intent with Repsol in 2019. While we have not had any interaction with Repsol since the onset of the Covid -19 pandemic, we intend to resume discussions with Repsol in 2022.

(d) Covid 19 update:

The impact on the Company's internal operations of the COVID-19 pandemic through to the date of this report is discussed below; we believe have taken the appropriate steps to maintain our business and to protect our staff to ensure their well-being:

- (i) We closed the office in mid-March 2020, and it remains closed as of the date of this report. Our staff is working remotely from their homes.
- (ii) We utilized the Canada Employment Wage Subsidy program from the Canadian Federal Government to support our payroll obligations from April 2020 through October 2021 and received total subsidies of CDN \$167,388 (\$133,699 USD) under this program. This program has since been cancelled by the Federal Government .
- (iii) We utilized the Canadian Federal Government Small Business loan program and have secured term loans totaling CDN \$60,000 (\$48,243 USD) which is as described in our consolidated financial statements. These term loans are interest free until December 31, 2023 and mature on December 31, 2025. Repaying the balance of the loan on or before December 31, 2023 will result in a forgiveness of \$20,000 CDN (\$15,838 USD).
- (iv) We utilized the Canadian Emergency Bank Account Loan program to support our office rental expense obligations between June 2020 and September 2021 and received total subsidies of CDN \$38,440 (\$30,703 USD) under this program. This program has since been cancelled by the Federal Government.
- (v) Business related travel has been significantly reduced after March 2020.
- (vi) Micromem's senior management team have, since 2019 and through to the date of this report, continued at reduced remuneration levels.

There remains uncertainty as to the duration of the pandemic. If the pandemic continues for an extended period of time in 2022 and beyond, there will be additional repercussions to the Company's ongoing business which could be significant.

MICROMEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
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4. COMMENTARY ON CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

This section of the report is intended to provide readers with additional information as to the nature of the reporting requirements, procedures, and impact of the convertible debt financings that the Company has completed. The objective is to facilitate the reader's understanding of this complex aspect of the Company's financial statements.

(1) Overview: convertible debenture reporting

- (a) We are required under IFRS reporting standards to measure the components of our convertible debt including the debt, the derivative liability, and the equity component of the face value of the debt, as appropriate, upon execution of the loan agreement with the lender.
- (b) The measurement methodology that we employ is in accordance with prescribed guidelines under IFRS and International Accounting Guidelines. This methodology is either a Black Scholes pricing model or a binomial distribution measurement model, depending on which model is more suitable in each case. That determination is based on a subjective assessment by the Company.
- (c) When we secure a convertible debenture from an investor, the terms which are finalized through negotiation with the investor will vary on a case-by-case basis in terms of the following aspects:
 - (i) Term (typically 2 months to 12 months).
 - (ii) Interest rate (typically 1 to 2% per month but, in some cases, between 5% - 10% per annum; in yet one other case, the interest rate is 2% per annum).
 - (iii) Conversion price which may be fixed at initiation date or fixed after 6 months based on a formulaic calculation, denominated in Canadian dollars or U.S. Dollars, the latter being the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries.
 - (iv) The option for the Company to prepay the loan during the entire term of the loan or within an initial period of the term of the loan (typically up to 6 months).
- (d) At the maturity date of the debenture, the debenture holder may agree to extend the term of the loan for an additional period of time, either on the same basic terms as already exist or on renegotiated terms.

(2) Accounting measurements and periodic reporting of convertible debentures:

- (a) To the extent that there is a derivative liability that arises in the initial measurement (1(b) above), we are required to revalue the derivative liability at each quarter end using prescribed Black Scholes or binomial methodology. Then, on a quarterly basis, we are required to report this gain or loss on the revaluation in our quarterly consolidated statements of income.
- (b) To the extent that the face value of the loan – which is due at the maturity date – is greater than the amount that is assigned to the loan component of the total amount at inception of the loan (1(a) above), then this difference must be accreted over the term of the loan. Typically, the loan term is from 2 months to 12 months. Thus, over the term of the loan, we are required to report this accretion amount as an expense in our quarterly consolidated statements of income.
- (c) To the extent that a loan is converted into common shares by the debenture holder, we will close out the loan at that point, record remaining accretion expense up to the date of conversion, remeasure the derivative liability to nil and calculate a net gain or loss on conversion of the loan. The net gain or loss is reported in our consolidated statements of income.

(3) Impact on financial reporting:

The realities and complexities of these prescribed accounting treatments give rise to complicated disclosures in our financial statements and footnotes:

- (a) We report substantial accretion expense in our periodic financial statements.
- (b) Over time, barring significant volatility in the share price, we generally report a gain on the settlement of the derivative liabilities. However, the quarterly revaluations of the derivative liabilities can result in significant quarterly fluctuations.
- (c) The calculated *effective interest rate* on debt can be substantial. To illustrate, (for example) if the reported fair value of the debt is a small fraction of the face value at inception and it must be accreted to face value over the term (for example 2 months) then the effective rate of interest will be as high (in these reported financials) as 6,408% or higher, representing the rate that would be required to step up the reported value to the face value in the short period of the term of the loan.

It is essential, when reviewing our periodic consolidated financial statements, to bear in mind the following:

- a) Accretion expense is a *non-cash item*.
- b) Gain or loss on revaluation of derivatives is a *non-cash item*.
- c) Gain or loss on extinguishment of debentures is a *non-cash item*.

d) Gain or loss on conversion of debentures to common shares is a *non-cash item*.
The total non-cash expense (income) relating to items (a) - (d) above reported in the quarter ended April 30, 2022 was \$(541,290); quarter ended April 30, 2021: \$3,182,421.

(4) Additional Comments:

The Company notes the following:

- a) We have had to resort to convertible debentures financing as a primary means of securing financing over the past several years in order to continue our operations.
- b) The *actual interest expense* on our convertible debentures which is interest paid to the debenture holders, is at a coupon rate ranging between *1% and 2%* per month (in one case at a rate of 2% per annum). The effective rate referenced above is an accounting measurement metric, not a payable obligation.
- c) The use of convertible debentures has served to increase our outstanding number of shares over the past few years. In the quarter ended April 30, 2022, the Company issued 3,646,545 common shares in settlement of \$217,113 of debentures which were converted to common shares by the debenture holders (year ended October 31, 2021: 15,611,852 shares issued to settle \$511,630; quarter ended April 30, 2021: 1,289,506 shares issued to settle \$97,901).
- d) The total actual amount that the Company reports as outstanding for debentures at April 30, 2022 is \$3,105,682 consisting of \$2,311,829 of principal and \$793,853 of accrued interest.
- e) At April 30, 2022 we report a total of 447,191,433 common shares outstanding (October 31, 2021: 435,737,734 common shares; April 30, 2021: 425,362,993 common shares).

The Company plans to deemphasize or eliminate this complex and expensive source of financing in future as it develops and grows its business and is better able to secure more conventional, lower cost financing.

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5. DISCUSSION OF OPERATING RESULTS:

(a) Financial Position as at April 30, 2022:

	April 30, 2022	October 31, 2021
	(US \$000)	(US \$000)
Assets:		
Cash	50	171
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	32	24
	82	195
Property and equipment, net	12	26
Patents, net	-	4
	94	225
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	271	384
Current lease liability	9	25
Convertible debentures	3,106	2,452
Derivative liability	636	787
	4,022	3,648
Long-term lease liability	47	-
Long-term lease loan	-	49
	4,069	3,697
Shareholders' Equity:		
Share capital	87,588	86,816
Contributed surplus	28,207	28,197
Equity component of bridge loans	14	14
Deficit	(119,784)	(118,499)
	(3,975)	(3,472)
	94	225

Commentary:

1. The Company's working capital deficiency is \$3,939,361 on April 30, 2022 (at October 31, 2021: deficiency of \$3,452,924).
2. In 2019, the Company evaluated its patent portfolio and its go forward strategy for its intellectual property portfolio. It decided that it would suspend its provisional patent filings in jurisdictions outside the United States where it has been issued several patents.

For financial reporting purposes the Company reflects an amortized value of \$nil as its patent assets at April 30, 2022. The Company believes that its patents remain as an asset to be exploited in future through the pursuit of licensing agreements with potential strategic partners.

3. The Company continued to secure additional financing in 2022 through convertible bridge loans. Given the terms of the debentures, the Company has measured, as appropriate, the prescribed accounting treatment for these loans and the related derivatives. These loans were typically of a short-term nature and, in many cases, renewed on multiple occasions; the related financial reporting has become progressively more complex. Refer to Section 4 of this report for additional commentary.

The balance reported as convertible loans at April 30, 2022, is \$3,105,682 (at October 31, 2021: \$2,452,402) and the related derivative liability balance is \$636,065 (at October 31, 2021: \$787,081).

The Company reports the following charges to the consolidated statements of income:

- a) accretion expense on these debentures of \$431,179 for the quarter ended April 30, 2022 (quarter ended April 30, 2021: \$301,598).
- b) a loss on the conversion of bridge loans to share capital of \$130,175 for the quarter ended April 30, 2022 (for the quarter ended April 30, 2021: loss of \$10,911).
- c) a (gain) on the revaluation of the derivative liabilities of \$(1,120,783) for the quarter ended April 30, 2022 (a loss on revaluation of \$2,825,809 for the quarter ended April 30, 2021).
- d) a loss on extinguishment of convertible debentures of \$18,139 for the quarter ended April 30, 2022 (a loss of \$44,103 for the quarter ended April 30, 2021).

Management generally employs a Black Scholes valuation model although, for certain of the loan transactions contracted for, it uses a binomial measurement model.

Management acknowledges that the cost of financing to the Company is significant; interest on the convertible debentures is substantial. We reported interest expense of \$110,160 for the quarter ended April 30, 2022; interest expense of \$146,254 for the quarter ended April 30, 2022.

4. The Company secured funding from various sources, the significant components include:

	3months ended April 30, 2022	12months ended October 31, 2021	3months ended April 30, 2021
Private placements	\$ 19,867	\$ 840,567	\$ 434,476
Bridge loan financing	156,000	510,000	281,150
Bridge loan settlements for shares	217,113	511,630	97,901
	<u>\$ 392,980</u>	<u>\$ 1,862,197</u>	<u>\$ 813,527</u>

5. Operating Results:

The following table summarizes the Company's operating results for the three months ended April 30, 2022, and 2021:

Discussion of operating Results

	Quarter ended April 30,	
	2022 (\$000)	2021 (\$000)
Administration	69	48
Professional fees and salaries	141	120
Stock-based compensation	-	-
Travel and entertainment	8	3
Recovery on settlement of AP balances	-	(256)
Amortization of property and equipment	7	7
Amortization of patents	2	2
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	94	(145)
Accretion expense	431	302
Interest expense convertible debt	110	146
Other financing costs	3	47
Loss (gain) on revaluation of derivatives liabilities	(1,121)	2,825
Loss on conversion of convertible debentures	130	11
Loss on extinguishment of convertible debentures	18	44
Net expenses (income)	(108)	3,154
Net comprehensive (income) loss	(108)	3,154
Income (loss per share)	-	(0.01)

Quarter ended April 30, 2022 compared to Quarter ended April 30, 2021

- a) Administration costs were \$69,126 versus \$48,436 in 2021. These costs include rent and occupancy cost, investor relations, listings and filing fees and other general and administrative expenses.

- b) Professional and other fees and salaries costs were \$140,789 in 2022 versus \$119,663 in 2021. The components of these total costs include legal and audit related expenses of \$30,857 (2021: \$38,461), consulting fees of \$55,503 (2021: \$30,380), staff salaries and benefits of \$54,429 (2021: \$50,822; in 2021 the Company received wage subsidies from the Federal Government which were eliminated in 2022; additionally, the Company hired 2 engineering coop students commencing in June, 2021).

The CFO has received \$9,449 of management fees in 2022 (2021: \$7,149). The CEO of the Company has received \$24,039 of cash compensation in 2022 (2021: \$26,590).

- c) Travel and entertainment expenses were \$8,285 in Q2 2022 (2021: \$2,531). We reduced travel expenses in 2021 as part of a broader effort to reduce the Company's operating expenses and due to Covid-related travel restrictions imposed since March 2020.
- d) Interest expense was \$110,160 in Q2 2022 versus \$146,254 in Q2 2021. This represents the actual interest expense obligations incurred by the Company based on the stated interest rates on the convertible debenture notes.
- e) Amortization expense was \$9,063 in Q2 2022 (consisting of \$1,877 relating to patents and \$7,186 relating to Capital Assets) versus \$8,911 in Q2 2021 (consisting of \$2,000 relating to patents and \$6,911 relating to Capital Assets).
- f) Financing costs were \$3,057 in Q2 2022 versus \$46,709 in Q2 2021. These expenses relate to costs associated with the convertible debenture financings which the Company completed in 2022 and 2021.
- g) The loss on foreign exchange reported in Q2 2022 was \$92,968 versus a gain of \$145,058 in Q2 2021. This included the exchange relating to the translation of \$CDN denominated transactions during the year and to Canadian denominated assets and liabilities at fiscal quarter and year ends. It also included the foreign exchange relating to the initiation, renewal, conversion, and repayment of convertible debentures transactions during the fiscal years. The Canadian dollar, relative to the US dollar was \$0.7921 at April 30, 2022, \$0.7956 at October 31, 2021, \$0.7810 at April 30, 2021.
- h) The other expenses reported relate to the convertible debentures. These expenses are all non-cash expenses and compare as follows:

For the 3 months ended April 30	2022	2021	Change
Accretion expense	\$ 431,179	\$ 301,598	\$ 129,581
Loss on conversion of convertible debentures	130,175	10,911	119,264
Loss on revaluation of derivative liabilities	(1,120,783)	2,825,809	(3,946,592)
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of convertible debentures	18,139	44,103	(25,964)
Net expense	\$ (541,290)	\$ 3,182,421	\$ (3,723,711)

C. Unaudited Quarterly Financial Information – Summary

Three months ended (unaudited)	Revenues \$	Expenses \$	Income (loss) in period \$	Loss per share \$
July 31, 2020	-	234,946	(234,946)	-
October 31, 2020	-	356,170	(356,170)	-
January 31, 2021	-	1,220,301	(1,220,301)	-
April 30, 2021	-	3,154,574	(3,154,574)	-
July 31, 2021	-	(2,102,701)	2,102,701	-
October 31, 2021	-	(1,259,196)	1,259,196	-
January 31, 2022	-	1,392,843	(1,392,843)	-
April 30, 2022	-	(107,839)	107,839	-

Three months ended (unaudited)	Working capital (deficiency)	Capital assets at NBV	Other Assets	Total Assets	Shareholders' equity (deficit)
July 31, 2020	(3,994,076)	56,187	13,877	108,438	(3,974,641)
October 31, 2020	(4,202,571)	49,249	11,877	278,026	(4,187,342)
January 31, 2021	(4,694,513)	42,364	9,877	124,318	(4,698,923)
April 30, 2021	(7,214,669)	38,170	7,877	253,940	(7,318,323)
July 31, 2021	(4,876,595)	31,283	5,877	223,528	(4,887,324)
October 31, 2021	(3,452,924)	26,012	3,877	225,293	(3,471,278)
January 31, 2022	(4,341,708)	18,816	1,877	148,789	(4,368,574)
April 30, 2022	(3,939,361)	11,630	-	93,372	(3,790,399)

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6. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There are a number of risks which may individually or in the aggregate affect the long-term commercial success of the Company, both known and unknown. An investment in the Company should be considered speculative due to the nature of the Company's activities and its current stage of development.

Stage of Development of Technology:

The Company has made strides in advancing its technology and in developing a product portfolio and in engaging customers in joint development projects. There remains the risk that the Company must successfully complete development work on these products to have available commercially viable products which can be licensed or sold.

Customers' Willingness to Purchase:

We have previously entered into joint development agreements whereby our prototype products are being subjected to rigorous testing by our partners. We expect to be successful in commercializing our product portfolio. If we are successful in doing so, our partners will then have to decide the extent to which they will adopt our technology for future use for their applications. The future revenue streams for the Company are dependent upon the rate of adoption by our customers and their willingness to do so.

Patent Portfolio:

The Company has previously committed time and effort and incurred significant costs with respect to the maintenance and development of our intellectual property portfolio. Commencing in 2019, it decided to abandon certain provisional patent filings in international jurisdictions which it believes does not impact on the core patent technology that the Company maintains. Given the nature of IP development, the Company is subject to continuing risks that our patents could be successfully challenged and that our patent pending files may not ultimately be granted full patent status. The Company does not have extensive in-house resources so as to manage its IP portfolio in this environment and has traditionally relied heavily on its patent attorneys for these services.

Financing:

The Company has successfully raised funding on a quarterly basis to continue to support its development initiatives and fund the Company's corporate structure and overheads. The Company must continue to source financing in order to continue to support its business initiatives.

Competitors:

The Company is subject to competition from other entities that may have greater financial resources and more in-house technical expertise.

Management Structure:

The Company is highly dependent on the services of a small number of senior management team members. If one of these individuals were unavailable, the Company would encounter a difficult transition process.

Foreign Currency Exposure:

The Company expects to sell its products and license technologies in the United States, in Canada and abroad. It has raised financing in both \$CDN and \$USD. The Company has not hedged its foreign currency exposure. Foreign currency fluctuations present an ongoing risk to the business.

COVID-19 Pandemic:

The impact on the Company of the COVID-19 pandemic, during the 2021 and 2022 fiscal years has been outlined earlier in this report, including the steps that management has taken in an attempt to maintain our operations. There remains uncertainty as to the duration of the pandemic. If the pandemic continues for an extended period of time in 2022 and beyond, there will be repercussions to the Company's ongoing business which could be significant.

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7. GOING CONCERN

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the “going concern” basis, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

There are material uncertainties related to conditions and events that cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time in future. During the three months ended April 30, 2022, the Company reported a net income and comprehensive income of \$107,839 (Q2 2021: loss of \$3,154,574) and negative cash flow from operations of \$630,548 (Q2 2021: \$395,264). The Company’s working capital deficiency as at April 30, 2022 is \$3,939,361 (October 31,2021: \$3,452,924).

The Company’s future success depends on the profitable commercialization of its proprietary sensor technology. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the profitable commercialization of its technology. Based upon its current operating and financial plans, management of the Company believes that it will have sufficient access to financial resources to fund the Company’s planned operations through fiscal 2022 and beyond; however, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to secure additional financing and/or to profitably commercialize its technology. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result from the possible inability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The COVID 19 pandemic has had a significant impact of the Company’s operations since March, 2020 as discussed in the body of this MD&A document. There remains uncertainty at this date as to the duration of the pandemic. If the pandemic continues for an extended period of time in 2022 and beyond, there will be additional repercussions to the Company’s ongoing business which could be significant.

If the “going concern” assumption was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the balance sheet classifications used; in such cases, these adjustments would be material.

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8. OTHER MATTERS

(a) Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting policies the Company believes are critical to the financial reporting process include foreign currency translation, financial instruments, compound and hybrid financial instruments, derivative liabilities, conversion features of bridge loans, patents, impairment of long-lived assets, patents, deferred development costs, revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, and income taxes. These critical accounting policies are set forth in Note 4 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of October 31, 2021; there have been no changes to our critical accounting policies on a year to date basis through April 30, 2022.

(b) Legal matters: lawsuit vs Steven Van Fleet

We have previously reported on the litigation matter relating to Mr. Van Fleet, the former President of MAST, which commenced in 2018. Ultimately, after all legal and court proceedings, on June 16th, 2021 the court ordered that Micromem and MAST had established damages of \$765,579.35, the full amount that had been requested. Additionally, the court awarded costs and statutory prejudgement interest from May 9, 2017. On June 29th, the court entered a judgement (“Judgement”) in favor of Micromem and MAST and against Mr Van Fleet in the amount of \$1,051,739.83.

With respect to the Company’s efforts to collect on that Judgement, a settlement (“Settlement”) was reached during October 2021. Pursuant to the Settlement, the Company received an initial one-time payment and is entitled to additional monthly payments over a period of up to six years. The Company will record those payments as and when they are received. The total amount to be received by the Company if Mr. Van Fleet makes all the required payments under the terms of the Settlement will be less than the amount of the Judgement obtained by the Company, but if Mr. Van Fleet does not comply with the terms of the Settlement, it also provides the Company a means of enforcing a larger judgement against Mr. Van Fleet that is substantially in line with the Judgement. Mr. Van Fleet has made the prescribed monthly payments each month since October 2021.

(c) Contingencies and Commitments

The Company may be subject to litigation, claims and governmental and regulatory proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In such cases, the Company accrues a loss contingency for these matters when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. There are no such accruals reflected in the Company’s accounts at April 30, 2022.

The Company currently has its lease for premises through July 2022. The lease stipulates base monthly rental expenses of \$4,005 CDN. Lease commitments are as follows – commitments less than one year of \$12,015 CDN (\$9,372 USD). (See section 9 – Subsequent Events).

(d) Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At April 30, 2022, the Company has no off-balance sheet financial commitments and does not anticipate entering into any contracts of such nature other than the addition of new operating leases for equipment and premises as may be required in the normal course of business.

(e) Share Capital

At April 30, 2022, the Company reports 447,191,433 common shares outstanding (October 31, 2021: 435,737,734; April 30, 2021: 425,362,993). Additionally, the Company has 10,725,000 stock options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.06 per share (October 31, 2021: 11,700,000 options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.06 per share; April 30, 2021: 8,700,000 options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.06 per share).

(f) Management and Board of Directors

At our most recent Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on September 8, 2020, Joseph Fuda, Oliver Nepomuceno, and Alex Dey were re-elected to serve on our Board of Directors. Joseph Fuda and Dan Amadori continue to serve as officers of the Company.

Our management team and directors, along with their Q2 quarterly remuneration, is presented as below:

Individual	Position	2022 remuneration		Total
		Cash	Options	
Joseph Fuda	President, Director	23,653	-	23,653
Oliver Nepomuceno	Director	-	-	-
Alex Dey	Director	-	-	-
Dan Amadori	CFO	9,449	-	9,449
Total		33,102	-	33,102

Individual	Position	2021 remuneration		Total
		Cash	Options	
Joseph Fuda	President, Director	11,292	-	11,292
Oliver Nepomuceno	Director	-	-	-
Alex Dey	Director	-	-	-
Dan Amadori	CFO	4,006	-	4,006
Total		15,298	-	15,298

(g) Transactions with Related Parties

The Company reports the following related party transactions:

Key management compensation:

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing, and controlling activities of the Company, including officers and directors. Quarterly compensation paid or payable to these individuals is summarized as above.

Trade payables and other liabilities:

As at April 30, 2022, there were no balances reported as trade payables and other liabilities due to related parties. As at April 30, 2021, the Company included \$167,215 in trade payables owing to a company whose major shareholder was a director of the Company from February 2014 through September 2020 and who has also previously served as its Chief Technology Officer. At October 31, 2021, the Company reversed this statute barred balance previously reported as an account payable.

Convertible debentures:

In January 2018, an officer of the Company provided a convertible debenture of \$150,000 CDN (\$114,138 USD). At April 30, 2022 \$9,483 CDN (\$7,800 USD) remains outstanding (October 31, 2021: \$9,483 CDN (\$7,657 USD); April 30, 2021: \$10,001 CDN (\$7,825 USD).

(h) Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity:

We currently report negative cash flow from operations. This result will only change once we are generating sufficient revenue from either license fees, royalties or the sale of products utilizing our technology. In 2021 and through to the date of this report, the Company has continued to raise additional financing.

We currently have no lines of credit in place. We must continue to obtain financing from investors or from clients in support of our development projects.

We have granted to our directors, officers, and employee's options to purchase shares at prices that are at or above market price on the date of grant. At April 30, 2022, there are 10,725,000 stock options outstanding at an average exercise price of \$0.06 per share.

Capital Resources: We have no commitments for capital expenditures as of April 30, 2022.

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9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to April 30, 2022:

- a) The Company extended convertible debentures that were within 3 months of maturity date from April 30, 2022 for an additional six (6) months.
- b) The Company secured \$124,000 USD in convertible debentures with a 12 month term and conversion features which become effective six months after initiation date.
- c) The Company converted \$80,000 USD of convertible debentures through the issuance of 2,041,667 common shares.
- d) The Company signed a new three (3) year lease on May 26, 2022 for its Toronto office, effective August 1st, 2022. The monthly rent under the new lease will be \$4,455 CDN (\$3,475 USD).
