

May 21, 2014

MOTORCAR PARTS OF AMERICA, INC. (“MPA”)

Policy Statement on Conflict Minerals

As a socially responsible company, MPA supports the efforts of human rights organizations to end violence and atrocities in Central Africa (the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”) and nine adjoining countries which currently have internationally recognized borders with DRC: Congo, Central Africa Republic, South Sudan, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda). The foregoing countries currently constitute the “Covered Countries” for the purpose of this Policy Statement. In the event that after the date hereof any of the foregoing countries no longer has an internationally recognized border with DRC, such country shall no longer constitute a Covered Country for purposes of this Policy Statement. In the event that after the date hereof an additional country or additional countries have internationally recognized borders with DRC, such country or countries shall constitute a Covered Country for purposes of this Policy Statement.

It has been widely reported that the major driver of this violence is the natural abundance of the minerals tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold, which are among the minerals referred to as “conflict minerals” (as defined in Form SD or any successor form thereto). Armed groups fight for control of mines in the Covered Countries and use forced labor to mine and sell the minerals, which, in turn, funds ongoing violence and atrocities.

In August 2012, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) approved Rule 13p-1 (the “Rule”), as mandated by Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank”). Under the Rule, publicly-traded companies must report annually to the SEC on Form SD the use of “Conflict Minerals” necessary to the functionality or production of products they manufacture or contract to manufacture.

MPA will endeavor to file the necessary documentation in a timely manner in accordance with the Rule. We have initiated a process that meets the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) Due Diligence Guidance to obtain the necessary information from our suppliers to enable us to comply with the Rule. We will periodically evaluate whether OECD Due Diligence Guidance continues to constitute an internationally recognized due diligence framework for purposes of the Rule and Form SD (or any successor form thereto) and whether it is necessary or appropriate

to follow other nationally or internationally recognized due diligence frameworks, either in conjunction with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance or in lieu thereof. We are adopting compliance requirements regarding Conflict Minerals for our direct suppliers, implementing controls and reporting, and undertaking appropriate sourcing efforts.

MPA will endeavor to align its efforts to practices established by various industry groups – including the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) and Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) – to enable companies to source conflict-free minerals. MPA is adopting this policy and undertaking these efforts to ensure, to the fullest extent reasonably practicable, that it exercises the due diligence with respect to Conflict Minerals required by the Rule and Form SD (or any successor form thereto).

Expectations for Suppliers

In support of MPA's policy on Conflict Minerals, we are working with our suppliers to provide products or materials to MPA that are "DRC Conflict-Free". Further, we are working with our suppliers to have them: (i) adopt policies and management systems with respect to Conflict Minerals similar to those of MPA described above; (ii) require their suppliers to do the same; and (iii) establish their own due diligence programs to ensure conflict-free supply chains. MPA intends to survey direct suppliers as a part of our Conflict Minerals due diligence program and expects its suppliers to respond to our survey requests in a timely manner, with full disclosure and to follow any specific instructions we provide.

In the event that MPA determines that a supplier's efforts to comply with this policy are not satisfactory and the supplier fails to cooperate in developing and implementing reasonable remedial steps, MPA reserves the right to take appropriate actions, up to and including discontinuing purchases from the supplier.

As used in this Policy Statement, "DRC" includes all of the Covered Countries and the term "DRC Conflict-Free" when referring to products shall mean and include:

1. Products manufactured (or remanufactured) by MPA or contracted by MPA to be manufactured for which Conflict Minerals (as defined in Form SD or any successor form thereto) are necessary to functionality or production of the product, or,

2. If products supplied to MPA do contain Conflict Minerals, the minerals must either (i) originate outside the DRC, (ii) come from "recycled or scrap

sources" (as defined in Form SD or any successor form thereto), or (iii) be supplied from smelters that have been validated by an independent private sector party to be conflict-free or otherwise determined to be "outside the supply chain" (as defined in Form SD or any successor form thereto). Certified conflict-free smelters are validated as compliant to the EICC conflict free smelter ("CFS") protocol using the CFS Compliant Smelter List. Through the CFS protocol, smelters are audited globally; the list of compliant smelters and refiners is posted at www.conflictreesmelter.org.