CLAIMS

~~[Claim 1]~~

1. A wireless terminal for use in a wireless cellular communication system comprising a radio access network (RAN) of a first type and also for use in a wireless cellular communication system comprising a radio access network (RAN) of a second type different from the first type, each RAN comprising at least one base station, the base stations of respective RANs being located in respective radio access cells that may be the same or different radio access cell, the wireless terminal being capable of being registered with a RAN of the first type and a RAN of the second type at the same time and being capable of being wirelessly connected to a RAN of either the first type or the second type in a connected state,

wherein:

the wireless terminal is arranged, when registered with both a first RAN of the first type and a second RAN of the second type and when wirelessly connected to the first RAN in the connected state,

to receive a mobility signal via the first RAN indicating a RAN of the second type and,

in response to receiving the mobility signal and in response to being so registered with the first RAN and second RAN,

to transmit an access trigger signal for receipt by the second RAN, the trigger signal indicating that the wireless terminal is to be connected to the second RAN in the connected state.

~~[Claim 2]~~

2. A wireless terminal as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the wireless terminal is arranged to transmit the access trigger signal provided that the routing area (RA) is not changed during the intersystem change from the first RAN to the second RAN.

~~[Claim 3]~~

3. A wireless terminal as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein the wireless terminal is arranged to transmit the access trigger signal when the mobility signal indicates that the wireless terminal is to remain registered to the second RAN via a radio access cell of the second RAN, and the terminal is already registered to the second RAN.

~~[Claim 4]~~

4. A wireless terminal as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the wireless

terminal is arranged to transmit the access trigger signal provided that the wireless terminal has, stored in it, no pending uplink data which is to be transmitted by the wireless terminal.

~~[Claim 5]~~

5. A wireless terminal as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the wireless terminal is arranged to transmit the access trigger signal on condition that the wireless terminal has, stored in it, no pending request, received by the wireless terminal, for data for transmission by the wireless terminal.

~~[Claim 6]~~

6. A wireless terminal as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the wireless terminal is further arranged to, prior to transmitting the trigger signal, de-register itself from the second RAN.

~~[Claim 7]~~

7. A wireless terminal as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6, wherein the radio access network of first type is an evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) and the radio access network of second type is a UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN) or GSM/EDGE radio access network (GERAN), and the wireless terminal is registered with the first RAN via a mobility management entity (MME) node of the first RAN and the wireless terminal is registered with the second RAN via a serving gateway support node (SGSN) of the second RAN and the mobility signal indicates a cell change order (CCO).

~~[Claim 8]~~

8. A wireless terminal as claimed in Claim 7, wherein the wireless terminal is further arranged to, prior to transmitting the access trigger signal and when it is in an idle mode signalling reduction (ISR) mode, de-register itself from the second RAN by deactivating the idle mode signalling reduction mode.

~~[Claim 9]~~

9. A wireless terminal as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the wireless terminal is further arranged to deactivate the idle mode signalling reduction mode in response to the indicated RAN of the second type indicated by the received mobility signal.

~~[Claim 10]~~

10. A wireless terminal as claimed in Claim 8 or 9, wherein the wireless terminal is further arranged to deactivate the idle mode signalling reduction mode by setting a temporary identity number (TIN) associated with the wireless terminal to a globally unique temporary user equipment identity (GUTI).

~~[Claim 11]~~

~~A wireless terminal substantially as described herein for operating with a radio access network substantially as described herein and/or substantially as shown in one or more of the accompanying drawings.~~

~~[Claim 12]~~

11. A method for use in a wireless terminal for use both (a) in a wireless cellular communication system comprising a radio access network (RAN) of a first type and also (b) in a wireless cellular communication system comprising a radio access network (RAN) of a second type different from the first type, each RAN comprising at least one base station, the base stations of the respective RANs being located in respective radio access cells that may be the same cell or different radio access cells, the wireless terminal being capable of being registered with a RAN of the first type and a RAN of the second type at the same time and being capable of being wirelessly connected to a RAN of either the first type or the second type in a connected state,

the method comprising:

when the wireless terminal is registered with both a first RAN of the first type and a second RAN of the second type and is wirelessly connected to the first RAN in the connected state,

receiving a mobility signal via the first RAN indicating a RAN of the second type

and, in response to receiving the mobility signal and in response to being so registered with the first RAN and second RAN,

transmitting an access trigger signal for receipt by the second RAN, the trigger signal indicating that the wireless terminal is to be connected to the second RAN in the connected state.

~~[Claim 13]~~

12. A method as claimed in Claim ~~12~~11, wherein the access trigger signal is transmitted provided that the routing area (RA) is not changed during the intersystem change from the first RAN to the second RAN.

~~[Claim 14]~~

13. A method as claimed in Claim ~~12~~11 or ~~13~~12, wherein the transmitting the access trigger signal is dependent on the mobility signal indicating that the wireless terminal is to remain registered to the second RAN via a radio access cell of the second RAN, and is dependent on the terminal being already registered to the second RAN.

~~[Claim 15]~~

14. A method as claimed in any one of Claims ~~12~~11 to ~~14~~13, wherein transmitting the access trigger signal depends on the wireless terminal having, stored in it, no pending uplink data which is to be transmitted by the wireless terminal.

~~[Claim 16]~~

15. A method as claimed in any one of Claims ~~12~~11 to ~~15~~14, wherein transmitting the access trigger signal depends on the wireless terminal having, stored in it, no pending request, received by the wireless terminal, for data for transmitting by the wireless terminal.

~~[Claim 17]~~

~~A method as claimed in any one of Claims 12 to 16, further comprising, prior to transmitting the access trigger signal, de-registering the wireless terminal from the second RAN.~~

~~[Claim 18]~~

~~A method as claimed in any one of Claims 12 to 17, wherein the method can be carried out when the radio access network of first type is an evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) and the radio access network of second type is a UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN) or GSM/EDGE radio access network (GERAN), and the wireless terminal is registered with the first RAN via a mobility management entity (MME) node of the first RAN and the wireless terminal is registered with the second RAN via a serving gateway support node (SGSN) of the second RAN and the mobility signal indicates a cell change order (CCO).~~

~~[Claim 19]~~

~~A method as claimed in Claim 18, further comprising, prior to transmitting the access trigger signal and when the wireless terminal is in an idle mode signalling reduction (ISR) mode,~~

~~de-register itself from the second RAN by deactivating the idle mode signalling reduction mode.~~

~~[Claim 20]~~

~~A method as claimed in Claim 19, wherein the wireless terminal is further arranged to deactivate the idle mode signalling reduction mode in response to the indicated RAN of the second type indicated by the received mobility signal.~~

~~[Claim 21]~~

~~A method as claimed in Claim 19 or 20, wherein the wireless terminal is further arranged to deactivate the idle mode signalling reduction mode by setting a temporary identity number (TIN) associated with the wireless terminal to a globally unique temporary user equipment identity (GUTI).~~

~~[Claim 22]~~

~~A method substantially as described herein for operating with a radio access network substantially as described herein and/or substantially as shown in one or more of the accompanying drawings.~~