December 12, 2014

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Ex Parte Filing in Dockets 14-28; 12-354; 14-177; 12-268

Dear Secretary Dortch,

On December 10, 2014, Ulrich Rehfuess, Prakash Moorut, Jeanette Kennedy, and Brian Hendricks of Nokia (d/b/a Nokia Solutions and Networks US LLC) met with a number of Commission staff including Julie Knapp, Walter Johnston, Mark Settle, Chris Helzer, John Liebovitz, Blaise Scinto, Stephen Buenzow, Tim Hilfiger, and Bahman Badipour. The purpose of the meeting was to provide an informational briefing by NSN’s global spectrum policy leader Ulrich Rehfuess on developments in the EU on key spectrum initiatives.

While the purpose of the meeting was an informational briefing about European spectrum policy initiatives, questions from staff in several areas regarding applicability of European initiatives to analogous US proceedings initiated discussion on covered topics in the Open Internet, 24 GHz, 600 MHz, and 3.5GHz spectrum sharing proceedings as indicated below.

Nokia referenced the attached policy paper on 5G in which it notes that the Commission must be careful to not restrict potential business models and the elements of spectrum policy needed for 5G including that under review in the 24 GHz proceeding. And, in response to a question regarding whether there are implications for 5G in the Open Internet proceeding, Nokia referenced the attached policy paper and responded that a prohibition on prioritization arrangements, particularly without a large allowance for specialized services, would negatively impact 5G.

Nokia specifically noted that the ability to prioritize traffic based on the application or service, or the ability to create specialized classes of services is critical to the development of technologies requiring very low latency, large throughput, and minimal packet loss including autonomous driving and streaming of live broadcast events. Nokia reiterated its views that the Commission should not reclassify broadband under Title II of the Communications Act and must allow for flexibility to offer specialized services that provide prioritization for traffic associated with particularly sensitive applications and services.

With regard to 3.5GHz, Nokia summarized its contributions in the comment phases of the docket for those in attendance and described the ways in which the company’s spectrum sharing trials in Europe are proceeding. The primary presentation for this meeting is also attached.

Respectfully,

/Brian Hendricks/

Brian Hendricks

Attachment: Nokia Presentation, 5G Policy Paper, and Specialized Services/NN Policy Paper