

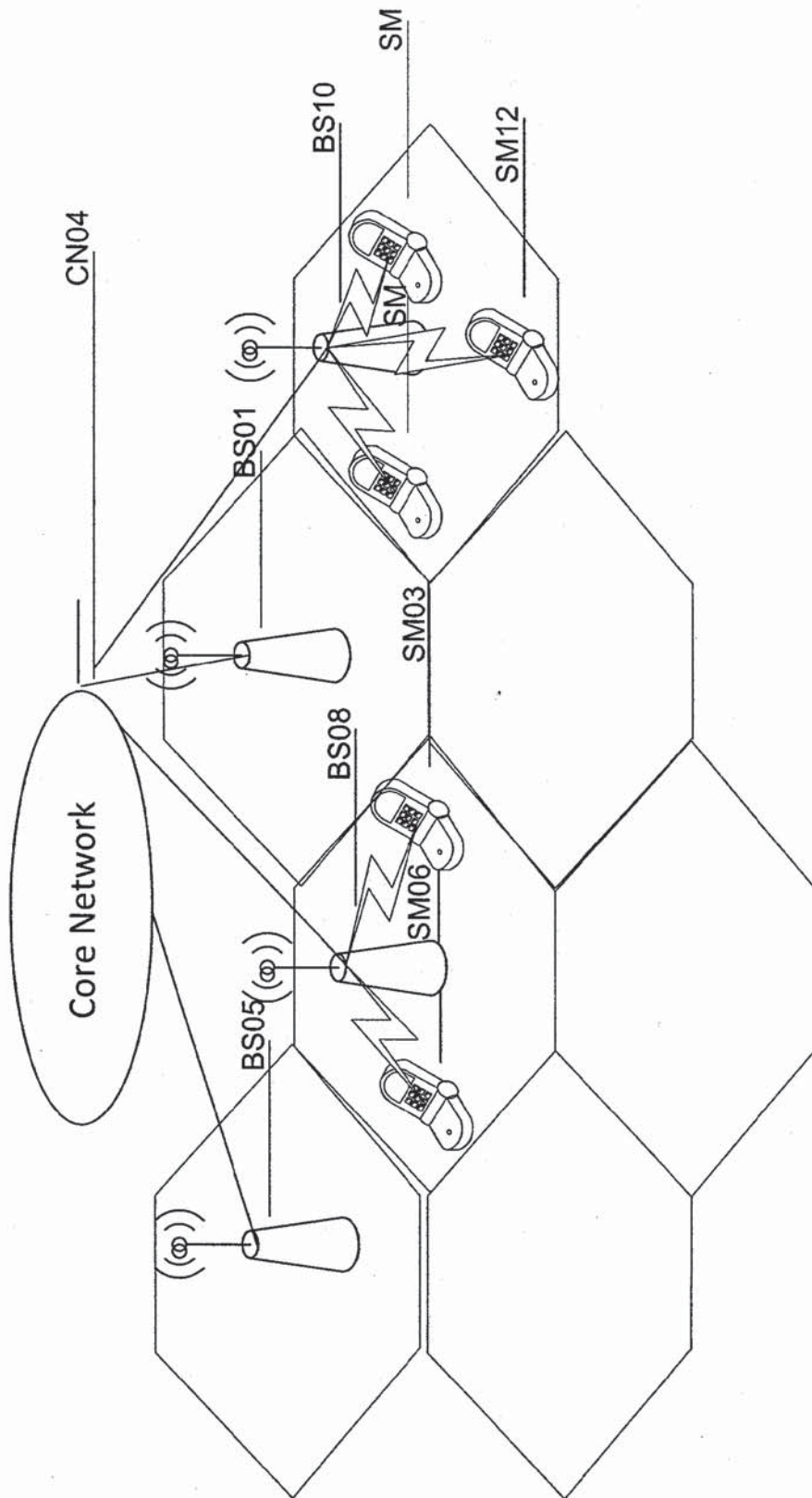
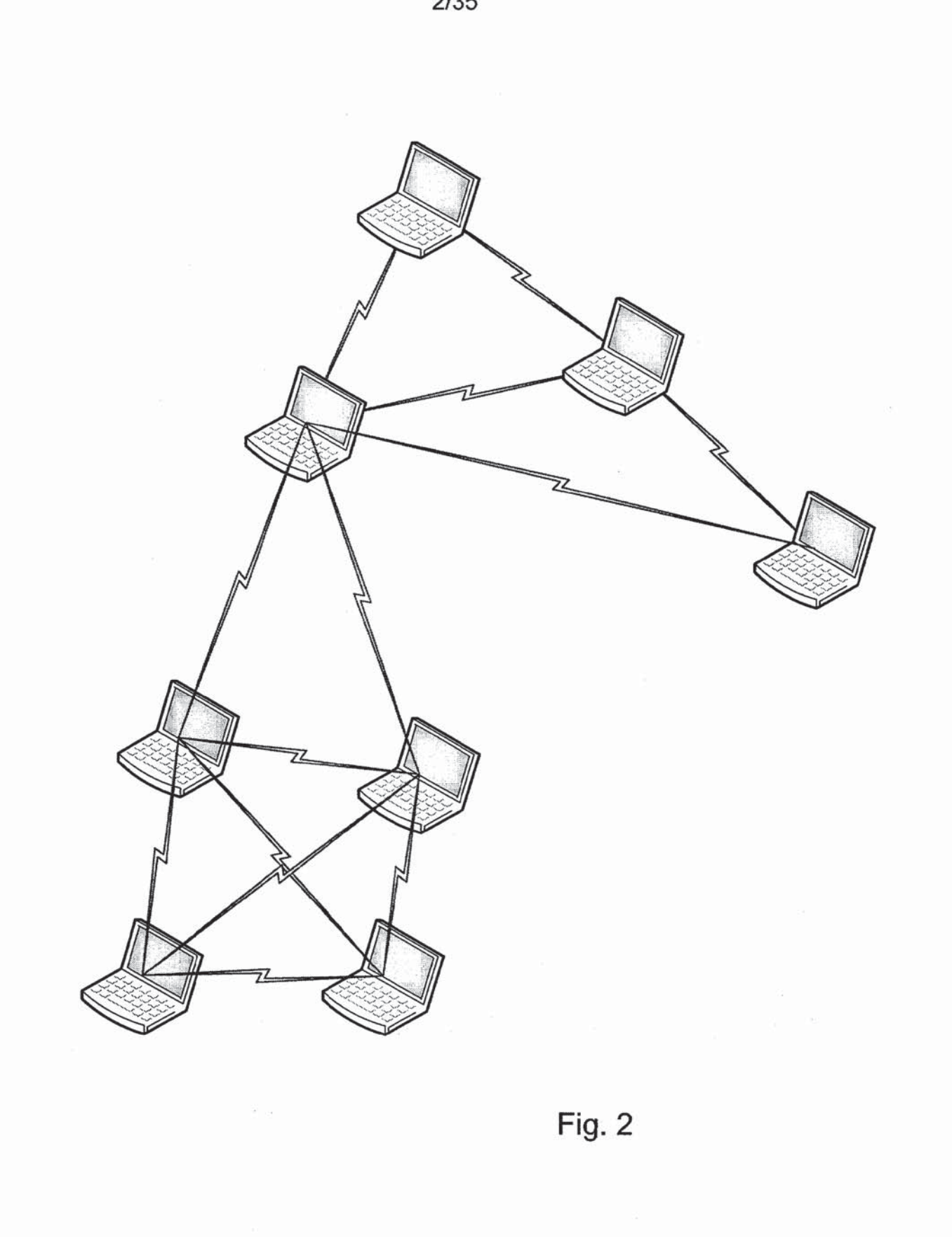


Fig. 1



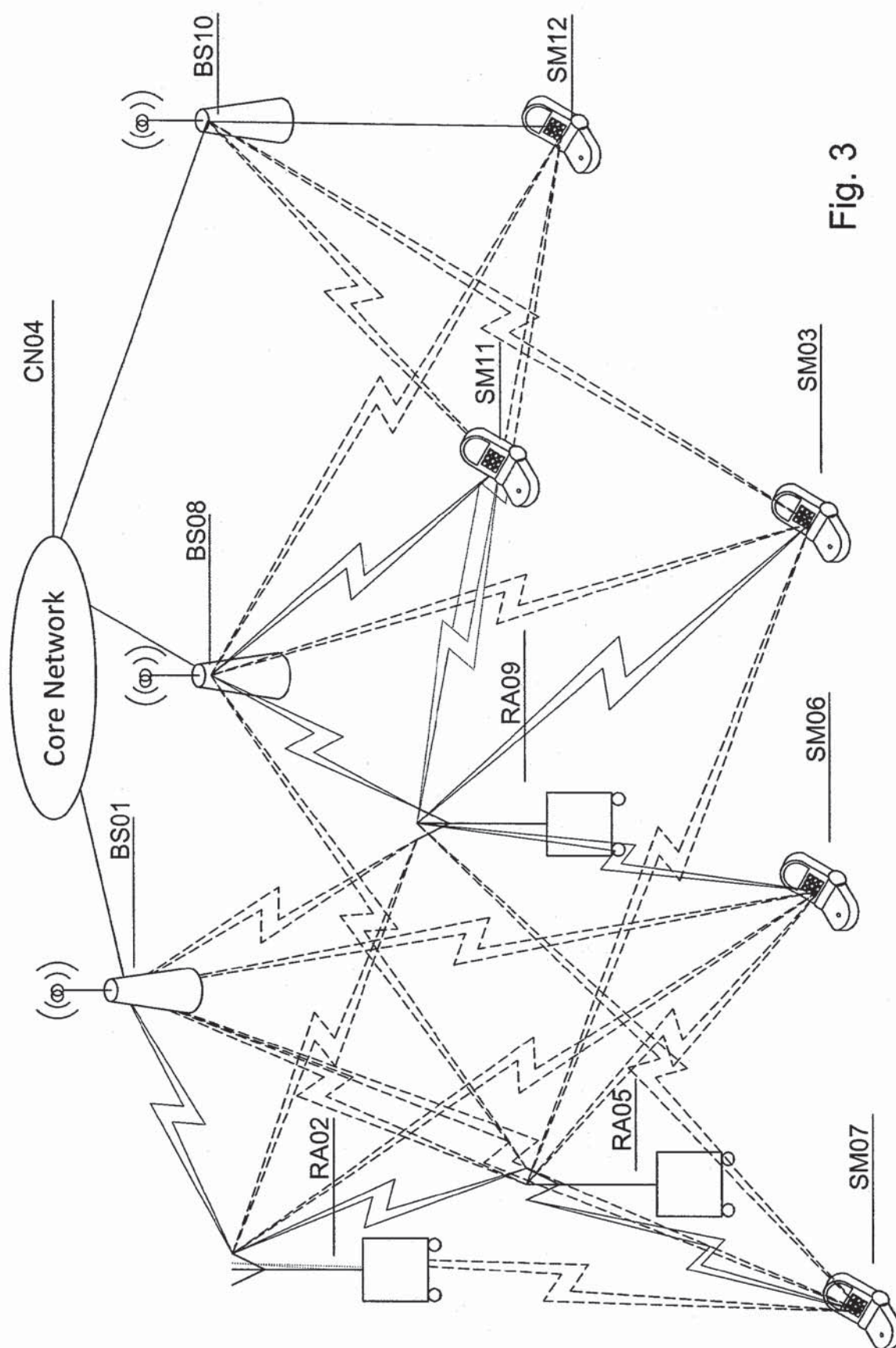


Fig. 3

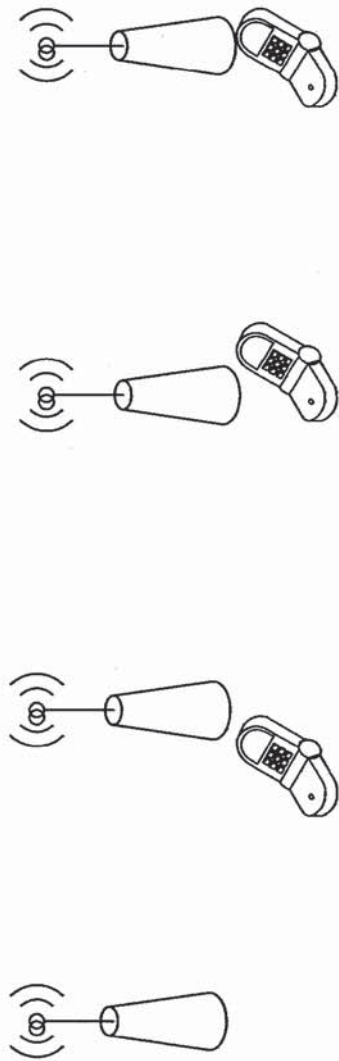


Fig. 4a

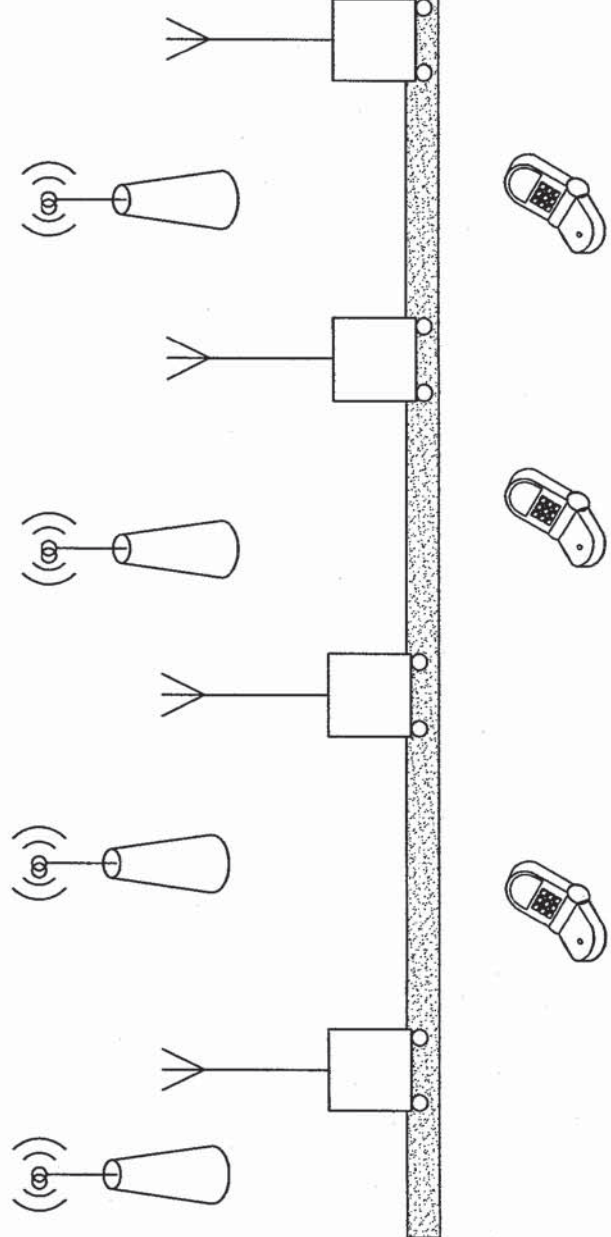


Fig. 4b

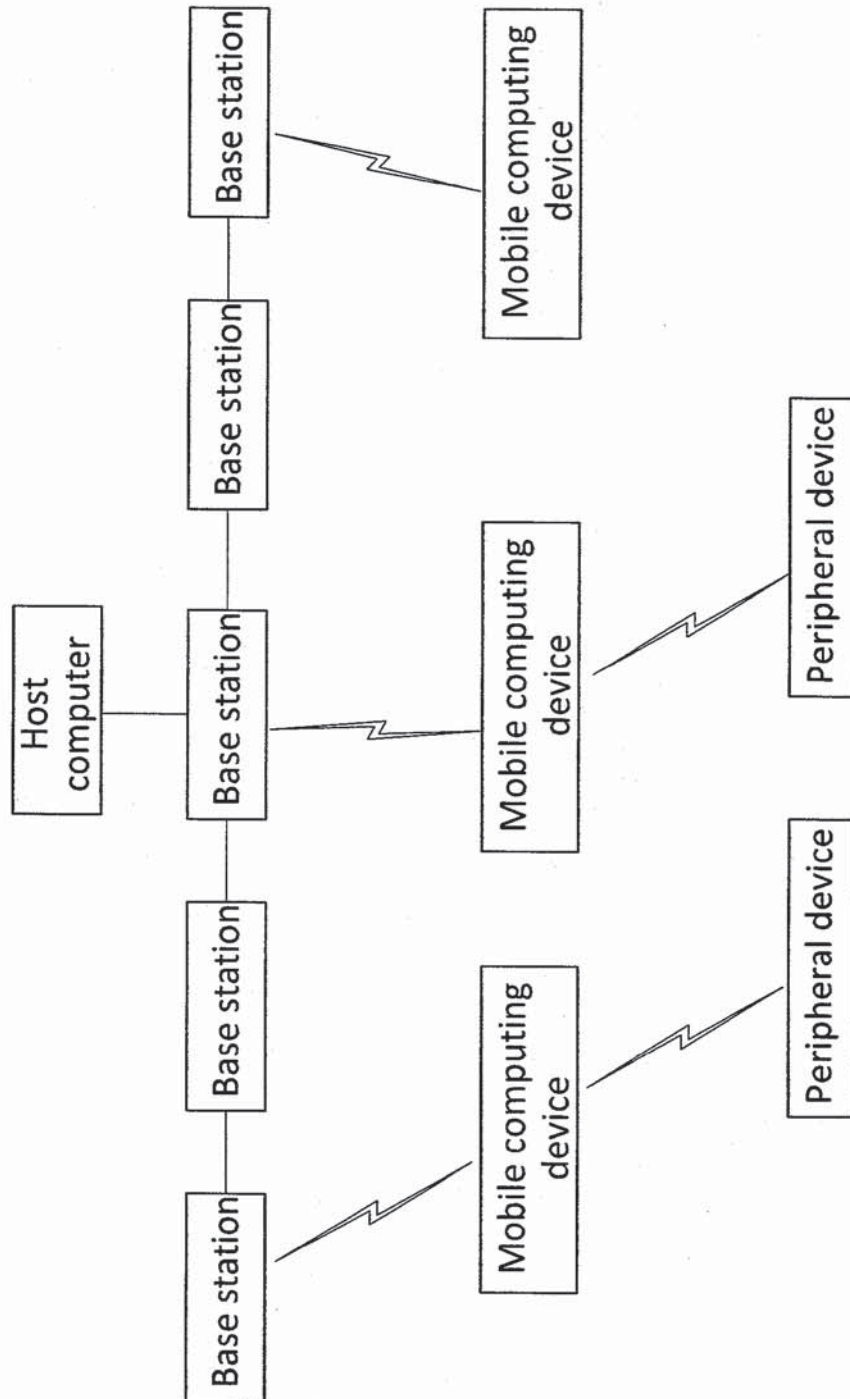


Fig. 5

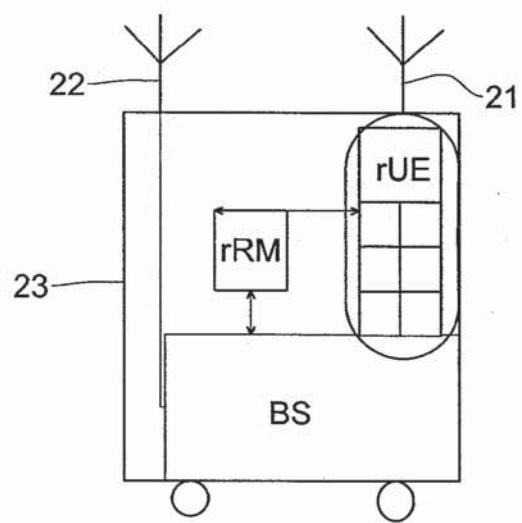


Fig. 6a

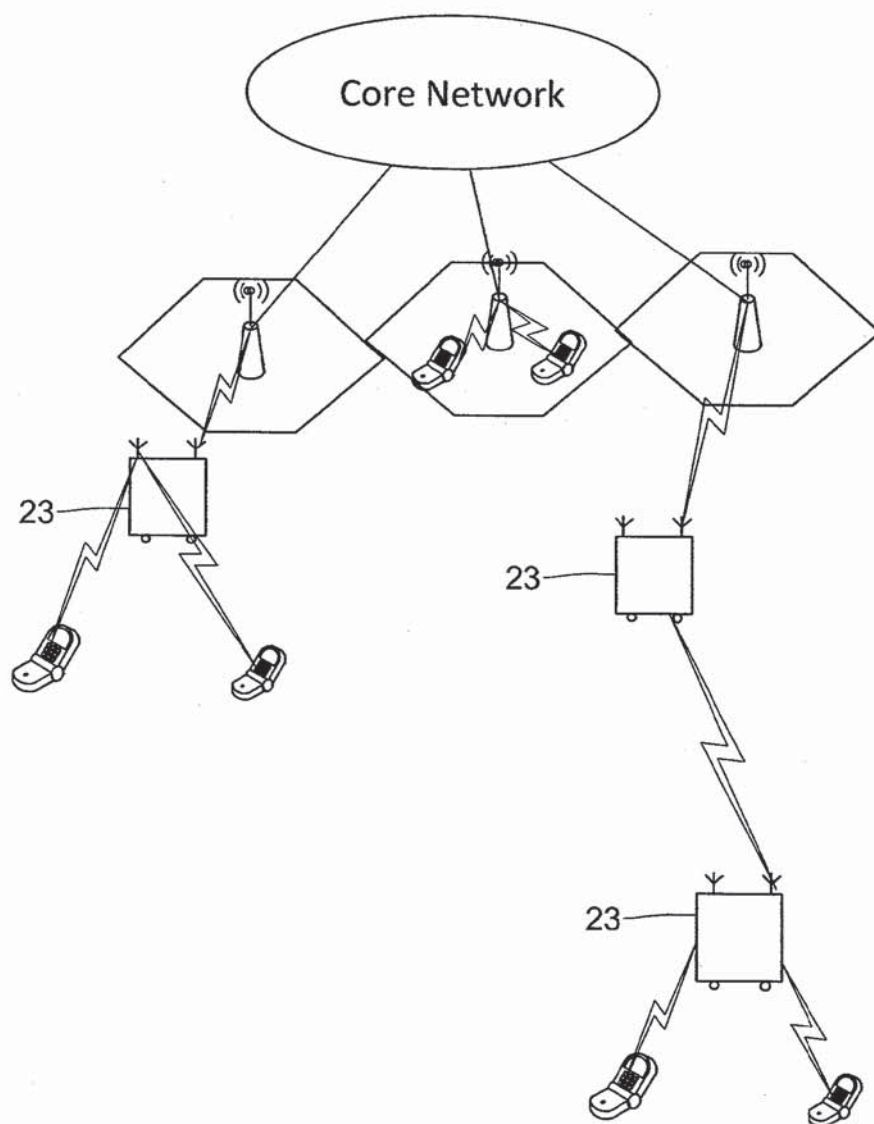


Fig. 6b

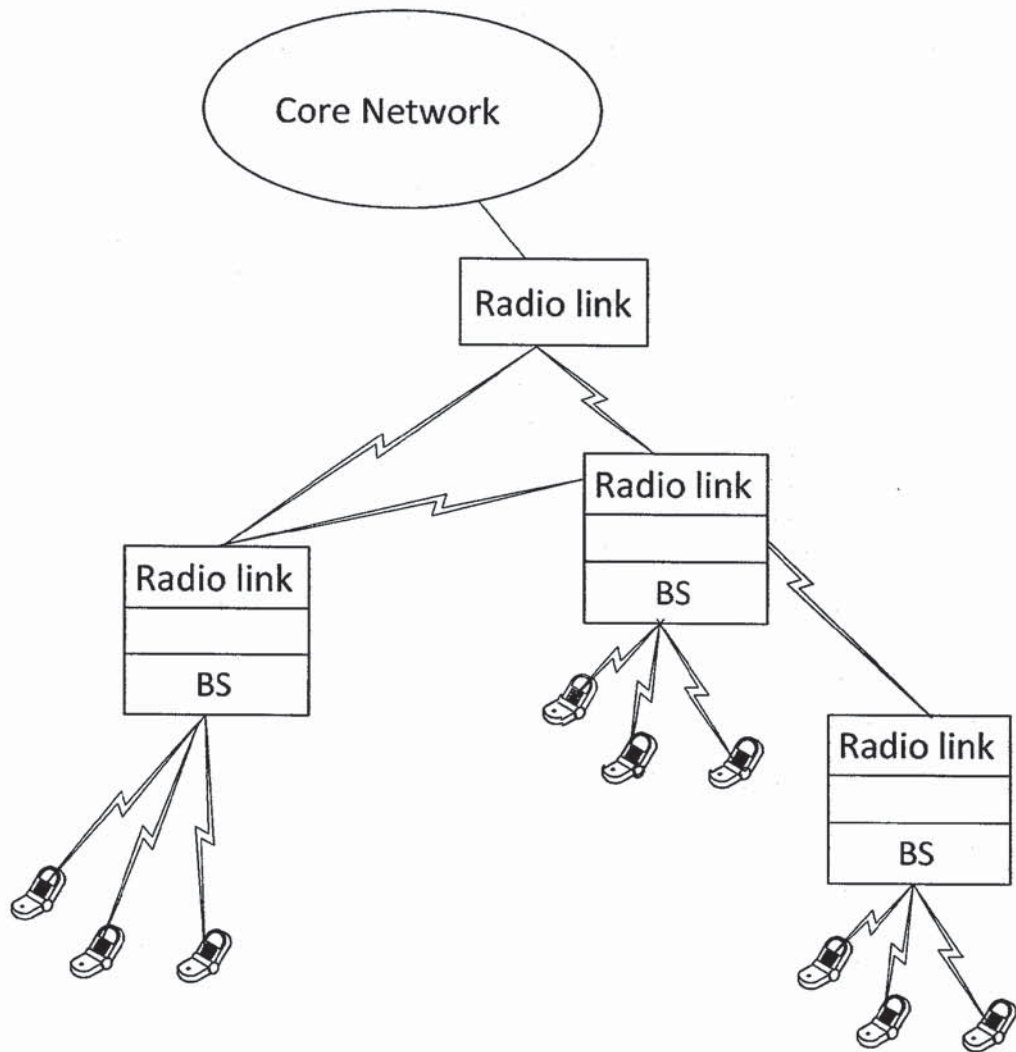
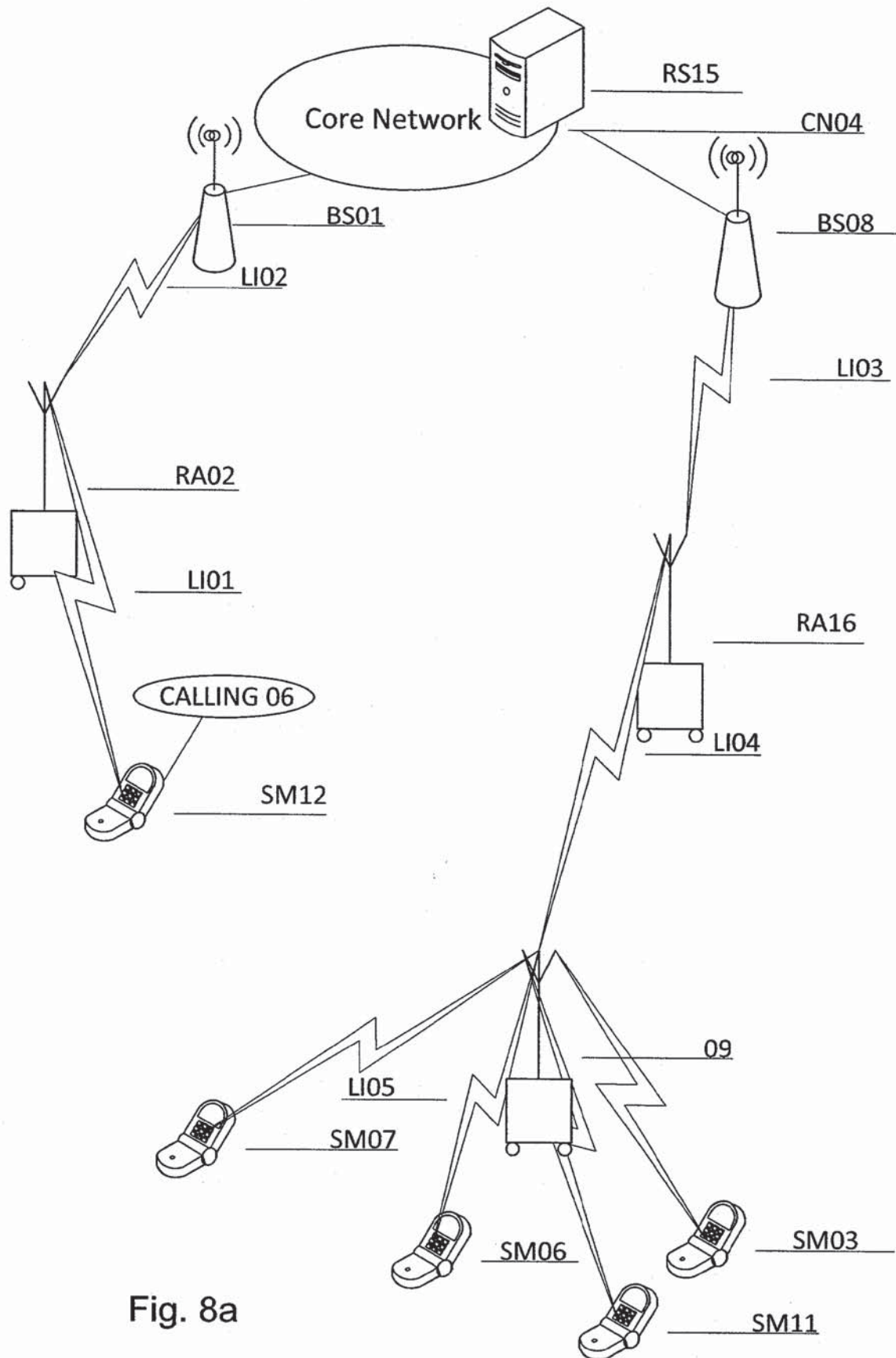


Fig. 7



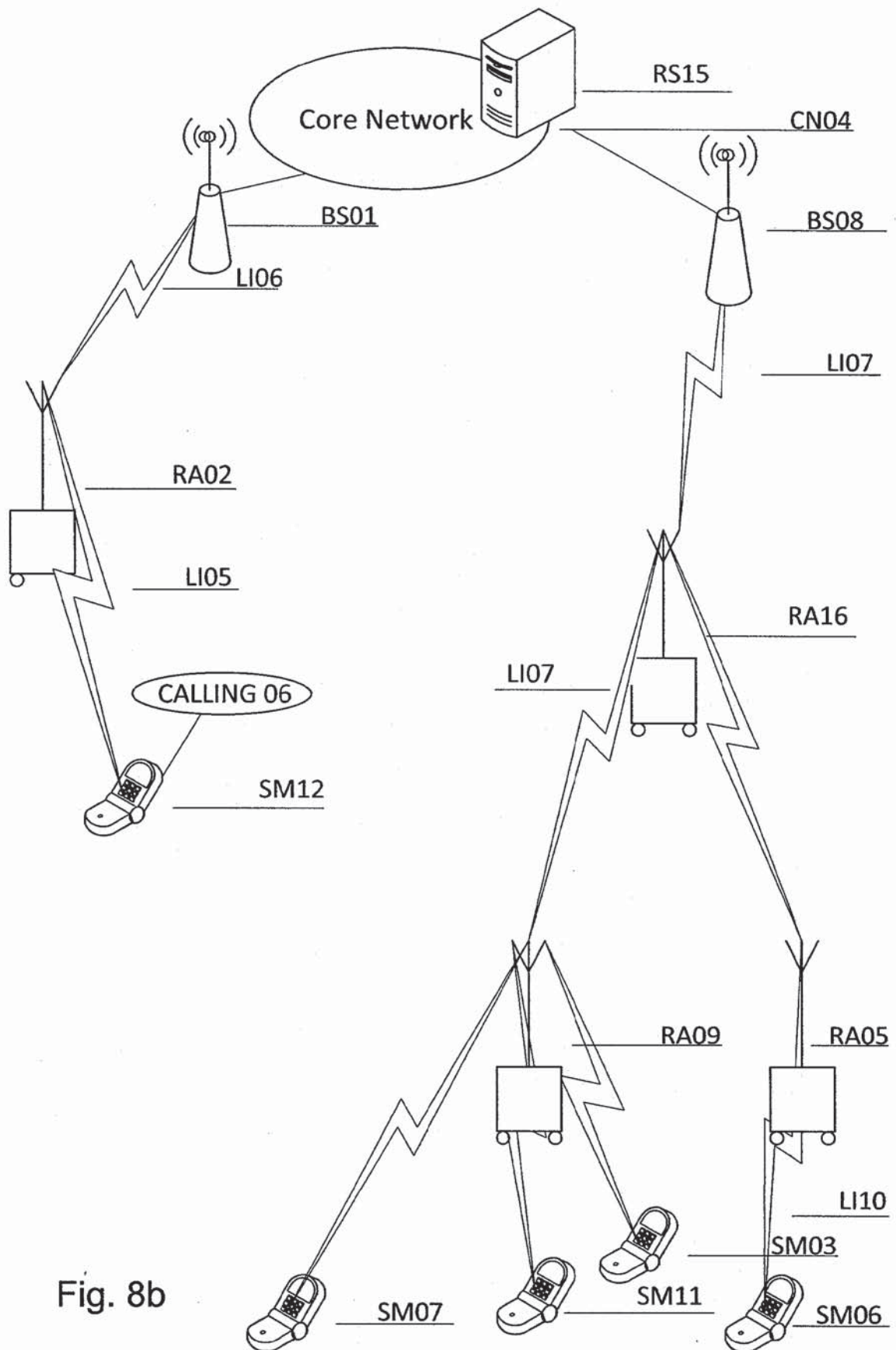
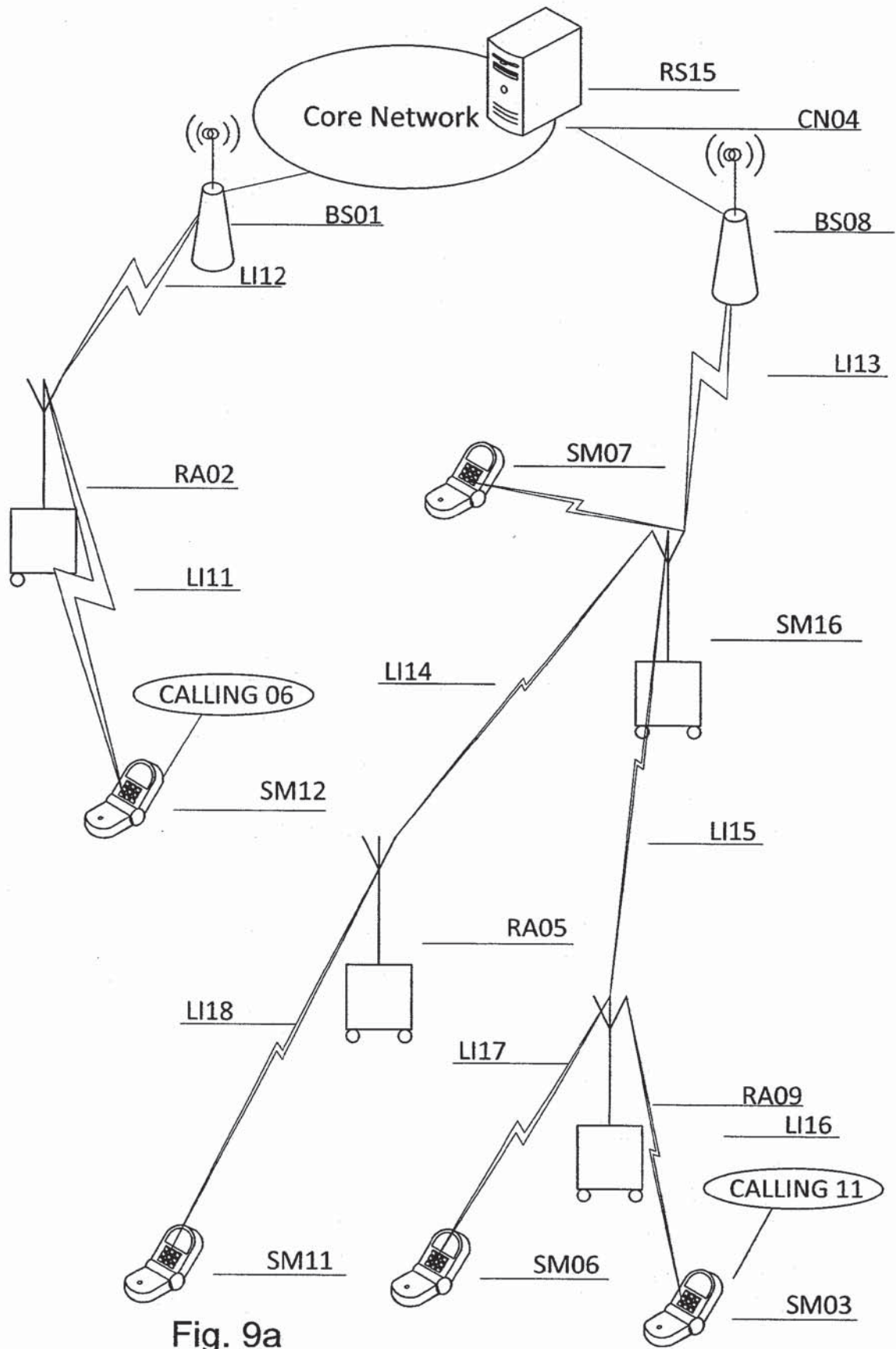


Fig. 8b



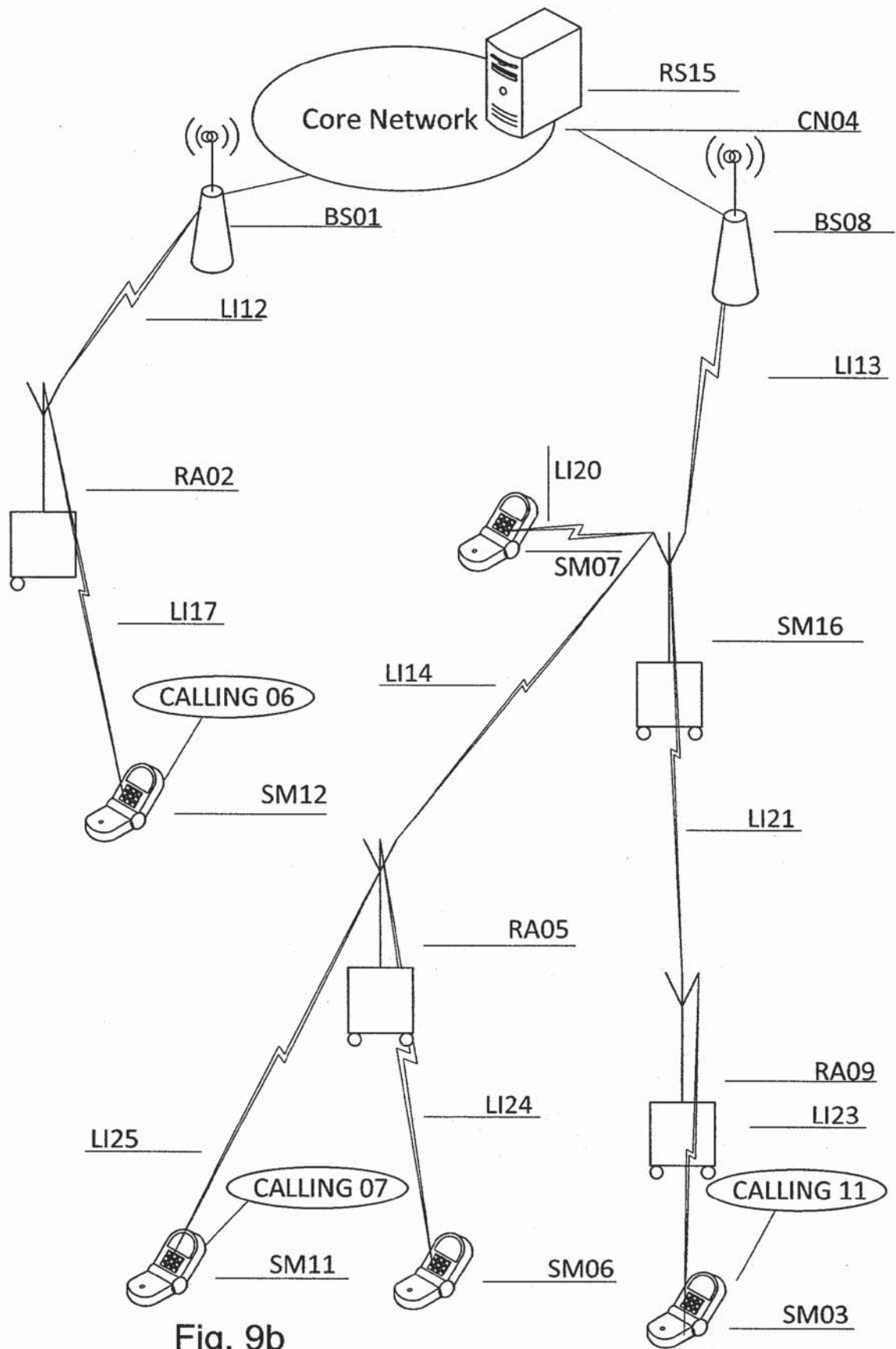


Fig. 9b

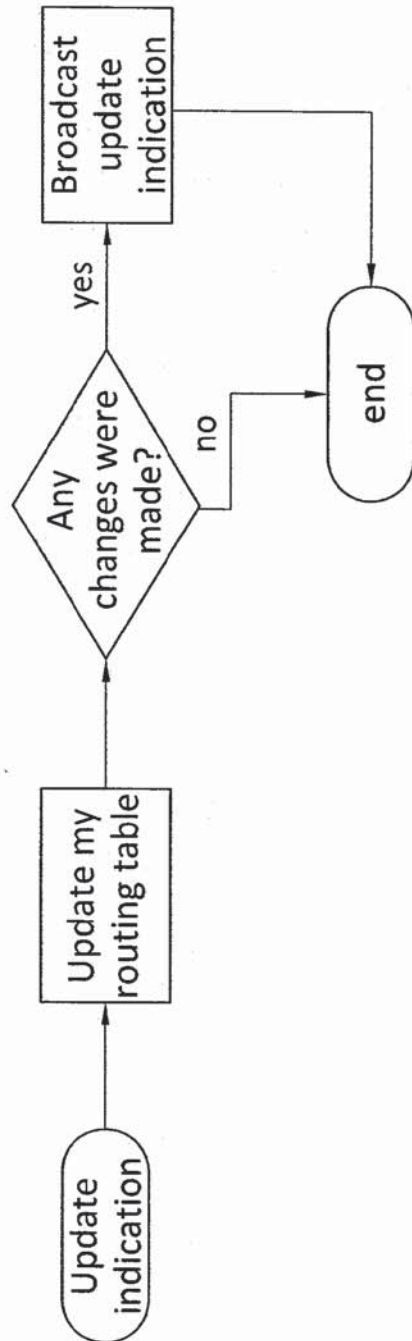


Fig. 10

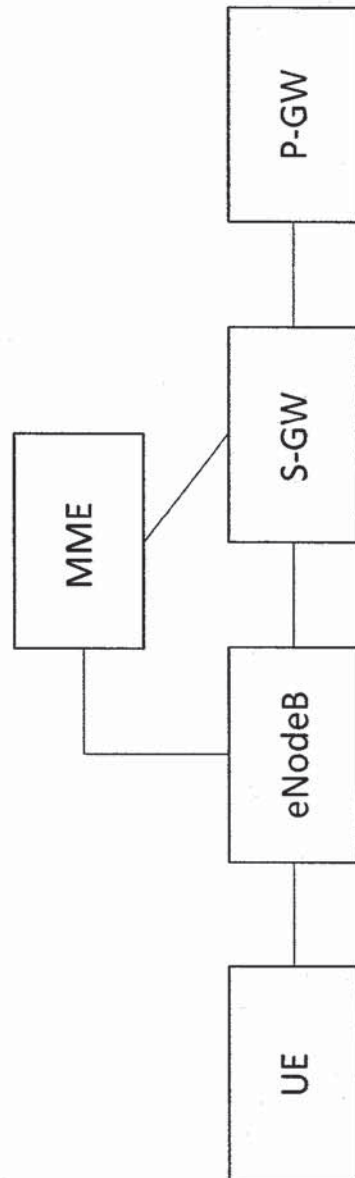


Fig. 11a

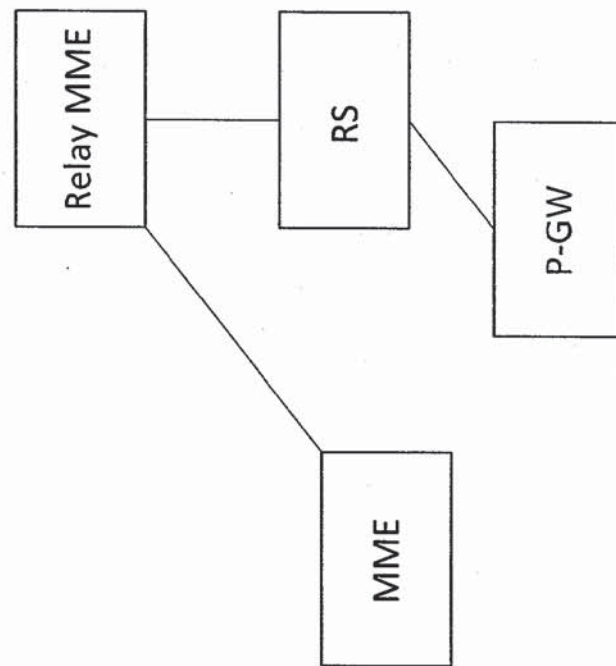


Fig. 11b

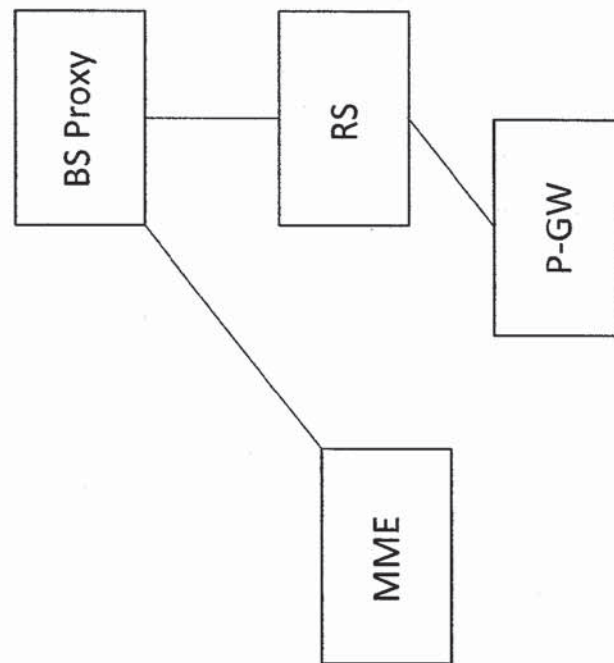


Fig. 11c

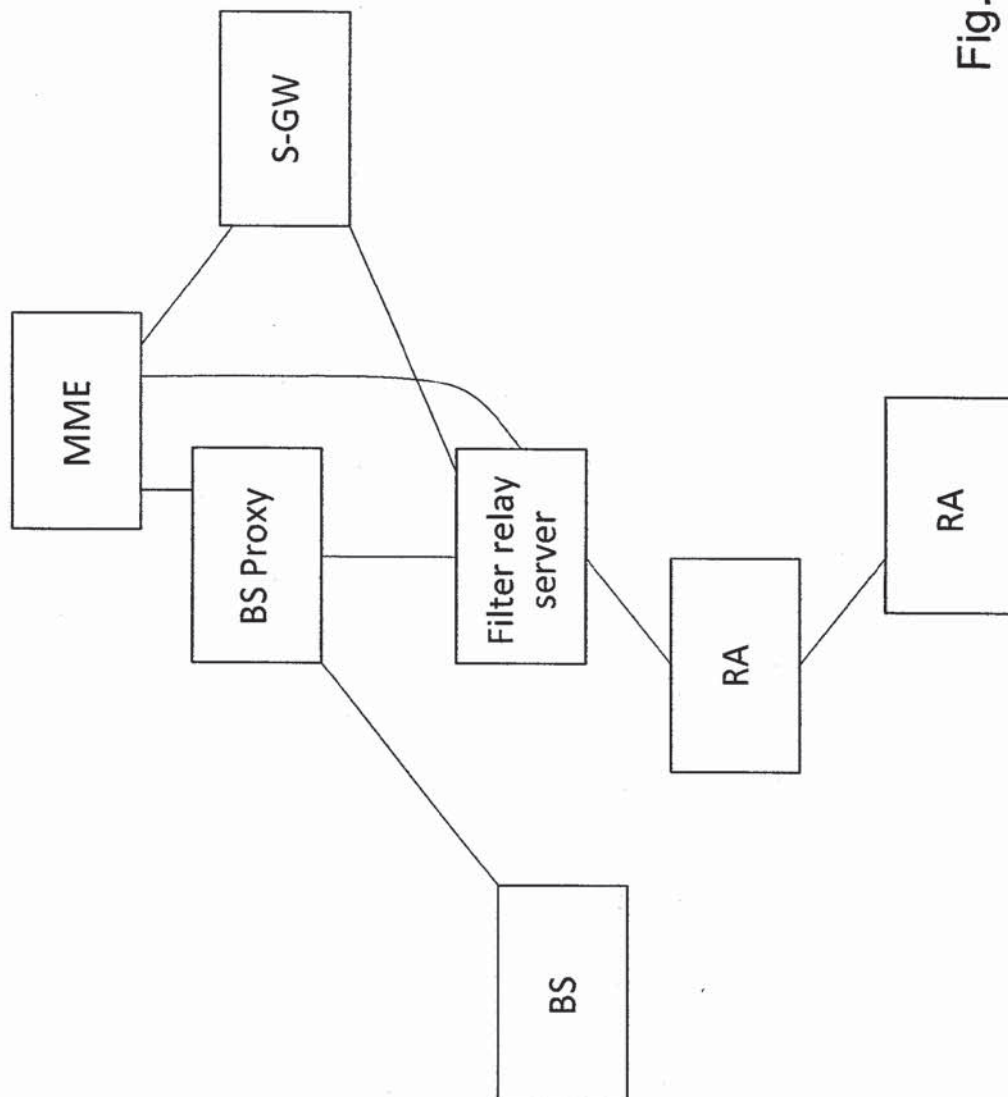


Fig. 11d

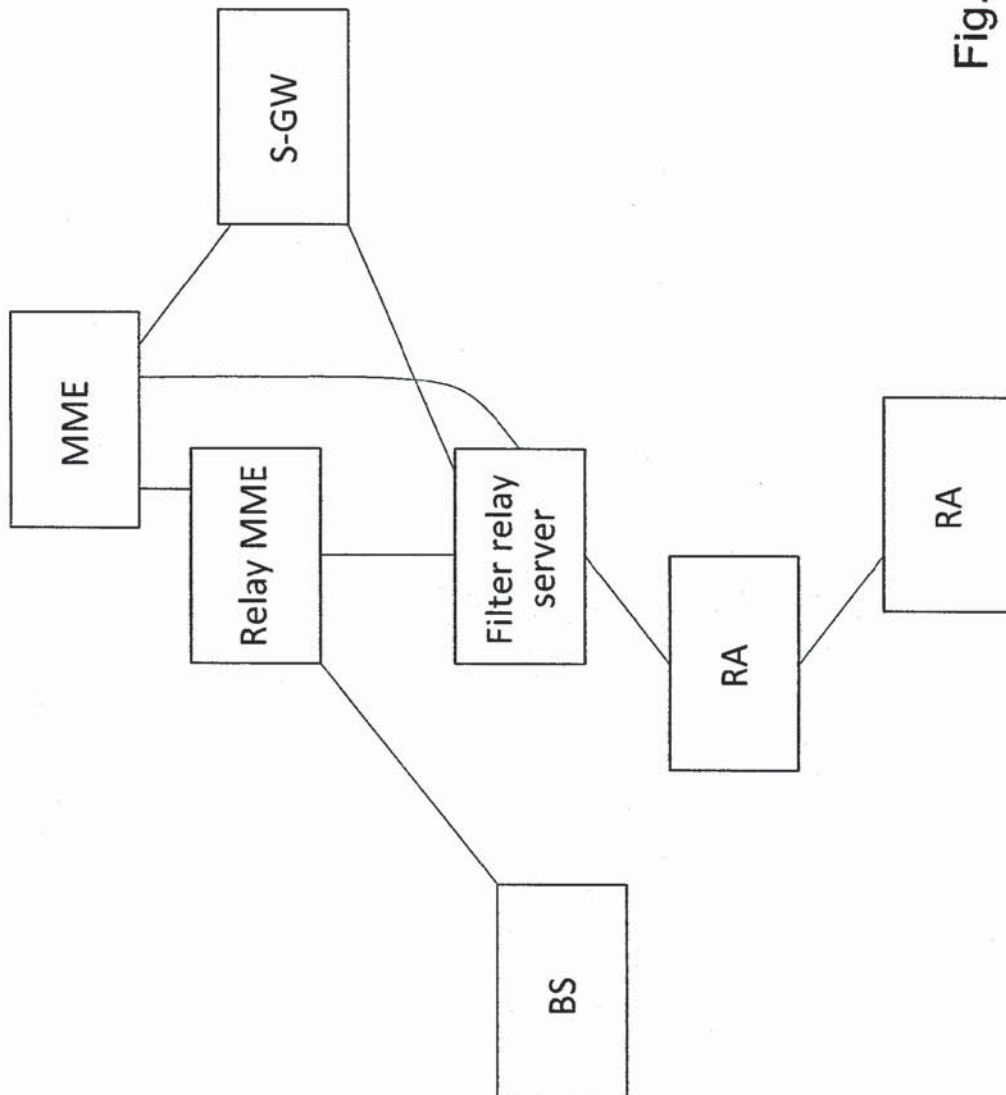


Fig. 11e

Fig. 12a

RA	Moving relay agent having radio backhauling functionality as a core interface and base-station interface as an SM interface. Such as but not limited to the moving base stations e.g. MrS units described in Published PCT Patent Application WO/2011/092698, entitled "Cellular Communication System With Moving Base Stations And Methods And Apparatus Useful In Conjunction Therewith"
BS	Stationary, typically conventional base-station, able to communicate e.g. conventionally with the core and with mobile communication device users
SM	Mobile communication device e.g. Standard mobile phone
Node	BS or RA or other node, typically not including endpoint nodes (phones), in a cellular communication network
Link	A potential connection between two nodes
Active link	A link that is currently being used to pass e.g. packets between two nodes
Link state	Quality grade e.g. indicating the potential information-to-noise ratio of a link
User	User of the mobile phones, which typically dynamically move across the service zone of the network
QOS	A parameter set of an application or user expressing a priority of that application or user relative to other applications or users served by the same cellular communication network. The QOS may

	for example indicate different delay, error rate and/or guaranteed bit rate requirements
Core	Responsible for overall control of the SM and establishment of services
Resource allocation chain	A cellular network resource allocation, also termed herein “service establishment” or “service requirements establishment”, typically allocated by each of a chain of cellular communication network nodes connecting two end-point nodes in the network, that guarantees at least one requirement (such as but not limited to QoS, bandwidth, minimum delay, maximal error rate) of a communication session between the two end-point nodes. An example Resource allocation chain is a bearer as defined in conventional protocols such as GSM, UMTS and LTE.
PS	Packet switched
CS	Context switched
RS	Relay server, residing typically inside the core and responsible for overall control of the SM and RA in the hierarchical system
RH	Relay helper residing inside the RA and responsible for the control of the SM and RA that are actively linked to its RA or to descendent/s thereof

Fig. 12b

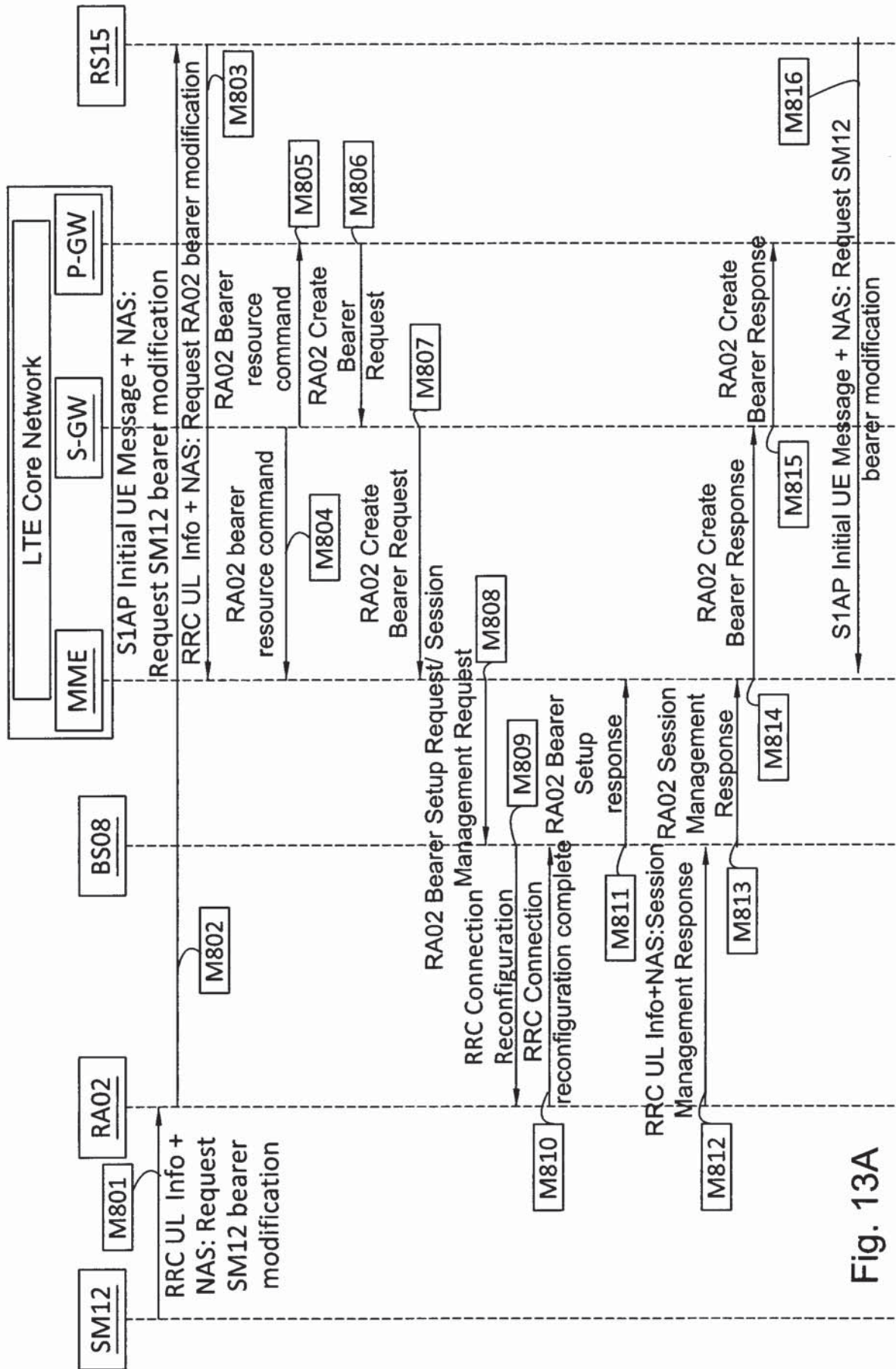


Fig. 13A

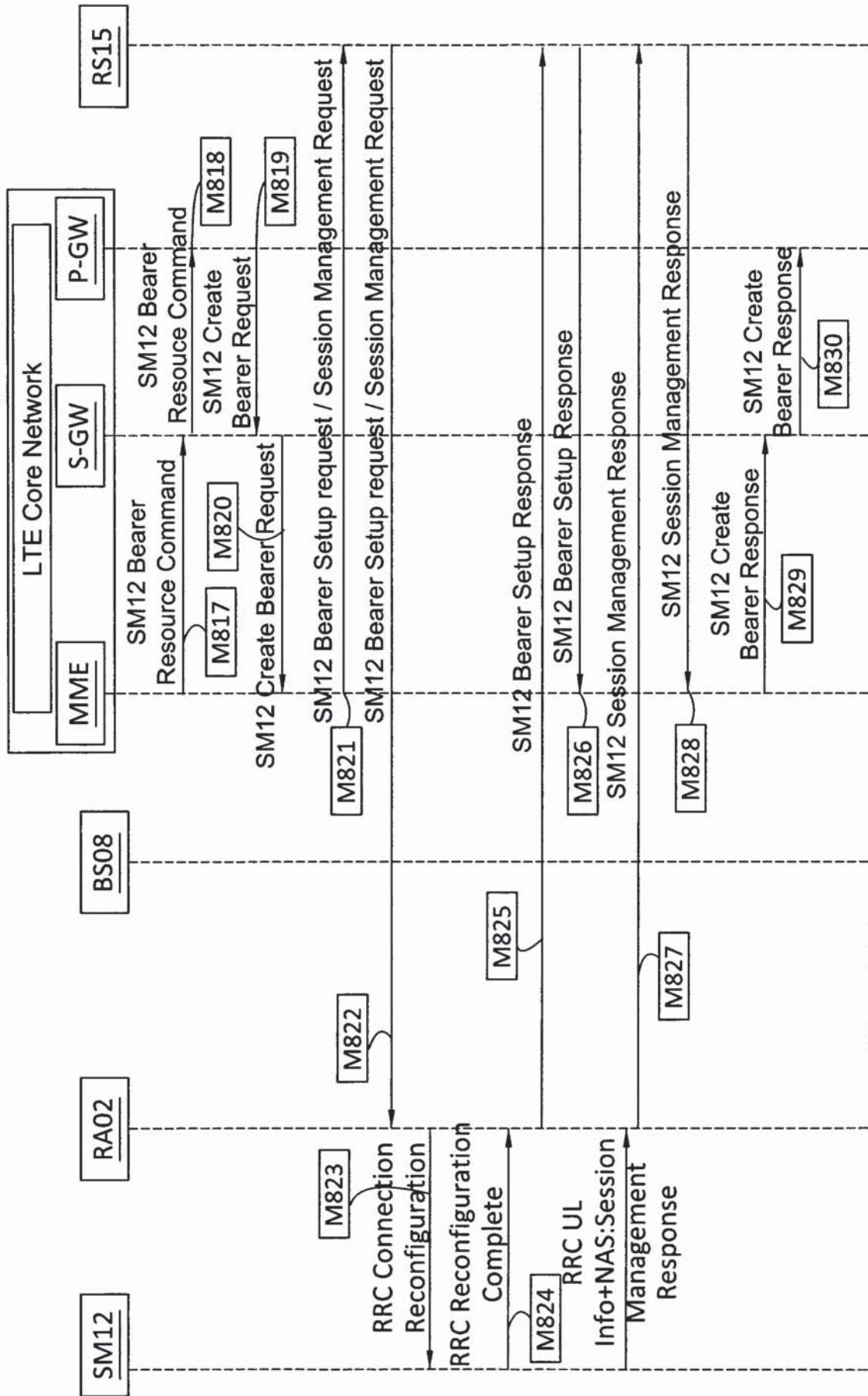


Fig. 13B

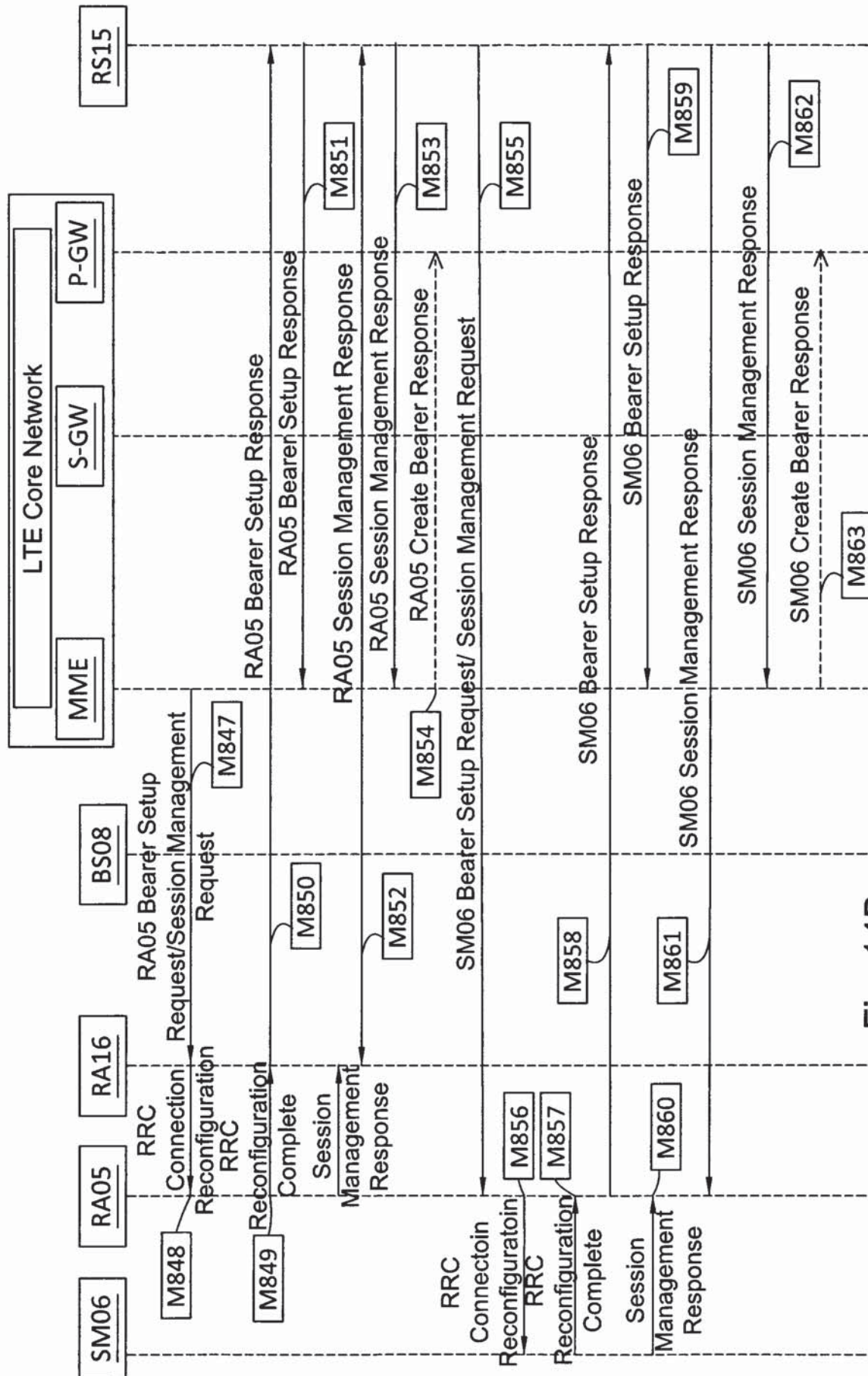


Fig. 14B

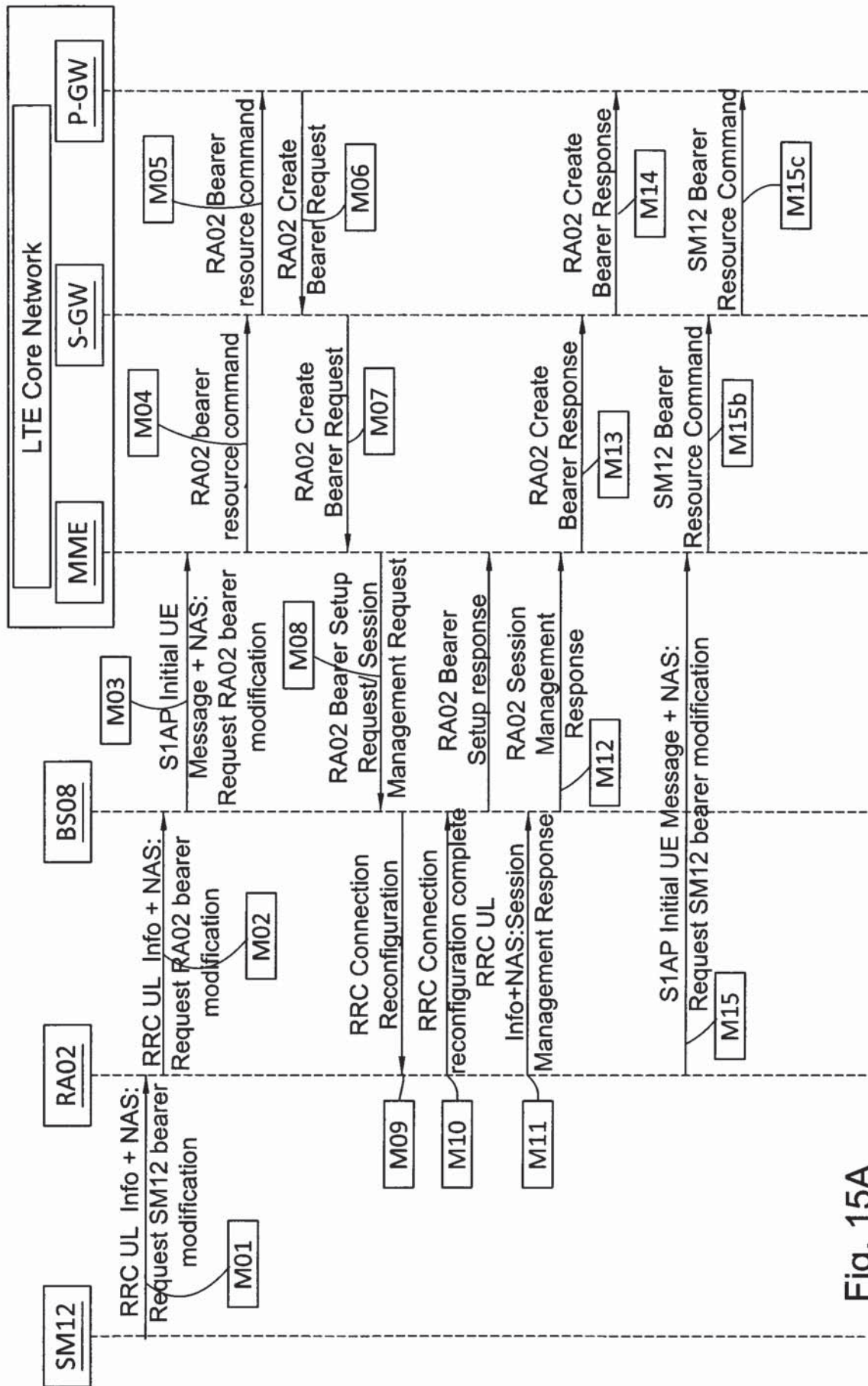


Fig. 15A

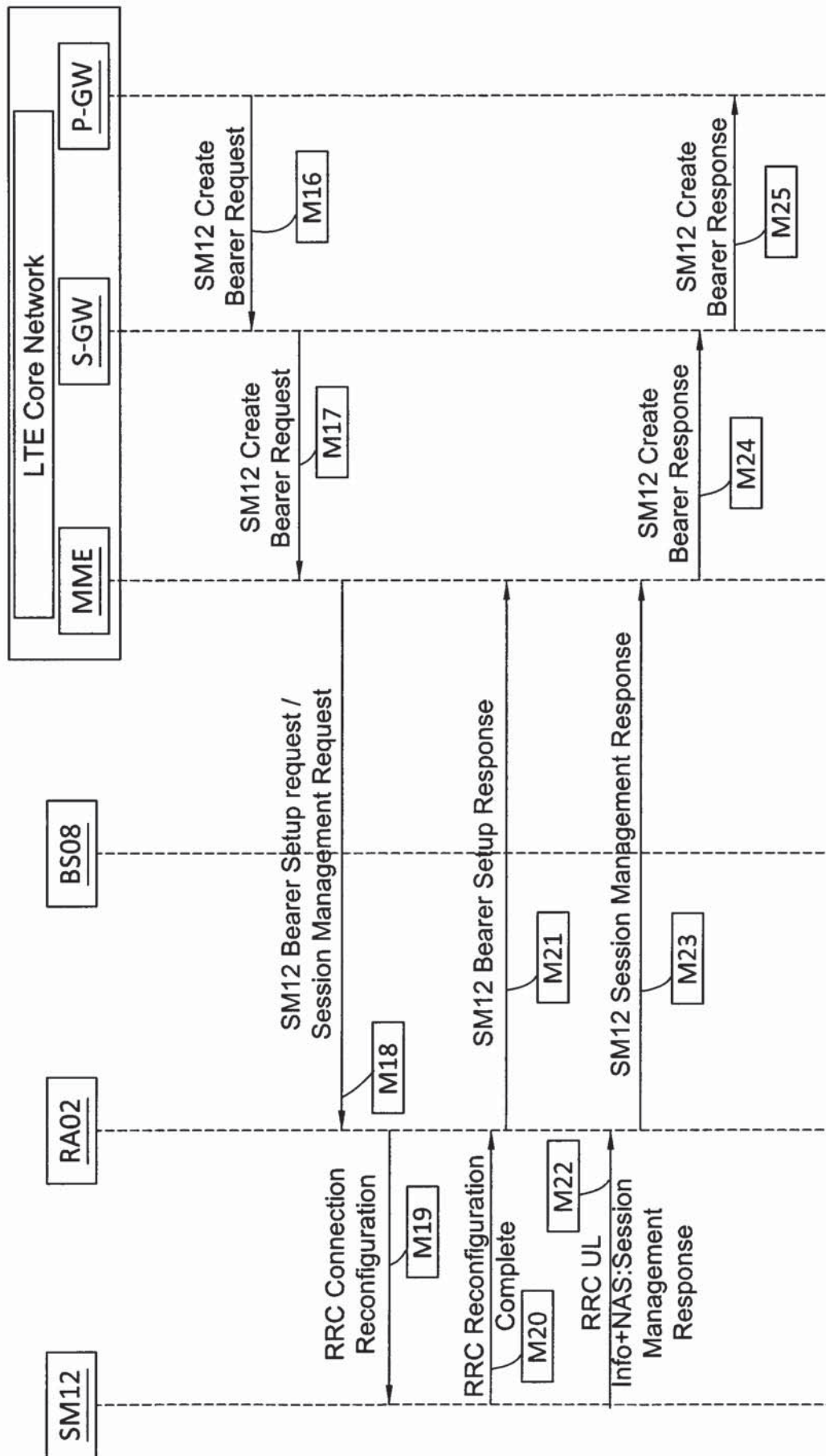


Fig. 15B

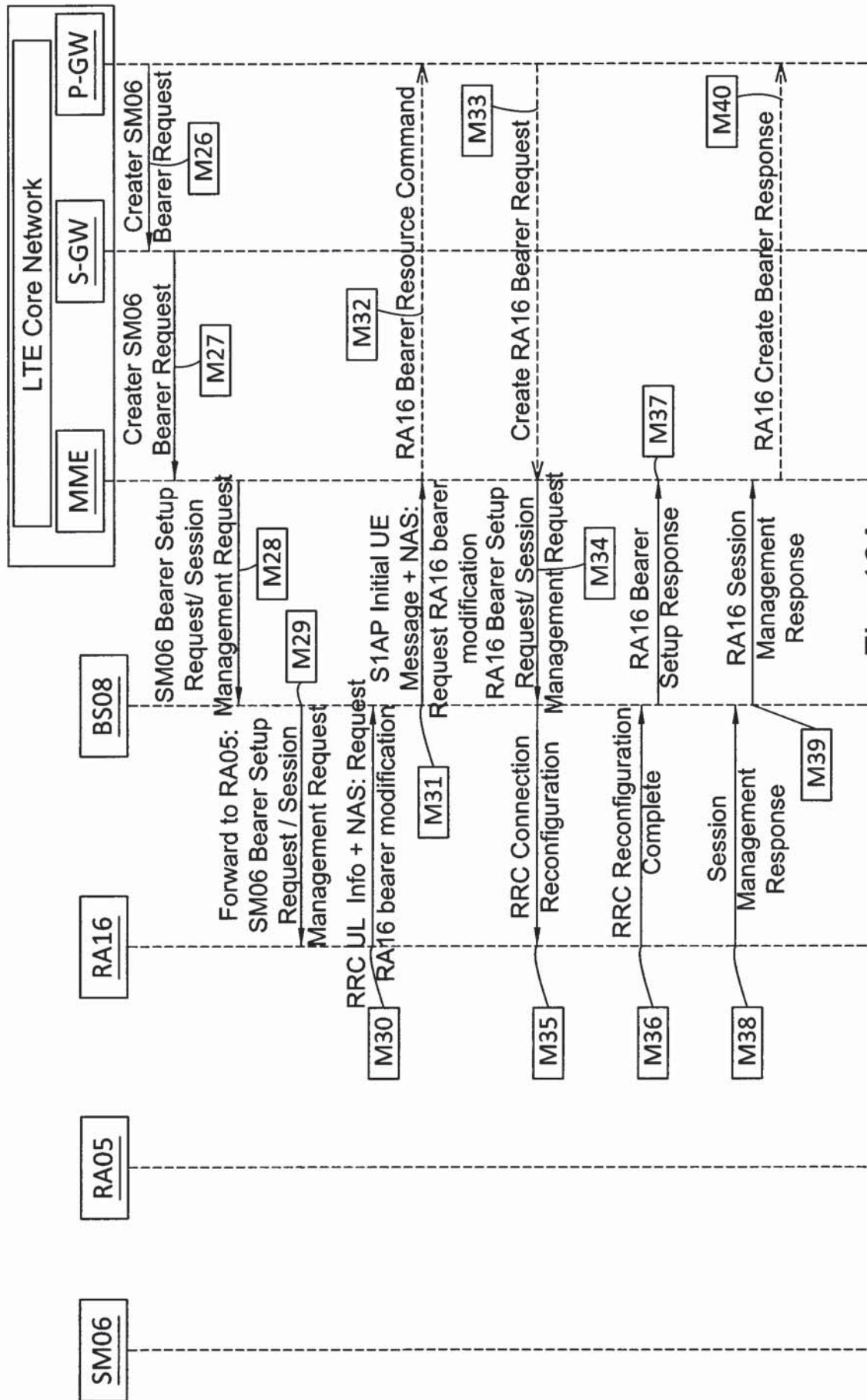


Fig. 16A

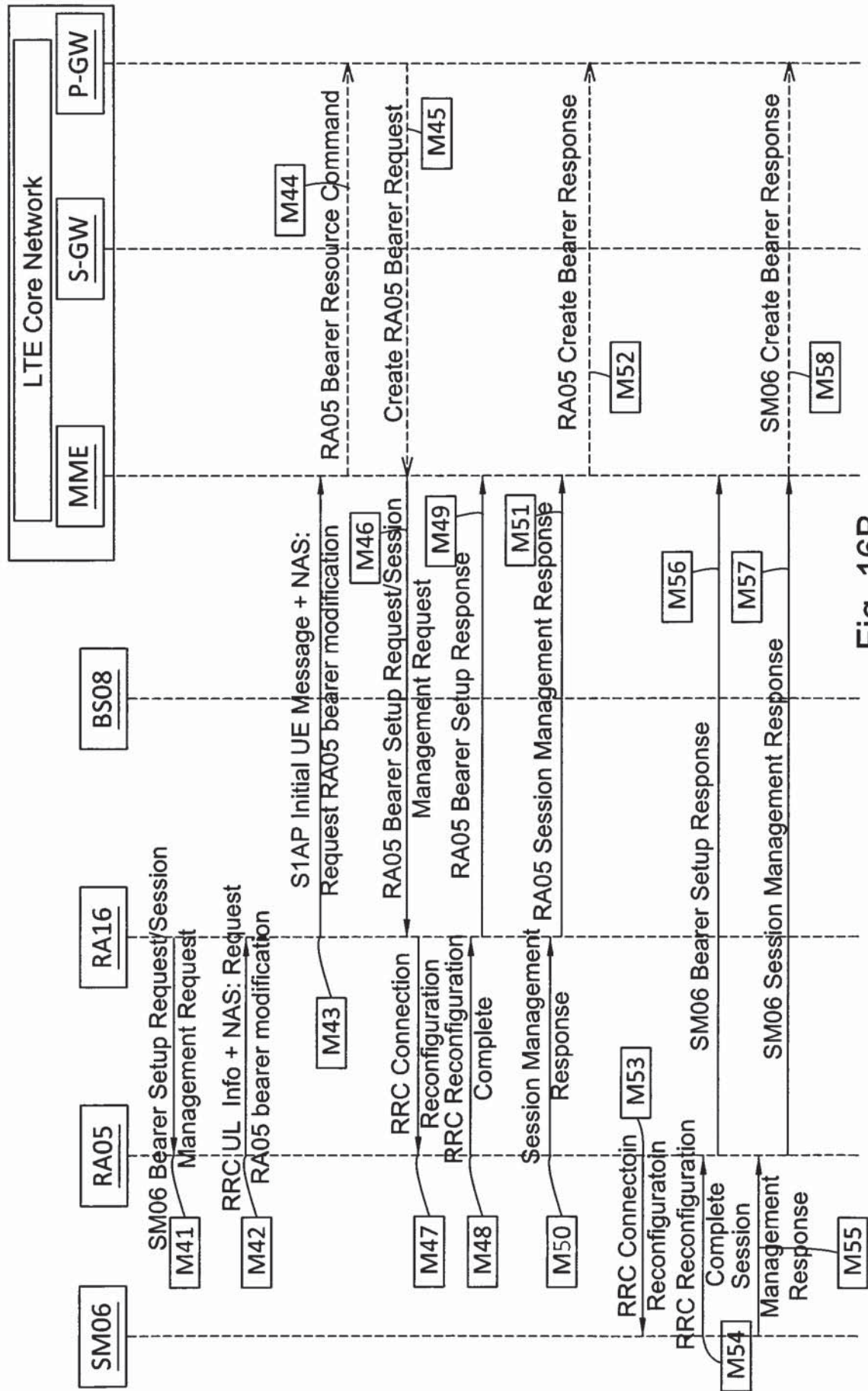


Fig. 16B

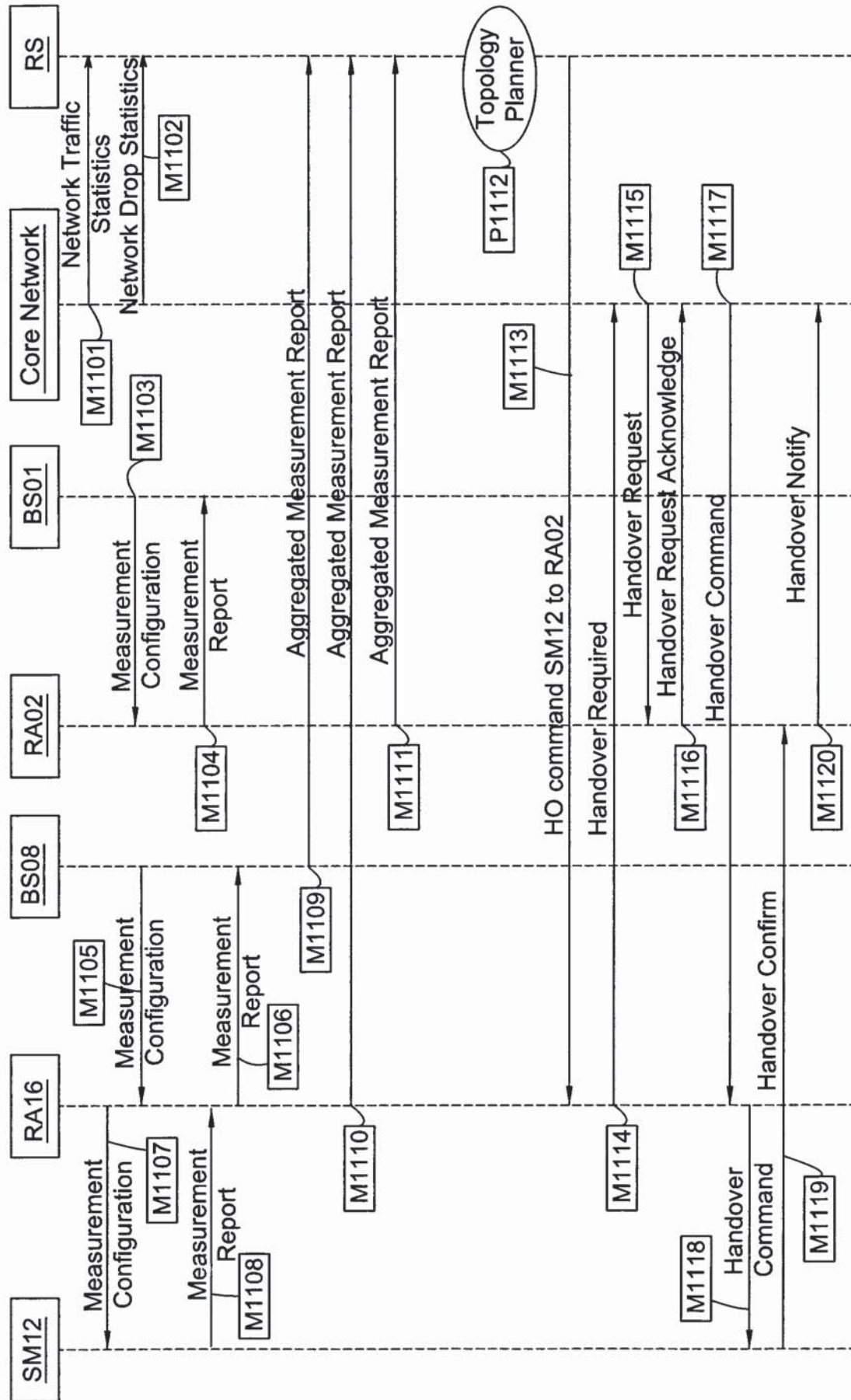


Fig. 18A

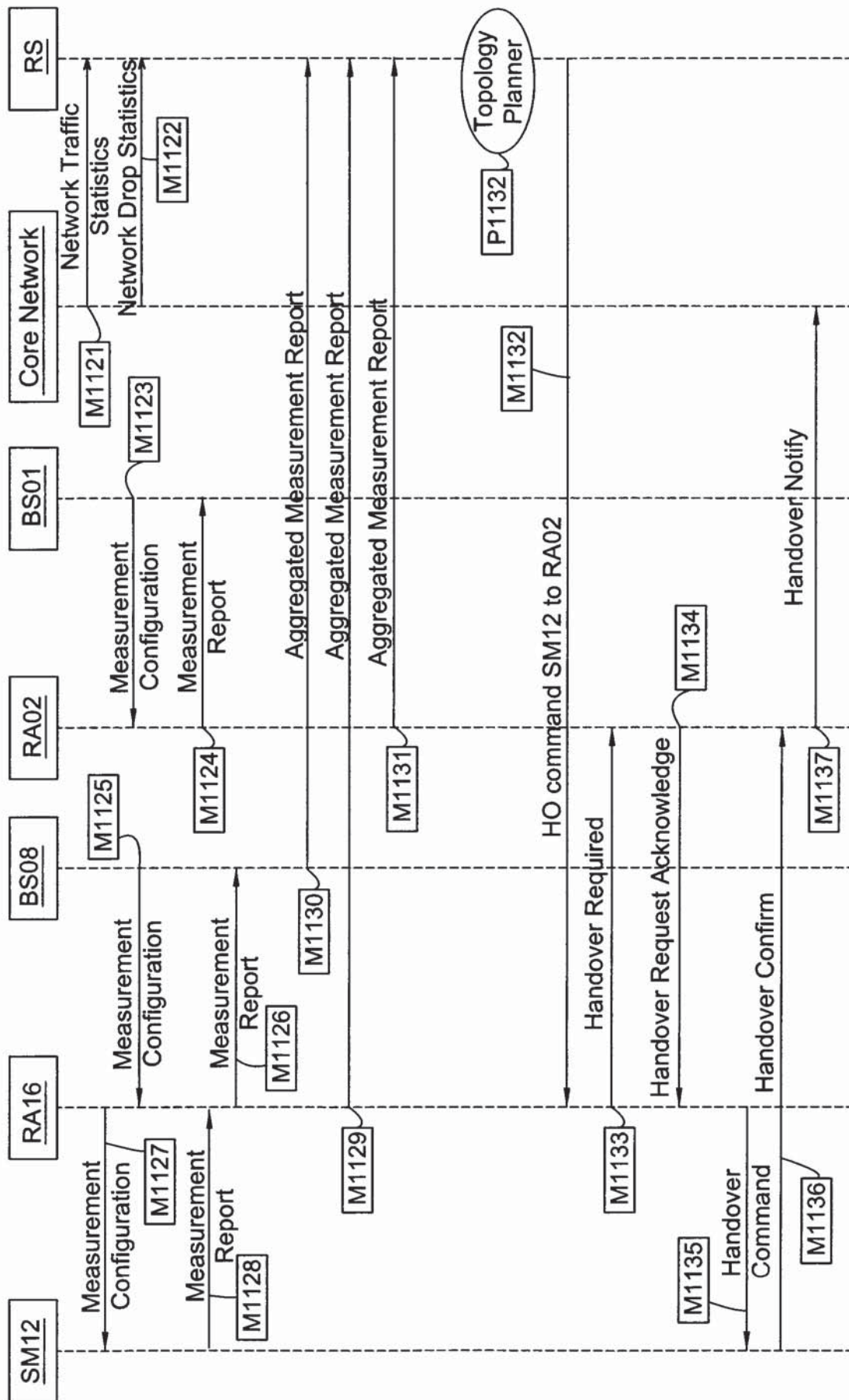


Fig. 18B

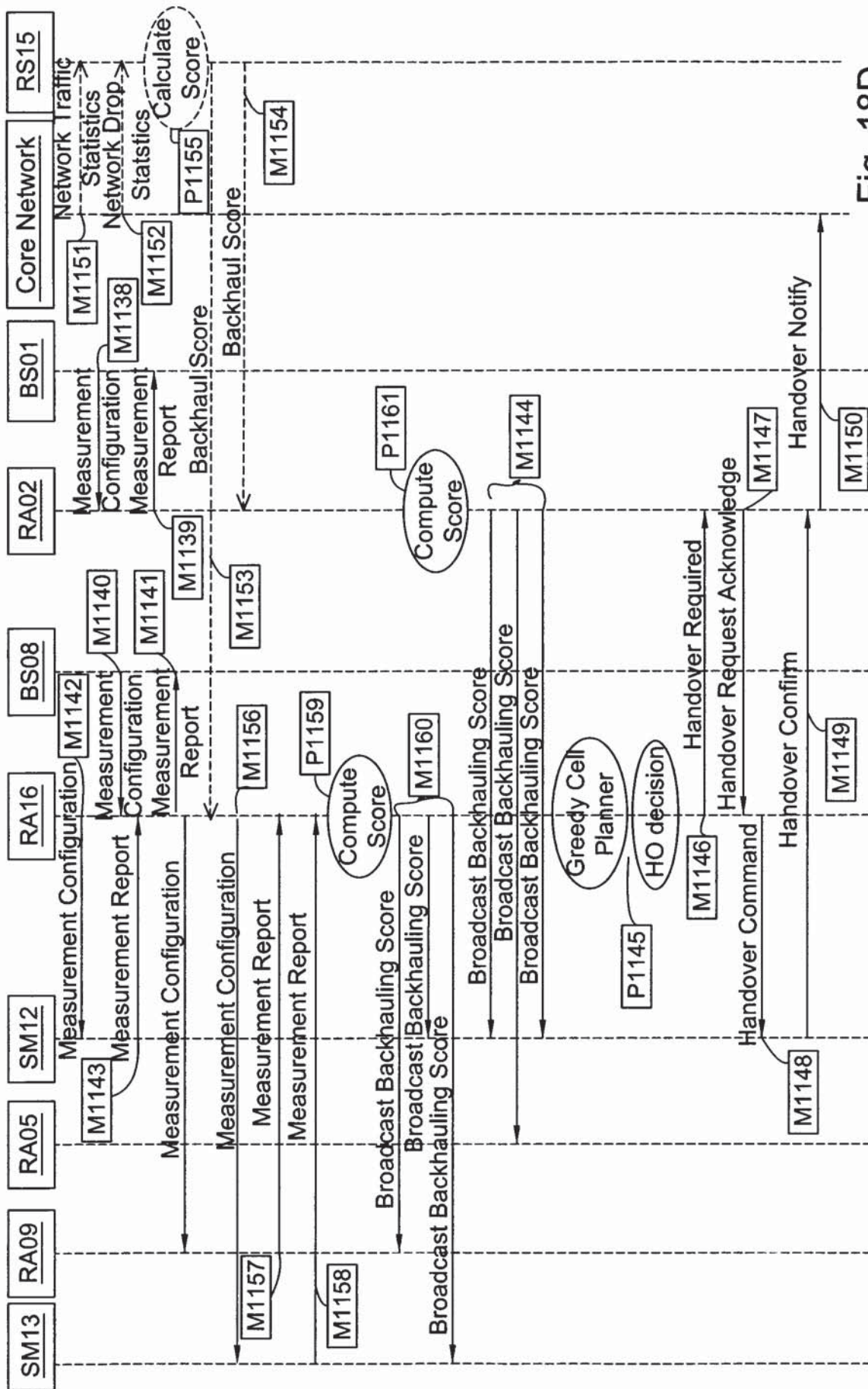


Fig. 18D

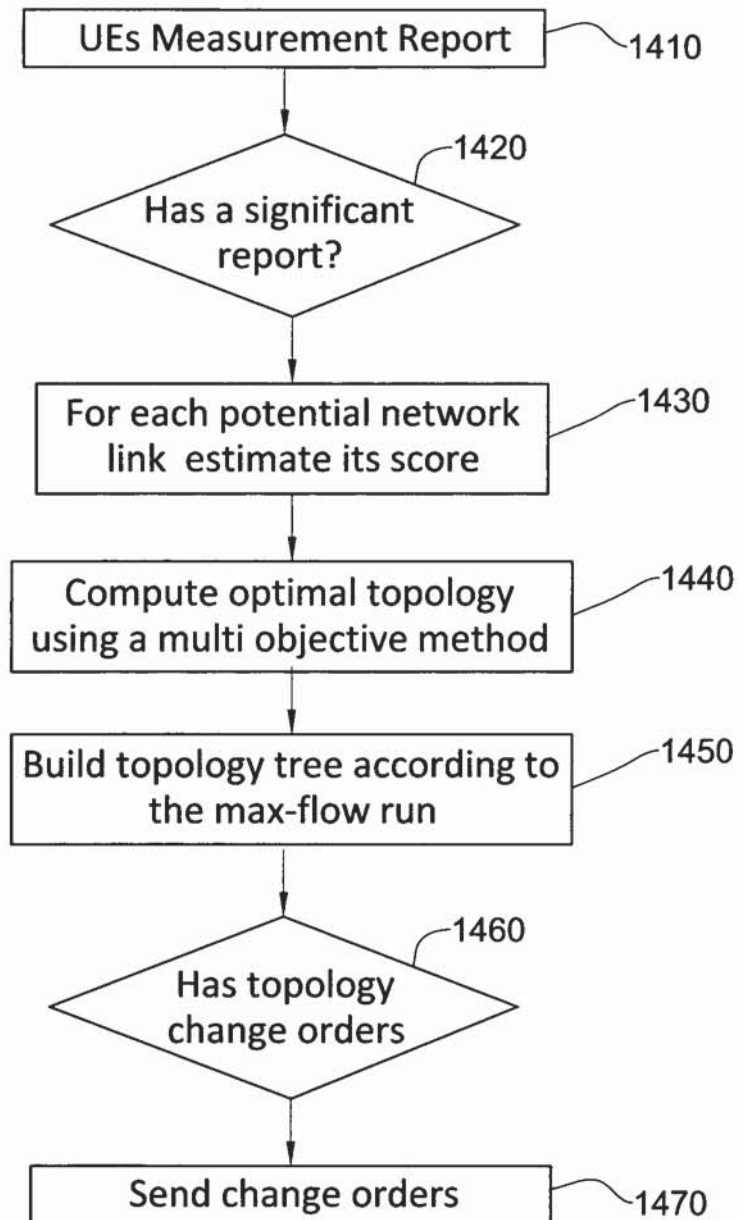


Fig. 19A

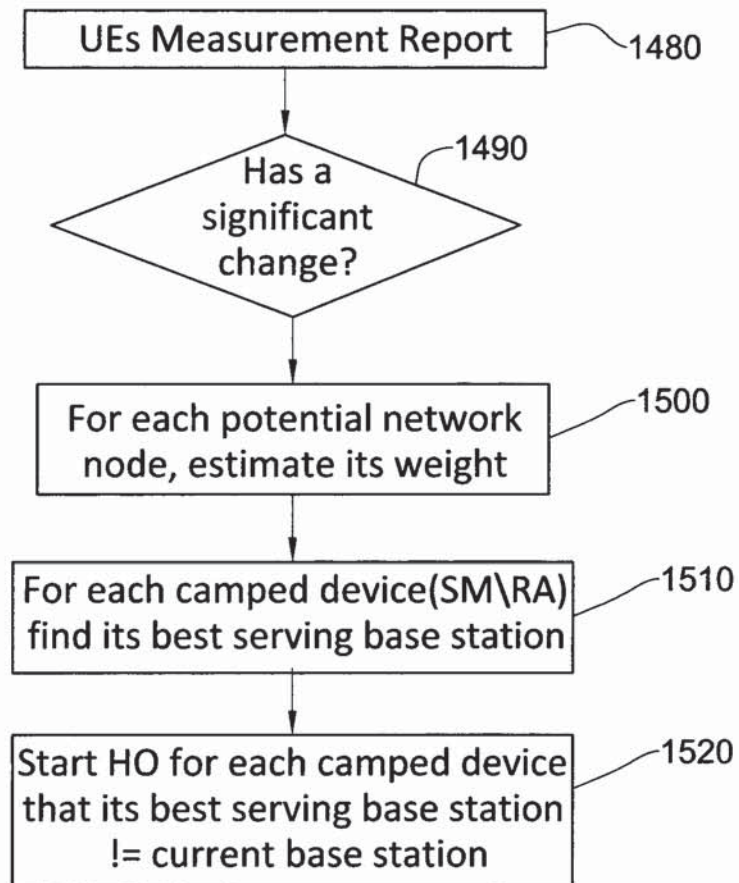


Fig. 19B