

TTM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

Effective as of August 6, 2009

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of TTM Technologies, Inc. (the "Corporation"), acting on the recommendation of its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, has adopted these Corporate Governance Guidelines in order to codify internal Board policies and procedures. As such, they reflect the Board's current views with respect to certain matters of Board composition and practice and are subject to change from time to time. They do not establish legal duties of the Board or any Committee.

1. Role of the Board

The role of the Board of Directors is to promote the best interests of the Corporation and its stockholders by overseeing the management of the Corporation's business, assets, and affairs.

2. Board Job Description

The Board should: (i) select, regularly evaluate, and, if necessary, replace the Chief Executive Officer; determine executive compensation; actively review succession planning and organization development; (ii) actively review and, where appropriate, endorse the financial objectives, major strategies, and plans of the Corporation; (iii) review the financial performance of the Corporation; (iv) provide advice and counsel to the Chief Executive Officer; (v) review the adequacy of systems, processes, and controls relating to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards of appropriate behavior; (vi) evaluate Board processes and performance, (vii) establish committees as appropriate; and (viii) select and recommend to stockholders for election an appropriate slate of candidates for the Board.

3. Size of the Board

The Board shall determine the appropriate size of the Board from time to time within the limits specified in the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Corporation. The Board currently considers the optimum size of the Board to be between five and nine members. However, the Board should periodically evaluate whether a larger or smaller size would be preferable.

4. Board Member Qualifications

Qualified directors should generally meet the following expectations:

- a. A director should have the education, business experience, and current insight necessary to understand the Corporation's business and be able to evaluate and oversee direction, performance, and guidance for the success of the enterprise.
- b. A director should be cognizant that, so long as the Corporation is solvent, his or her primary responsibility is to represent the interests of the Corporation's stockholders, while also being attuned to the needs of the Corporation's employees, the communities in which it operates, and others who have a stake in the Corporation.
- c. A director should have the interest and the time available to fulfill his or her responsibilities as a director over a period of years.
- d. A director should commit to attending substantially all scheduled board and committee meetings and the Annual Meeting of Stockholders and should come to said meetings

adequately prepared (including thorough review of materials distributed in advance of the meeting) and ready to participate fully.

- e. A director should have independence and strength of conviction while at the same time leaving behind personal prejudice so as to be open to other points of view from fellow directors.
- f. A director should have the willingness and ability to objectively and constructively appraise the performance of executive management and, when necessary, recommend appropriate changes.
- g. Except in unusual circumstances, and then only with the formal approval of the disinterested directors, a director should not be involved in any activity or interest that might appear to conflict with his or her fiduciary responsibility to the Corporation.
- h. A director should generally meet all other criteria established by the Board from time to time. These may include functional skills, corporate leadership, diversity, international experience, or other attributes which will contribute to the development and expansion of the Board's knowledge and capabilities.

5. Mix of Inside and Independent Directors

The Board should be comprised of a majority of directors who qualify as "independent directors" under the standards set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the Nasdaq Marketplace ("Nasdaq"). The Board believes that it may be beneficial and appropriate to have the Chief Executive Officer as a director, as well as other members of management where appropriate.

6. Board Compensation

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall conduct an annual review of the status of Board compensation in relation to other comparable companies and make recommendations to the Board with respect to the appropriate form and amount of director compensation. As part of a director's total compensation and consistent with the Board's Equity Ownership guidelines set forth in paragraph 21, the Board believes that a meaningful portion of a director's compensation should be provided and held in common stock (including stock options and restricted stock units) of the Corporation. Inside directors will not be paid for Board membership in addition to their regular employee compensation.

Changes in Board compensation, if any, should come at the suggestion of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, but with full discussion and concurrence of the Board.

7. Director Orientation and Continuing Education

The Board and the Corporation will develop and maintain an orientation process for new directors that includes background material, meetings with appropriate members of senior management and outside advisors, and visits to Corporation facilities. Invitations will be extended to the continuing directors to participate in any aspect of the orientation process, but such participation will be voluntary on the part of any continuing director.

As appropriate, senior management will prepare additional education programs for directors on matters relevant to the Corporation and its business. Directors are also encouraged to pursue continuing education programs that are designed to address issues relevant to being a director.

8. Term Limits

In order to avoid losing the contribution of directors who have been able to develop, through years of service on the Board, greater insight into the Corporation and its operations and who continue to make a significant contribution to the Board as a whole, the Board has not established arbitrary term limits. As an alternative to term limits, the Board believes that it can ensure that the Board continues to evolve and adopt new viewpoints through the evaluation and selection process described in these Corporate Governance Guidelines.

9. Definition of What Constitutes Independence for Directors

The Board, in consultation with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, should review annually the relationships that each director has with the Corporation (either directly or as a partner, stockholder, or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Corporation). Following such review, only those directors who the Board affirmatively determines have no material relationship with the Corporation will be considered independent directors, subject to the applicable rules of the SEC and Nasdaq.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should periodically review the compensation arrangements and other business relationships between directors and the Corporation, including the Corporation's charitable and political contributions, in order to monitor the continued independence of directors deemed to be independent.

10. Board Access to Senior Management

Board members will have complete access to the Corporation's management. Board members will use judgment to be sure that such contact is not distracting to the business or operations of the Corporation.

11. Outside Advice

The Board, or a committee of the Board, should be able to communicate directly with the Corporation's principal external and internal advisors (including its auditors, legal counsel, and, when such relationships exist, investment banking and executive compensation advisors). It is noted that a primary function of the Audit Committee is to provide a direct communication channel to the Board for the Corporation's public accountants and others.

Further, there may be occasions when an outside advisor should be specially retained to assist the Board or a committee in connection with a particular matter, and the Corporation shall pay any fees and expenses of such advisor.

12. Executive Sessions of Independent Directors

The independent directors will meet in executive session without management present at least quarterly. It is the general practice of the independent directors to hold such meetings following each regularly scheduled Board meeting.

13. Board Interaction with Institutional Investors, the Press, Customers, and Suppliers

The Board believes that management speaks for the Corporation. Individual directors are not authorized to be a spokesperson for the Corporation and, particularly when market sensitive information is involved, should avoid responding to inquiries. A director normally should refer investors, market professionals, and the media to the Chief Executive Officer or other individual designated by the Corporation. If comments from the Board are appropriate, they should, in most circumstances, come from the Chairman.

14. Committees of the Board

The current committees of the Board are: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Board shall always maintain an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, each of which shall be comprised solely of independent directors. Each committee shall have its own charter, which will set forth the purposes, goals, and responsibilities of the committees and the qualifications for committee membership, procedures, and for committee member appointment and removal, committee structure, and committee reporting to the Board. Current versions of committee charters are available on the Corporation's website. The current committee structure appears appropriate, given the size of the Board. The Board may, from time to time, form new ad hoc committees or disband such ad hoc committees, depending upon the circumstances.

15. Assignment of Committee Members

The Board, based upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, after consultation with the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (and the Lead Director, if any is then serving) and taking into account the desires of individual Board members, shall determine committee membership. The Board does not have a policy of a mandated rotation since there may be reasons at a given point in time to maintain an individual director's committee membership(s) for a longer period of time.

16. Selection of Committee Chairs

The Board, based upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, after consultation with the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (and the Lead Director, if any is then serving) and taking into account the desires of individual Board members, shall be responsible for the selection of committee chairmen. The Board does not have a policy of a mandated rotation since there may be reasons at a given point in time to maintain a director's position of committee chairman for a longer period of time. Also, where practicable, an individual should have prior experience on a committee before being named chairman of that committee, and should stay on the committee for one year after serving as chairman to help in transition.

17. Selection of New Director Candidates

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is primarily responsible for identifying the need to add one or more directors and for defining the characteristics and qualifications of individuals to be candidates for inclusion on the Board. In connection with this effort, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should evaluate the profile of the Board and discuss it with the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, and the rest of the Board, forming a consensus on the number of additional directors to be added at the time and the ideal set of job skills.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall determine how the search will be conducted, including whether to employ the services of a search firm. Once the process for conducting the search is determined, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, with input from the entire Board, should make a list of final candidates. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer should have input into the process as well.

Once a list of final candidates has been established, the members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the Chairman, and the Chief Executive Officer should meet with each candidate to evaluate his or her suitability. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will recommend a candidate to the Board, and the Board will make the final determination with respect to the selection of a candidate for inclusion on the Board.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is also responsible for reviewing candidates submitted by stockholders for consideration and for establishing procedures for evaluating those candidates.

18. Former Chief Executive Officer's Board Membership

When the Chief Executive Officer resigns from that position, he/she should offer his or her resignation from the Board at the same time. Whether the individual continues to serve on the Board is a matter for discussion at that time with the new Chief Executive Officer and the Board (taking into account the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee). A former Chief Executive Officer serving on the Board will not be considered an independent director. Such former Chief Executive Officer's status shall be periodically reviewed to evaluate the continued appropriateness of classifying him/her as a non-independent director.

19. Directors Who Change Their Job Responsibility

In the event of a material change in a director's qualifications or status, such as a change in employment or position with an existing employer, he or she should notify the Board and offer his or her resignation.

Such a director should not necessarily leave the Board. There should, however, be an opportunity for the Board (based upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee) to review the continued appropriateness of Board membership under the circumstances.

20. Retirement Age for Directors

The Board does not have a mandatory retirement age.

21. Equity Ownership

The Board recognizes that stock ownership by directors may strengthen their commitment to the long-term future of the Corporation and further align their interests with those of the stockholders generally. Directors are ordinarily expected over time to beneficially own shares of the Corporation's common stock having a value of at least three times their annual retainer (including shares owned outright, unvested shares, restricted stock units, and stock options). Such equity ownership requirements are limited to independent directors.

22. Chairman of the Board

The Chief Executive Officer may not be the Chairman, and the Chairman will be selected from the independent directors.

23. Formal Evaluation of the Chief Executive Officer

The independent directors should meet at least annually in executive session to evaluate the performance of the Chief Executive Officer. The Compensation Committee will be primarily responsible for collecting information in connection with the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and presenting such information to all of the independent directors for discussion.

24. Succession Planning

The independent directors should meet at least annually in executive session to evaluate succession planning for the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will be primarily responsible for presenting information to all of the independent directors for discussion.

The Chief Executive Officer will periodically report to the independent directors on succession planning. There should also be available, on a continuing basis, the Chief Executive Officer's recommendations as to his or her successor should he/she be unexpectedly unavailable.

25. The Chief Executive Officer and Outside Boards

The first obligation of the Chief Executive Officer is to the Corporation, but it is recognized that service by the Chief Executive Officer on outside boards may be beneficial. The Board particularly encourages service by the Chief Executive Officer on an outside board of a public company.

The Chief Executive Officer will advise the Board, in advance, of his or her desire to accept a position on another board. The Compensation Committee will be primarily responsible for determining whether such board service is appropriate under the circumstances. The number of outside non-profit and private company boards upon which the Chief Executive Officer may serve will be determined on a situational basis. However, the Chief Executive Officer may not serve on more than one outside board of a public company.

26. Directors Serving on Other Boards

Directors should advise the Board when they intend to accept a position on another Board. In general, the Corporation believes that there may be a benefit to the Corporation as a result of directors broadening their experience by serving on other Boards provided that such service does not detract from the director's ability to fulfill his or her ability to meet the expectations set forth in paragraph 4. Service on other Boards is one of the factors considered by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in evaluating candidates for nomination for election or re-election to the Board.

27. Evaluating Board Processes and Performance

The Board should meet at least annually to assess the Board's processes and performance. During this assessment, the directors will evaluate the Board's contribution and review areas in which the Board and/or management believes a better contribution could be made. If desired by any director, the independent directors will meet in executive session to discuss Board processes and performance without the Chief Executive Officer or any other management directors in attendance.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for evaluating individual Board members at the time they are considered for re-nomination to the Board.

29. Management Evaluation

The Compensation Committee shall evaluate the performance of the senior management of the Corporation and shall present its findings to the full Board. The Board shall review the Compensation Committee's report in order to ensure that management's performance is satisfactory and that management is providing the best leadership for the Corporation in the long- and short-term.

30. Scheduling and Selection of Agenda Items for Board Meetings

The Board will meet at least quarterly and will also hold an annual strategic planning session as well as an annual budget meeting. The Chairman, in coordination with the Chief Executive Officer, shall set the agenda for each Board meeting, taking into account input and suggestions from members of the Board.

31. Conflicts of Interest

If an actual or potential conflict of interest develops because of a change in the business of the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation, or in a director's circumstances (for example, significant

and ongoing competition between the company and a business with which the director is affiliated), the director should report the matter immediately to the full Board and the Audit Committee for evaluation and appropriate resolution.

If a director has a personal interest in a matter before the Board, the director shall disclose the interest to the full Board and the Audit Committee, shall recuse himself or herself from participation in the related discussion, and shall abstain from voting on the matter.

In addition, any monetary engagement (other than director or employee compensation or transactions which would not require disclosure under Item 404 of Regulation S-K) (a) between a director (including any entity of which the director is a director or executive officer and any member of a director's family as defined in the Nasdaq Rules) and the corporation or any of its affiliates or members of senior management or their families, and (b) between executive officers of the corporation (section 16 officers designated by the Board) and the corporation or any of its affiliates, shall be subject to the approval of the Audit Committee or the independent directors. Each director or executive officer must notify the Board in advance of entering into any such transaction.

32. Disclosure

These Corporate Governance Guidelines will be made available on the Corporation's website. The Corporation will include a statement in its annual report to stockholders on Form 10-K indicating that a copy of these Corporate Governance Guidelines are available on its website and in print to any stockholder who requests a copy and specifying how such request be made.