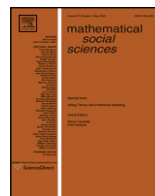




ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Mathematical Social Sciences

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/econbase

Fair intergenerational sharing of a natural resource

Hippolyte d'Albis^{a,*}, Stefan Ambec^b

^a Toulouse School of Economics (LERNA), France

^b Toulouse School of Economics (INRA-LERNA), France

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 3 April 2009
Received in revised form
17 September 2009
Accepted 1 October 2009
Available online xxxx

JEL classification:

D63
Q20
Q32
Q56

Keywords:

Natural Resources
Sustainable
Core
Fairness
Overlapping generations

ABSTRACT

In this article, overlapping generations are extracting a natural resource over an infinite future. We examine the fair allocation of resource and compensations among generations. Fairness is defined by core lower bounds and aspiration upper bounds. The core lower bounds require that every coalition of generations obtains at least what it could achieve by itself. The aspiration upper bounds require that no coalition of generations enjoys a higher welfare than it would achieve if nobody else extracted the resource. We show that, upon existence, the allocation that satisfies the two fairness criteria is unique and assigns to each generation its marginal contribution to the preceding generation. Finally, we describe the dynamics of such an allocation.

© 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Sustainable development is defined by the Brundtland Report as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. In an economy with natural resources, this definition of sustainable development may require that present generations abstain from extracting any resources. Indeed, as long as a resource is scarce in the precise sense that every generation cannot meet its own resource needs, meeting the needs of present

* Corresponding address: Toulouse School of Economics (LERNA), Toulouse 31000, France. Tel.: +33 5 6112 8524; fax: +33 5 6112 8520.

E-mail address: hippolyte.d-albis@univ-tlse1.fr (H. d'Albis).

generations would compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore, natural resource scarcity implies that sustainable development as defined above is impossible.

One way to reconcile the above definition of sustainable development with scarce natural resource is to consider the welfare equivalent of resource needs. Indeed, meeting future generation's needs requires that the present generations reduce their extraction and, therefore, consume less than their needs, which in turn reduces their welfare. Yet, they might enjoy as much welfare as if they were to consume the amount necessary to meet their needs if future generations transfer part of their welfare derived from resource extraction. The welfare of present generations who do not extract too much of a resource is then preserved through compensations from future generations. However, the compensation made by future generations to the present ones should not be too high, since otherwise, it would compromise their own welfare.

We examine fair paths of extraction and compensations in a natural resource economy by considering two fairness criteria. The first criterion is the so-called core lower bound. It requires that the welfare of any generation or group of generations be not lower than what it could achieve by itself. The theoretical background of this criterion is a fictitious negotiation in which all generations are able to meet, agree on an extraction path and carry out compensations among themselves. We impose the condition that any generation or coalition of generations should obtain at least what it would get as a result of this negotiation.

The second fairness criterion hinges on a solidarity principle and is named the aspiration upper bound. It requires that no generation or group of generations enjoys a welfare higher than its aspiration welfare, i.e. the welfare it would achieve if no other generation were to extract the resource. The scarcity of the resource is important here since, by definition, not all generations can achieve their aspiration welfare. The aspiration upper bound thus features some intergenerational solidarity.

We show that, upon existence, a unique extraction path and vector of compensations satisfy the two fairness criteria. Each generation is assigned a welfare that is equal to its marginal contribution to the preceding generation. We also describe the dynamics of the fair extraction path and the compensations. Notably, compensations are shown to increase over time for at least the first generations, which brings into question their feasibility: some generations might not be able to produce enough goods from the resource stock to pay previous generations back. As a consequence, fair allocation might not exist. We provide examples where it does exist and others where it does not. Finally, we show that if there is no technical progress on resource productivity, the welfare of generations decreases over time.

Our article combines two streams of literature that deal with the management of natural resources in a normative way. On one hand, axiomatic theory of justice has recently been applied by [Bossert et al. \(2007\)](#), [Roemer and Suzumura \(2007\)](#) and [Asheim \(2007\)](#) in order to compare welfare among generations. On the other hand, dynamic programming methods have been used to solve the social planner's problem, featuring a representative infinitely lived individual maximizing the sum of a discounted flow of utilities. Pioneer works have been proposed by [Dasgupta and Heal \(1974\)](#) and [Solow \(1974\)](#) for exhaustible resources and these have been extended in many directions. Among them, most notably, is the use of the vintage structure of the population by [Marini and Scaramozzino \(1995\)](#). By combining these two approaches, our fairness axioms thus depend not only on preferences but also on technological constraints and on the resource dynamics. From these axioms, we are then in a position to analyze the fairness properties of extraction paths and intergenerational sharing of welfare.

It should be noted that, in the literature, most of the axioms defining intergenerational fairness treat generations symmetrically. They consider generations behind a "veil of ignorance" with regard to their position on the time scale, which implies that earlier generations should not be favored over later generations and vice versa. Here, in contrast, the two fairness principles treat generations asymmetrically and acknowledge the priority access of the earlier generations to the natural resource. We believe that the sequence of extraction and the dynamics of the resource are two important features of the problem. They characterize the rights and duties of generations in the intergenerational sharing of a natural resource. Concerning the rights, the laissez-faire extraction outcome defines legitimate rights on the resource which, when translated into welfare, lead to the core lower bounds. These rights are de facto resource endowments in an intergenerational exchange economy. By

agreeing to reduce their resource extraction when young in exchange for a compensation when old, a generation trades part of its resource endowment against consumption. The core lower bounds restrict the allocation of a resource and consumption within the core of this particular exchange economy. In the tradition of the general equilibrium theory, being in the core can be viewed as an attractive fairness principle: a coalition of generations would object to an allocation that is not in the core by arguing that it can achieve a higher welfare by sharing its own endowment among its members. The duties of present generations toward future ones is defined by the solidarity principle. By upper bounding welfare, earlier generations are forbidden from taking advantage of their priority on the resource by getting too much welfare from the trading with future generations.¹ In a nutshell, the core lower bounds favor earlier generations while the aspiration upper bounds protect later ones.

The article proceeds as follows: Section 2 introduces the model, while Sections 3 and 4 define the fairness principles. In Section 5, we characterize the fair allocation of resources and compensations. We describe its dynamics and discuss its existence in Section 6. Conclusions are given in Section 7.

2. Model

A natural resource is exploited by successive overlapping generations indexed by their birth date $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$. Let k_0 be the initial stock of resource and ρ its regeneration rate with $\rho \geq 1$ (the case $\rho = 1$ corresponds to an exhaustible resource). Let x_t denote the amount of the resource extracted at date t . The dynamics of the resource stock is given by the following law of motion:

$$k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t). \tag{1}$$

Each generation t lives through two periods, youth and old age. It exploits the resource when young as an input to produce consumption units through a production function f_t . We assume that f_t is strictly concave and increasing up to a maximal production level $f_t(\hat{x}_t)$ and then decreasing. Formally $f'_t(x_t) > 0$ for all $x_t < \hat{x}_t$, $f'_t(\hat{x}_t) = 0$, $f'_t(x_t) < 0$ for all $x_t > \hat{x}_t$, and $f''_t(x_t) < 0$.² The extraction level \hat{x}_t is called generation t 's optimal extraction. We also assume that $f_t(0) = 0$ and $f'_t(0) = +\infty$ for all t . Coexisting generations might perform transfers among themselves. A generation t might share its production when young with old people from the preceding generation. Let m_t denote the consumption units transferred by the generation t when young to the generation $t - 1$ when old. Thus, generation t consumes $f_t(x_t) - m_t$ when young and m_{t+1} when old. Without loss of generality m_0 , which denotes the first transfer made by the generation 0 to the generation born in -1 is normalized to zero, since the welfare of generation -1 is not considered here. Let γ_t be the individual discount rate, i.e. the value in terms of the intertemporal utility at time t of a marginal increase in the instantaneous utility at time $t + 1$. We assume that $0 < \gamma_t < 1$. Generation t 's consumption from resource exploitation, hereafter referred to as "utility", viewed at date t with x_t units extracted and transfers m_t and m_{t+1} , is:

$$u_t = f_t(x_t) - m_t + \gamma_t m_{t+1}. \tag{2}$$

We assume that the resource is scarce in the sense that all generations cannot extract enough to meet their demands \hat{x}_t . More precisely, there exists $\tilde{t} \in \mathbb{N}^{++}$ such that if all generations $t < \tilde{t}$ extract \hat{x}_t , the resource available for generation \tilde{t} is strictly lower than generation \tilde{t} 's optimal extraction $\hat{x}_{\tilde{t}}$. Formally, $\exists \tilde{t}$ such that $\rho^{\tilde{t}} k_0 - \sum_{t=0}^{\tilde{t}-1} \rho^{\tilde{t}-t} \hat{x}_t < \hat{x}_{\tilde{t}}$.

In this set-up with a scarce resource and transferable utility, the selfish outcome under autarky is inefficient (Pareto-dominated) as the following argument shows. Under autarky, it is optimal for each

¹ They might easily end up with more than their aspiration welfare when trading the resource against consumption in competitive markets. In a resource-sharing problem (with an exhaustible resource and a finite number of agents) with a concave and single peak preference similar to that of the present article, Ambec (2008) shows that the Walrasian allocation with equal division of the resource violates the aspiration upper bounds.

² Negative returns above \hat{x}_t can be due to production costs that exceed the benefits from resource extraction, e.g. bottleneck effects on complementary inputs (e.g. labor or capital) that render the resource unproductive but nonetheless costly to extract.

generation t to extract the resource up to \hat{x}_t . They, therefore, enjoy $f_t(\hat{x}_t)$ consumption units or utility at time t . Generation \tilde{t} extracts the remaining resource $\rho^{\tilde{t}}k_0 - \sum_{t=0}^{\tilde{t}-1} \rho^{\tilde{t}-t}\hat{x}_t$, thereby exhausting the resource and leaving nothing for future generations, who therefore obtain $f_t(0)$ for all $t > \tilde{t}$. Given that f_t is concave with $f_t'(0) = +\infty$, total production from resource extraction up to a date later than \tilde{t} can be increased if at least one generation l before \tilde{t} reduces its extraction to leave some of the resource for future generations after \tilde{t} . The increased production can be shared among generations through transfers m_t so that every generation becomes better off at least weakly, and strongly for some of them.

We examine coordinated extractions and transfers among generations. Generations agree on an allocation $\{x_t, m_t\}_{t=0, \dots, +\infty}$ that assigns resource extraction levels and intergenerational transfers for every generation t . The allocation $\{x_t, m_t\}$ must satisfy the following feasibility conditions for all $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$:

$$0 \leq x_t \leq k_t, \tag{3}$$

$$0 \leq m_t \leq f_t(x_t). \tag{4}$$

The first feasibility condition (3) ensures that the (non-negative) amount of resource extracted does not exceed the stock available at date t . The second feasibility condition (4) ensures that the (non-negative) transfer to the old of the previous generation is lower than the consumption goods produced at date t .

3. Core lower bounds

Our first fairness criterion refers to a fictitious cooperative game. Suppose that all generations can meet to agree on an allocation. A core allocation of the fictitious cooperative game is such that any coalition of generations obtains at least what it could obtain on its own, i.e. by coordinating extraction and carrying out transfers among its members. It satisfies the core lower bound, defined as the highest welfare that a coalition can achieve on its own, for any arbitrary coalition.

In the fictitious cooperative game, generations can share the benefit from resource extraction without constraints: transfers can be carried out among generations that are not contemporaneous in reality. More importantly, non-contemporaneous generations might benefit from coordinated extraction and share this benefit through transfers. In cooperative game theory terms, non-consecutive coalitions can create value. Of course, in the fictitious cooperative game, the sequence of extraction remains fixed: generations cannot exchange the timing of their extraction.

A coalition of generations is a non-empty subset of \mathbb{N}^+ . Given two coalitions S and T , we write $S < T$ if $i < j$ for all $i \in S$ and all $j \in T$. Given a coalition S , the first and the last generation in S are denoted by $\min S$ and $\max S$, respectively. Let $Pi = \{1, \dots, i\}$ denote the set of predecessors of generation i , and $P^0i = Pi \setminus \{i\}$ the set of strict predecessors of generation i . Similarly, let $Fi = \{i, i + 1, \dots, n\}$ denote the set of followers of generation i , and $F^0i = Fi \setminus \{i\}$ the set of strict followers of generation i . We often omit set brackets for sets and write i instead of $\{i\}$, or $v(i, j)$ instead of $v(\{i, j\})$. A coalition S is consecutive (or connected) if for all $i, j \in S$ and all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $i < k < j$ implies $k \in S$.

We need to define the highest welfare that a coalition can achieve on its own in the fictitious cooperative game. This is a cooperative game with externalities: the welfare of a coalition S depends on extraction strategy by generations outside of S through the stock of resource available to S . We assume that the outsiders behave non-cooperatively by extracting the resource under autarky. Consider a coalition S . Without loss of generality, let us assign a weight θ_t to agent $t \in S$. The welfare of S is $\sum_{t \in S} \theta_t u_t$. It means that 1 unit of utility transferred by generation t to generation $t + j$ is valued at θ_{t+j}/θ_t units. The value of θ_t is obviously an important issue and, in the rest of this article, we assume that relative weights equal the generation's discount factor, i.e. $\theta_t/\theta_{t-1} = \gamma_{t-1}$. Let us now explain our choice. First, replace the utility of each generation belonging to the coalition in the welfare function to obtain:

$$\sum_{t \in S} \theta_t [f_t(x_t) - m_t + \gamma_t m_{t+1}]. \tag{5}$$

If the coalition embodies consecutive generations, $S = \{\min S, \dots, \max S\}$, Eq. (5) can be rewritten (up to a constant) as follows:

$$\sum_{t \in S} \frac{\theta_t}{\theta_{\min S}} f_t(x_t) - m_{\min S} + \sum_{t \in S} \frac{\theta_t}{\theta_{\min S}} \left[\gamma_t - \frac{\theta_{t+1}}{\theta_t} \right] m_{t+1} + \frac{\theta_{\max S}}{\theta_{\min S}} \gamma_{\max S} m_{\max S+1}. \tag{6}$$

Hence, it is only when $\theta_t/\theta_{t-1} = \gamma_{t-1}$ that a transfer involving two coexisting generations (i.e. a young individual born at time t and an old one born at time $t - 1$) is neutral for welfare. If $\theta_t/\theta_{t-1} > \gamma_{t-1}$, a transfer from a young individual to an old one has a negative impact on welfare. Transfers are thus likely to be set to zero. Similarly, if $\theta_t/\theta_{t-1} < \gamma_{t-1}$, the transfer increases the coalition's welfare. It should then be maximal. When the generations within the coalition are not consecutive, the situation is even worse, since the condition $\theta_t/\theta_{t-1} = \gamma_{t-1}$ is the only way to make the intergenerational transfer neutral for those who do not belong to the coalition. We thus argue that the welfare of a coalition should discount the utility (or consumption) of future generations, because each individual discounts time in his or her own utility function. For utility (or consumption) to be transferable without efficiency gain or loss, we need to discount it when we compute the welfare of a coalition.³ Under this assumption of neutral transfers, the welfare of coalition S as defined in (5) becomes:

$$\sum_{t \in S} \prod_{i=1}^t \gamma_{i-1} f_t(x_t). \tag{7}$$

For expositional convenience and without loss of generality, we assume from now on that all generations discount utility at the same rate, $\gamma_t = \gamma$, which simplifies coalition S 's welfare as defined in (7) to $\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t f_t(x_t)$.⁴

Let $v(S)$ be the value function that assigns the highest welfare to any arbitrary coalition S . Consider a coalition of consecutive generations $S = \{\min S, \dots, \max S\}$. The welfare that S can achieve depends on the stock of resource available for the first generation $\min S$. We consider the worst possible credible⁵ scenario for S , one in which generations preceding the coalition have extracted up to their optimal level \hat{x} whenever possible. Therefore, the stock of resource, denoted $k_{\min S}^{ncS}$, available for the first generation $\min S$ of a coalition S is:

$$k_{\min S}^{ncS} \equiv \min \left\{ \rho^{\min S} k_0 - \sum_{t=0}^{\min S-1} \rho^{\min S-t} \hat{x}_t, 0 \right\}.$$

Let $x_S = (x_i)_{i \in S}$ be the resource allocation assigned to members of S . The welfare $v(S)$ valued at date 0 that the consecutive coalition S can achieve on its own is:

$$v(S) = \max_{x_S} \sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t f_t(x_t),$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t), \\ k_t \geq x_t \geq 0, k_t \geq 0, \\ k_{\min S} = k_{\min S}^{ncS}. \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

The constraints on the maximization program are the resource dynamics, the feasibility and the initial resource stock conditions, respectively. In particular, for singletons $S = \{i\}$, we have

$$v(i) = f_i(\min\{\hat{x}_i, k_i^{nci}\}).$$

³ A consistent explanation for both individual and social discounting relies on the possibility, at each period of time, of the end of the world (Dasgupta and Heal, 1974, 1979). The discount rate is then the world's survival probability and, provided that the utility is zero in the case of a collapse, objectives (2) and (5) can be seen as expected utility functions. Equalizing the individual and coalition discount rates would, in this case, be reasonable.

⁴ This assumption is not needed for the proof of Proposition 1, which therefore holds for heterogenous discount rates.

⁵ Extracting more than \hat{x}_i is not credible for a generation t , since it reduces production and therefore utility.

For any arbitrary coalition S , let $\mathcal{C}(S) = \{T_l\}_{l=1}^L$, where $T_1 < T_2 < \dots < T_L$ denotes the set of connected components of S , i.e. $\mathcal{C}(S)$ is the coarsest partition of S such that any $T_l \in \mathcal{C}(S)$ is connected. Since the generations between two consecutive sub-coalitions $T_{l-1}, T_l \in \mathcal{C}(S)$ extract up to their optimal level \hat{x}_t , given the resource stock $k_{\max T_l}$ left by the last generation in T_l , the resource stock available for T_l for $l = 2, \dots, L$ is

$$k_{\min T_l}^{ncS} \equiv \min \left\{ \rho^{(\min T_l - \max T_{l-1} + 1)} k_{\max T_{l-1} + 1} - \sum_{t=\max T_{l-1} + 1}^{\min T_l - 1} \rho^{(\min T_l - t)} \hat{x}_t, 0 \right\}.$$

The welfare $v(S)$ valued at date 0 that S can achieve on its own is thus:

$$v(S) = \max_{x_S} \sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t f_t(x_t),$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t), \\ k_t \geq x_t \geq 0, k_t \geq 0, \\ k_{\min T_l} = k_{\min T_l}^{ncS} \text{ for } l = 2, \dots, L, \\ k_{\min S} = k_{\min S}^{ncS} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

In contrast to the case of consecutive coalitions, the initial resource stock constraints are defined for each consecutive component of S . Let x_S^c denote the solution to (9) for any coalition S .

An important property of the value function defined in (9) is its superadditivity. Consider any disjoint coalitions $T, S \subset \mathbb{N}^+$. Since the resource allocation (x_T^c, x_S^c) can be implemented by coalition $T \cup S$, we have:

$$v(S \cup T) \geq v(S) + v(T).$$

An allocation $\{x_t, m_t\}$ satisfies the core lower bounds if and only if for all coalitions $S \subset \mathbb{N}^+$

$$\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t (f_t(x_t) - m_t + \gamma m_{t+1}) \geq v(S). \quad (10)$$

4. Aspiration upper bounds

Our second criterion is based on a solidarity principle inspired by **Moulin (1990)**. In the absence of other generations, a generation t would be endowed with $\rho^t k_0$ units of the resource, which is the “natural” stock. It could enjoy the benefit of extracting this resource stock up to its optimal level \hat{x}_t . Let us call this benefit valued at date 0 the generation t 's aspiration welfare, and let it be denoted by $W(t) = \gamma^t f_t(\min\{\rho^t k_0, \hat{x}_t\})$. Since the resource is scarce in the precise sense that $\rho^t k_0 - \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} \rho^{j-t} \hat{x}_j < \hat{x}_t$ for all $t \geq \bar{t}$, it is impossible for every generation to be assigned its aspiration welfare.⁶ In **Moulin (1990)**'s terms, the sustainable resource exploitation problem exhibits negative group externalities. Since no particular generation bears any distinct responsibility for these externalities, it is only natural to ask for every generation to accept a share of it: no generation should end up above its aspiration welfare. This argument can be generalized to coalitions in a very natural way. The aspiration welfare of an arbitrary coalition S is the highest welfare it could achieve in the absence of other generations.⁷

In contrast to the core lower bounds $v(S)$, coalition S inherits from an untouched resource when the aspiration welfare is computed. Formally, coalition S has access to $\rho^{\min S} k_0 > k_{\min S}^{ncS}$. For connected

⁶ Indeed, for any $t > \bar{t}$ (where \bar{t} is defined above) and consecutive coalitions $t \in S$, we have $\sum_{t \in S} w(t) > v(S)$, that is, the sum of the generations' aspiration welfare exceeds the maximal welfare from resource exploitation.

⁷ Similar to the case of the core lower bounds, we allow for transfers among non-contemporaneous generations in S .

coalitions, it is the solution to the following program:

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(S) &= \max_{x_S} \sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t f_t(x_t), \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad &\begin{cases} k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t), \\ k_t \geq x_t \geq 0, k_t \geq 0, \\ k_{\min S} = \rho^{\min S} k_0. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

The constraints in the maximization program are the resource dynamics, the feasibility and the initial resource stock, respectively.

A disconnected coalition S that leaves some resource stock after the last generation in T_l to supply the generations in T_{l+1} experiences no extraction from outsiders. Therefore, the resource stock entering T_{l+1} is $\rho^{(\min T_{l+1} - \max T_l)} k_{\max T_l}$. The aspiration welfare of an arbitrary coalition S is thus:

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(S) &= \max_{x_S} \sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t f_t(x_t), \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad &\begin{cases} k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t), \\ k_t \geq x_t \geq 0, k_t \geq 0, \\ k_{\min T_{l+1}} \text{ for } l = 1, \dots, L-1 \text{ and } k_S = \rho^S k_0. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

The constraints in the maximization program are the resource dynamics, the feasibility and the initial resource stock conditions, respectively. The main difference between programs (9) and (12) lies in the initial resource stocks that are reduced by generations outside of S in (9) but not in (12).

An allocation $\{x_t, m_t\}$ satisfies the aspiration upper bounds if and only if for all coalitions $S \subset \mathbb{N}^+$

$$\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t (f_t(x_t) - m_t + \gamma m_{t+1}) \leq w(S). \tag{13}$$

5. A unique fair allocation

Consider the efficient resource allocation $\{x_t^*\}$ solution to the maximization program defined by $v(\mathbb{N}^+)$. Formally, $\{x_t^*\}$ maximizes $\sum_{t=0}^\infty \gamma^t f_t(x_t)$ subject to the initial resource stock constraint k_0 , the resource dynamics constraint $k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t)$ and the feasibility constraints $k_t \geq x_t \geq 0$ for $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. The concavity of f_t ensures that $\{x_t^*\}$ is unique.

A transfer scheme $\{m_t\}$ defines a distribution of the welfare from intergenerational resource extraction. We focus on the transfer scheme that leads to the downstream welfare distribution introduced by Ambec and Sprumont (2002). Denoted by $\{m_t^*\}$, it is the unique transfer scheme in which each generation is assigned its marginal contribution to the preceding generation. Formally, $\{x_t^*, m_t^*\}$ assigns $u_t^* = f_t(x_t^*) - m_t^* + \gamma m_{t+1}^*$ to every generation $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$ with:

$$\gamma^t u_t^* = v(Pt) - v(P^0t).$$

Proposition 1. *If $m_t^* \leq f_t(x_t^*)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $\{x_t^*, m_t^*\}$ is the unique allocation that satisfies the core lower bounds and the aspiration upper bounds.*

Proof. First, we prove that if an allocation $\{x_t\}$ satisfies the core lower bounds $\{x_t\} = \{x_t^*\}$. The core lower bounds imply that:

$$\sum_{t=0}^j \gamma^t (f_t(x_t) - m_t + \gamma m_{t+1}) \geq v(Pj),$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{N}^+$. Since $\sum_{t=0}^j \gamma^t (f_t(x_t) - m_t + \gamma m_{t+1})$, the above inequality for $j \rightarrow \infty$ leads to

$$\sum_{t=0}^\infty \gamma^t f_t(x_t) + \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \gamma^{j+1} m_{j+1} \geq v(\mathbb{N}^+). \tag{14}$$

Since $\gamma < 1$ then $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \gamma^{j+1} = 0$ and, since the feasibility constraint (4) upper bounds m_{j+1} , $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \gamma^{j+1} m_{j+1} = 0$. Therefore, (14) implies

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t f_t(x_t) \geq v(\mathbb{N}^+),$$

which, when combined with the definition of $v(\mathbb{N}^+)$, implies that $\{x_t\} = \{x_t^*\}$.

Second, it is easy to see that if a welfare distribution $\{m_t\}$ satisfies both the core lower bounds and the aspiration upper bounds, then $\{m_t\} = \{m_t^*\}$. This is due to the fact that for coalitions starting from 0 up to any generation t , we have $v(Pt) = w(Pt)$.⁸ Given m_0 , since $v(0) = w(0)$, we must have $m_1 = m_1^*$. Let $m_t = m_t^*$ for all $t \leq j + 1$. The core constraints and the aspiration upper bounds force $\sum_{t=0}^j \gamma^t (f_t(x_t^*) - m_t + \gamma m_{t+1}) = v(Pj)$, hence $\gamma^j (f_j(x_j^*) - m_j + \gamma m_{j+1}) = v(Pj) - \sum_{t=0}^{j-1} \gamma^t (f_t(x_t^*) - m_t + \gamma m_{t+1})$. Thus, by $m_t = m_t^*$ for all $t \leq j + 1$, then $\sum_{t=0}^{j-1} \gamma^t (f_t(x_t^*) - m_t + \gamma m_{t+1}) = \sum_{t=0}^{j-1} \gamma^t (f_t(x_t^*) - m_t^* + \gamma m_{t+1}^*) = v(P^0j)$, we therefore obtain $\gamma^j (f_j(x_j^*) - m_j + \gamma m_{j+1}) = v(Pj) - v(P^0j)$, i.e. the desired conclusion.

Next, we show that $\{x_t^*, m_t^*\}$ satisfies the core lower bounds, that is, $\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t u_t^* \geq v(S)$ for any coalition S where $u_t^* \equiv f_t(x_t^*) - m_t^* + \gamma m_{t+1}^*$.

Before we proceed, we note the following: for all t , we have $v(P^0t) + \gamma^t f_t(\hat{x}_t) \geq v(Pt)$. Thus, for all generations t ,

$$\gamma^t f_t(\hat{x}_t) \geq v(Pt) - v(P^0t). \tag{15}$$

Suppose first of all that S is a consecutive coalition. Since $PS = P^0S \cup S$, by superadditivity of v , $v(PS) \geq v(P^0S) + v(S)$ and $\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t u_t^* = v(PS) - v(P^0S)$, which implies that $\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t u_t^* \geq v(S)$.

Second, consider any coalition S . Take the last generation in S that obtains some resource $l(S) = \max_t \{t \in S : x_t^S > 0\}$. If $l(S)$ does not exist then $v(S) = 0 \leq \sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t u_t^*$. Let $\bar{S} = Pl(S) \setminus P^0 \min S$ be the coalition of all generations from $\min S$ to $l(S)$. Since \bar{S} is connected, $\sum_{t \in \bar{S}} \gamma^t u_t^* = v(P\bar{S}) - v(P^0\bar{S}) \geq v(\bar{S})$. Adding $\sum_{t \in S \setminus \bar{S}} \gamma^t u_t^*$ to both sides of the last inequality yields:

$$\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t u_t^* \geq v(\bar{S}) - \sum_{t \in \bar{S} \setminus S} \gamma^t u_t^*. \tag{16}$$

Since generations between connected coalitions in S up to $l(S)$ extract up to their optimal level, the allocation $(x_{S \cap Pl(S)}^S, \hat{x}_{S \setminus \bar{S}})$ can be implemented in \bar{S} , which implies

$$v(\bar{S}) \geq v(S \cap Pl(S)) + \sum_{t \in \bar{S} \setminus S} f_t(\hat{x}_t). \tag{17}$$

Since there is no more resource to be shared in S after $l(S)$, $f_t(x_t^S) = f_t(0) = 0$ for any $t \in S \setminus Pl(S)$, which therefore implies that $v(S) = v(S \cap Pl(S))$. We combine (16) and (17) to obtain

$$\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t u_t^* \geq v(S) + \sum_{t \in \bar{S} \setminus S} \gamma^t (f_t(\hat{x}_t) - u_t^*).$$

From (15), we know that $\gamma^t f_t(\hat{x}_t) \geq \gamma^t u_t^*$ for all t . Hence, $\sum_{t \in S} \gamma^t u_t^* \geq v(S)$, which shows that $\{m_t^*\}$ satisfies the core lower bounds.

Lastly, we show that $\{x_t^*, m_t^*\}$ satisfies the aspiration upper bounds. The proof uses Lemma 1 that is proven in the Appendix.

⁸ Note that the uniqueness of our solution is due to the equality of the core lower bounds and aspiration welfare upper bounds for all consecutive coalitions starting from 0, i.e. $v(Pt) = w(Pt)$ for all t . Notably, if we bound the size of coalitions that might be formed to say $n \ll +\infty$, other transfer schemes might satisfy the two fairness axioms. More precisely, m_t can differ from m_t^* for generations $t > n$.

Lemma 1. *If $S \subseteq T \subseteq N$ and $T < i$, then $w(S \cup i) - w(S) \geq w(T \cup i) - w(T)$.*

Then for any coalition S , we obtain

$$\sum_{i \in S} \gamma^t u_i^* = \sum_{i \in S} (w(Pi) - w(P^0i)) \leq \sum_{i \in S} (w(Pi \cap S) - w(P^0i \cap S)) = w(S),$$

where the inequality follows from Lemma 1 and the latter equality follows from the fact that all terms, except $w(P \max S \cap S) = w(S)$ and $-w(P^0 \min S \cap S) = w(\emptyset) = 0$, cancel out. □

6. Description of fair allocation

Let us now describe the unique allocation, denoted by $\{x_t^*, m_t^*\}$, which satisfies the core lower bounds and the aspiration upper bounds. To proceed, we need some additional assumptions on the time dependency of the production function. We will notably focus on the time-invariant case such that $f_t(x) = f_{t+1}(x)$, which can be interpreted as the case with no technical progress. We will then provide some intuitions on how the fair allocation is modified when some specific technical progress is introduced.

Proposition 1 states that the fair path of extraction $\{x_t^*\}$ is an efficient one. It can, therefore, be studied independently of the fair path of transfers $\{m_t^*\}$. In the specific case where $f_t(x) = f_{t+1}(x)$, which implies that $\hat{x}_t = \hat{x}_{t+1}$, $\{x_t^*\}$ is the solution of the following problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\{x_t\}} & \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t f(x_t), \\ \text{s.t.} & \begin{cases} k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t), \\ x_t \geq 0, k_t \geq 0, \\ k_0 > 0 \text{ given.} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Proposition 2 characterizes the solution to problem (18).

Proposition 2. *If $f_t(x) = f(x)$ for all t , the fair path of extraction $\{x_t^*\}$ and the stock of resource are:*

- (i) *monotonically increasing if $\gamma\rho > 1$ with an asymptotic constant extraction path $x_{\infty}^* = \hat{x}$ and $k_{\infty} = \frac{\rho}{\rho-1}\hat{x}$,*
- (ii) *monotonically decreasing if $\gamma\rho < 1$ with a stock that is asymptotically exhausted,*
- (iii) *constant for all t if $\gamma\rho = 1$ with a constant extraction path $x_t^* = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho}\right)k_0$ for all t .*

Proof. To begin, let us observe that an x_t is optimal if and only if it belongs to $[0, \hat{x}]$. Suppose, by contradiction, that \tilde{x}_t is optimal and is such that $\tilde{x}_t > \hat{x}$. Then, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $f((1 - \varepsilon)\tilde{x}_t) > f(\tilde{x}_t)$ and $\rho(k_t - (1 - \varepsilon)x_t) > \rho(k_t - \tilde{x}_t)$. Hence, \tilde{x}_t is not optimal.

The first order condition of problem (18) is:

$$f'(x_{t-1}) - \gamma\rho f'(x_t) = 0, \tag{19}$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{N}^{++}$, while the transversality condition is:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \gamma^t f'(x_t) k_{t+1} = 0. \tag{20}$$

Hence $\{x_t^*\}$ solves (19), the resource constraint and (20). Since $x_t \geq x_{t-1} \Leftrightarrow f'(x_t) \leq f'(x_{t-1})$, we use (19) to conclude that: $x_t^* \geq x_{t-1}^* \Leftrightarrow \gamma\rho \geq 1$. Thus, there are three distinct cases depending on the value of $\gamma\rho$.

Case 1: $\gamma\rho > 1$. The optimal trajectory x_t^* converge to \hat{x} . It remains to determine x_0^* . There are three families of candidates that are represented in the phase diagram Fig. 1.

The first family of candidates is such that k_t converges to 0. After a while, this convergence is monotonic. With equation $k_{t+1} = \rho(k_t - x_t)$, this implies that x_t converges to 0, which is a

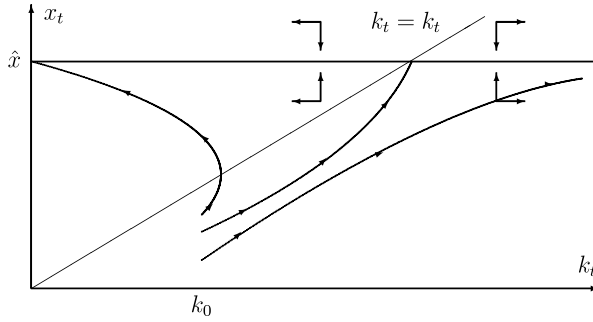


Fig. 1.

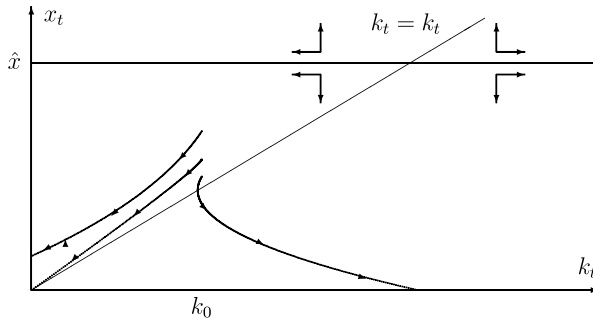


Fig. 2.

contradiction. These trajectories are not optimal. The second family of candidates is such that k_t converge to $+\infty$. These trajectories do not satisfy the transversality condition. Indeed, on the optimal path, one has:

$$\frac{\gamma^t f'(x_t) k_{t+1}}{\gamma^{t-1} f'(x_{t-1}) k_t} = \frac{k_{t+1}}{\rho k_t} = 1 - \frac{x_t}{k_t},$$

where the first equality comes from (19) and the second from the resource constraint. Therefore,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\gamma^t f'(x_t) k_{t+1}}{\gamma^{t-1} f'(x_{t-1}) k_t} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \gamma^t f'(x_t) k_{t+1} \rightarrow +\infty.$$

The third candidate is the saddle point solution for which k_t converges to $\frac{\rho}{\rho-1} \hat{x}$. This solution satisfies the transversality condition. Along the trajectory, the resource stock is monotonically increasing.

Case 2: $\gamma \rho < 1$. Due to the condition $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = +\infty$, the optimal trajectory x_t^* converges to 0. To determine x_0^* , one should study two families of candidates that are represented in the phase diagram, Fig. 2.

The first family of candidates is such that k_t converges to 0. Among them, only one is such that x_t^* converges to 0, while the others exhibit a sequence of x_t that converges to positive values, which is thus impossible. It remains for us to check that the good trajectory satisfies the transversality condition. On the optimal path, since k_t converge to 0, one has:

$$\frac{\gamma^t f'(x_t) k_{t+1}}{\gamma^{t-1} f'(x_{t-1}) k_t} = \frac{k_{t+1}}{\rho k_t} < \frac{1}{\rho} < 1,$$

from which we deduce that: $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \gamma^t f'(x_t) k_{t+1} = 0$. Along this path, the stock of the resource decreases monotonically and is asymptotically exhausted.

The second family of candidates is such that k_t converges to $+\infty$. As in Case 1, these trajectories do not satisfy the transversality condition.

Case 3: $\gamma\rho = 1$. In this particular case, any constant solution solves (19). Let x^* be the optimal solution. Given the objective: $\max_{x_t} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t f(x_t)$, the closer x^* is to \hat{x} , the better. To compute x^* , we rewrite the resources dynamics such that:

$$k_{t+1} = \rho^{t+1} \left[k_0 - x^* \frac{1 - \gamma^{t+1}}{1 - \gamma} \right],$$

and substitute this expression into (20) to obtain: $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x^*) \rho [k_0 - x^* / (1 - \gamma)] = 0$. The optimal solution is thus: $x^* = (1 - \gamma) k_0$ if $(1 - \gamma) k_0 < \hat{x}$, and $x^* = \hat{x}$ otherwise. The latter solution is eliminated on the assumption of resource scarcity. In the former, the stock of resource is constant. □

We note that these results can be immediately extended to specific technical progress. Let us suppose for instance that: $f_t(x_t) = A_t f(x_t) = A_0 \eta^t f(\cdot)$ with $1 \leq \eta < 1/\gamma$. The problem can now be written as: $\max_{x_t} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} (\gamma\eta)^t f(x_t)$, subject to the same constraint. The problem is thus the same as (18), apart from the fact that we now compare $\gamma\eta$ with ρ .

Another way to introduce technical progress would be to suppose that $f_t(x_t) = f(A_t x_t)$ with $A_t = A_0 \eta^t$ and $\eta \geq 1$. The first order condition (19) should then be replaced by: $f'(A_{t-1} x_{t-1}) - \gamma\rho\eta f'(A_t x_t) = 0$. Defining: $\check{x}_t = A_t x_t$ and $\check{k}_t = A_t k_t$, the optimal solution can thus be found by solving:

$$\begin{cases} \check{k}_{t+1} - \rho\eta (\check{k}_t - \check{x}_t) = 0 \\ f'(\check{x}_{t-1}) - \gamma\rho\eta f'(\check{x}_t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

which is the same as the one studied previously, provided that ρ is replaced by $\rho\eta$.

Let us now turn to the characterization of the fair path of transfers $\{m_t^*\}$. From Proposition 1, we have:

$$m_{t+1}^* = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^t \gamma^i f_i(x_i^{P_t}) - \sum_{i=0}^t \gamma^i f_i(x_i^*)}{\gamma^{t+1}}, \tag{21}$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$, and where $x_i^{P_t}$ is the solution to $\max_{x_i} \sum_{i=0}^t \gamma^i f_i(x_i)$ subject to the resource and non-negativity constraints. As it has been discussed above, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x_i^{P_t} = x_i^*$. Hence, by the definition of the maximum, $m_{t+1}^* \geq 0$. However, we have seen that fair allocation exists if and only if $m_{t+1}^* \leq f_{t+1}(x_{t+1}^*)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$. We would like to stress that this condition is very restrictive and is not satisfied in many cases. Indeed, fair transfers are likely to increase over time: each generation has to compensate the previous one for not exploiting the resource in an autarkic way and also for having compensated the previous generation. Hence, as shown in Proposition 3, fair transfers increase, at least for an initial interval of time.

Proposition 3. Fair transfers satisfy: $m_{t+2}^* \geq m_{t+1}^*$, for all $t \leq \tilde{t} - 2$,

Proof. Using (21), $m_{t+2}^* \geq m_{t+1}^*$ if and only if:

$$\sum_{i=0}^t \gamma^i [f_i(x_i^{P_{t+1}}) - \gamma f_i(x_i^{P_t})] + \gamma^{t+1} f_{t+1}(x_{t+1}^{P_{t+1}}) \geq (1 - \gamma) \sum_{i=0}^t \gamma^i f_i(x_i^*) + \gamma^{t+1} f_{t+1}(x_{t+1}^*).$$

We recall that \tilde{t} relies on the scarcity of the resource and gives the date at which the resource is depleted under autarky. Hence, for all $t \leq \tilde{t} - 2$, the resource is abundant and the optimal exploitation is kept at the generations' optimal extraction: i.e. $x_i^{P_{t+1}} = \hat{x}_i$. The previous inequality can hence be rewritten as:

$$(1 - \gamma) \sum_{i=0}^t \gamma^i f_i(\hat{x}_i) + \gamma^{t+1} f_{t+1}(\hat{x}_{t+1}) \geq (1 - \gamma) \sum_{i=0}^t \gamma^i f_i(x_i^*) + \gamma^{t+1} f_{t+1}(x_{t+1}^*),$$

which, given that $\hat{x}_t \geq x_t^*$ for all t from Proposition 2, is obviously satisfied. □

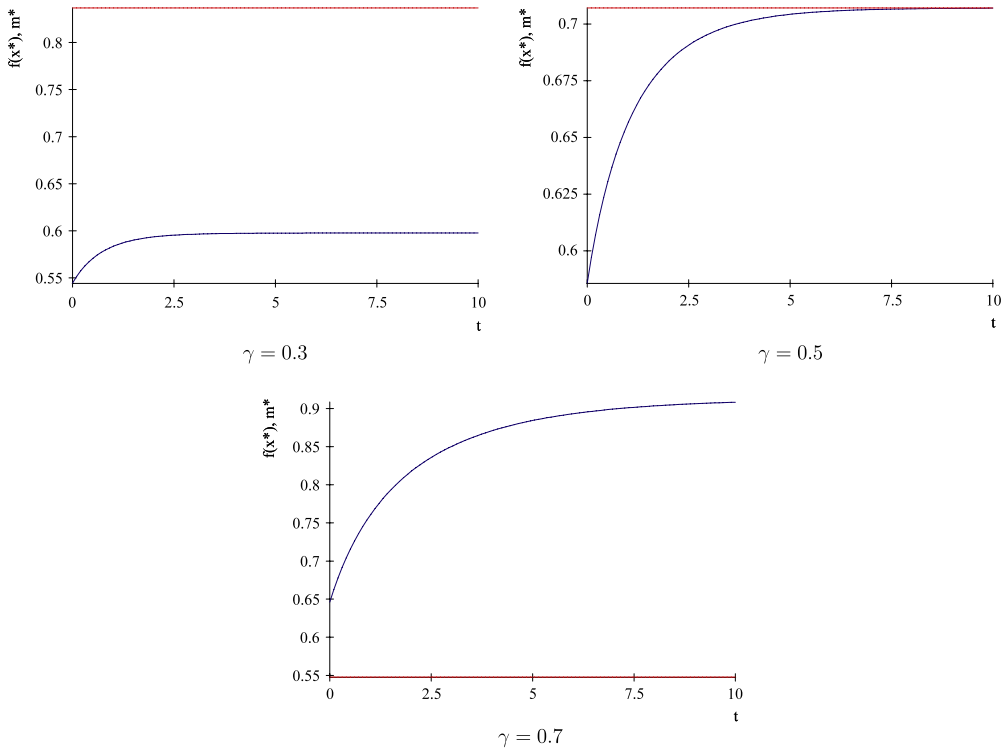


Fig. 3. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Let us illustrate the existence problem driven by the increase of transfers over time by a simple numerical application. Using Proposition 2, a specific case can indeed be easily derived. Suppose that $\gamma\rho = 1$, and that $f_t(x_t) = \sqrt{x_t}$ for $x_t \leq \hat{x}$, where the value of \hat{x} is sufficiently high (e.g. $\hat{x} = k_0$).⁹ Thus, $x_i^{P,t} = (1 - \gamma)k_0 / (1 - \gamma^{t+1})$ for all i , and:

$$m_{t+1}^* = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k_0}{(1-\gamma)}} \left(\sqrt{1 - \gamma^{t+1}} - (1 - \gamma^{t+1}) \right)}{\gamma^{t+1}},$$

which can be shown to be an increasing function of time. Moreover, since $x_i^* = (1 - \gamma)k_0$ for all i , the feasibility condition $m_{t+1}^* \leq f_{t+1}(x_{t+1}^*)$ is rewritten as: $\sqrt{1 - \gamma^{t+1}} \leq (1 - \gamma^{t+2})$, which is always satisfied for low enough γ and never satisfied for large enough γ . For instance, m_{t+1}^* and $f_{t+1}(x_{t+1}^*)$ are plotted as (continuous) functions of time in Fig. 3 for various values of γ . The increasing dashed blue curve represents m_{t+1}^* while the solid red line is the constant $f_{t+1}(x_{t+1}^*)$. We see that the condition is satisfied for $\gamma = 0.3$ and $\gamma = 0.5$, while it is not for $\gamma = 0.7$. To interpret this, let us recall that a larger γ implies (in this very specific case) a lower resource regeneration rate. It is worth mentioning that for $\gamma = 0.7$, the feasibility condition is violated “from the beginning”, that is, for the first transfer m_1 between the first two generations 1 and 2. More precisely, along the efficient extraction path, the second generation has not enough production to transfer to the first generation to make it as well off as it would be under autarky. Indeed, in this example, it is impossible to find a compensation scheme that satisfies the core lower bounds for coalitions composed by two successive generations

⁹ More precisely, we need $\hat{x}_t > x_i^* = (1 - \gamma)k_0$.

only. Therefore, relaxing the core lower bounds by allowing coalitions of limited size to form does not guarantee existence.

To conclude this characterization of fair allocation, let us discuss the dynamics of the utilities of each generation u_t^* . Proposition 4 gives a sufficient condition under which the utilities decrease over time.

Proposition 4. For all $t \geq 2$, $u_t^* \leq u_1^*$ if $f_t(x_t^{Pt}) \leq f_1(\hat{x}_1)$.

Proof. The Proof of Proposition 1 implies that $u_1^* = f_1(\hat{x}_1)$. As a consequence, $u_t^* \leq u_1^* \Leftrightarrow \gamma m_{t+1}^* - m_t \leq f_1(\hat{x}_1) - f_t(x_t^*)$, which using (21) implies that $u_t^* \leq u_1^*$ if and only if:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \gamma^i f_i(x_i^{Pt}) - \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \gamma^i f_i(x_i^{Pt-1}) \leq \gamma^t [f_1(\hat{x}_1) - f_t(x_t^{Pt})].$$

Using the definition of a maximum, we observe that the left-hand side of the inequality is negative, which is sufficient for us to conclude. □

A direct implication of this is that technical progress is a necessary condition for fair allocation to keep the utilities at least constant. Indeed, if $f_t(x) = f_{t+1}(x)$, then the maximal production level decided by the first generation cannot be overcome.

7. Conclusion

In this article, we proposed a fair allocation of a scarce resource over an infinite sequence of overlapping generations. When it satisfies two fairness criteria, namely the core lower bounds and the aspiration upper bounds, the allocation is unique. The exploitation of the resource is efficient and there is no generation left without any resource. First generations are compensated through a transfer scheme in which each generation is assigned its marginal contribution to the preceding generation. Such a scheme is likely to induce an increase in transfers over time that may cause the infeasibility of the allocation. Finally, technical progress is necessary for avoiding the decrease of the utilities of future generations. One remaining issue is the stability of the fair allocation, which is related to our last result. If utilities decrease over time while the resource stock increases, future generations have an incentive to deviate. This important question has been left for future research.

Acknowledgements

We thank two anonymous referees, Franck Portier and participants at seminars held at the Paris, Strasbourg and Aix-Marseille Universities and at the Toulouse Environmental and Resource Economics Conference 2009 for useful comments. This research received financial support from the French National Research Agency (ANR) through the project on “Fair Environmental Policies” and from the chair of “Sustainable Finance and Responsible Investments”.

Appendix. Proof of Lemma 1

This proof is adapted from Ambec and Ehlers (2008). Let y_S^S denote the solution of the program defined by $w(S)$ in (12) for any arbitrary coalition $S \subset \mathbb{N}^+$. As a first step in the proof of this lemma, let us show that if $\emptyset \neq S \subset T \subset N$, then $y_S^S \geq y_S^T$. Clearly, it suffices to establish that $y_S^S \geq y_S^{S \cup T}$ whenever $\emptyset \neq S \neq N$ and $t \in N \setminus S$. Let us write $y_S^S = x_S$ and $y_S^{S \cup T} = y_S$. All agents under consideration in the argument belong to S . From the definition of x and y , $\sum_{i \in S} y_i \leq \sum_{i \in S} x_i$. Let $i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_l$ be those i such that $x_i \neq y_i$ (if none exists, there is nothing to prove). We claim that $y_{i_1} < x_{i_1}$. Suppose, by contradiction, that the opposite (necessarily strict) inequality is true. Let j be the smallest successor of i_1 such that $y_j < x_j$ (which necessarily exists). Moreover, $y_j < \hat{x}_j$ since $x_j \leq \hat{x}_j$. We define $y_{i_1}^\varepsilon = y_{i_1} - \varepsilon$, $y_j^\varepsilon = y_j + \rho^{j-i_1} \varepsilon$, $y_i^\varepsilon = y_i$ for $i \neq i_1, j$. Since $f_j'(y_j) > f_j'(x_j)$ and $f_{i_1}'(x_{i_1}) > f_{i_1}'(y_{i_1})$, choosing $\varepsilon > 0$ that

is small enough (in particular, such that $y_j + \rho^{j-i} \epsilon < \hat{x}_j$) ensures that $\sum_{i \in S} \gamma^i f_i(y_i^\epsilon) > \sum_{i \in S} \gamma^i f_i(y_i)$ while y_i^ϵ meets the same constraints as y_i , which is a contradiction. Since $y_{i_1} - x_{i_1} < 0$, it now follows that $y_{i_l} - x_{i_l} < 0$ successively for $l = 2, \dots, L$.

Moving on to the second step, let $S \subset T \subset N$ and $T < i$. We define $x'_i = y_i^{T \cup i}$ and $x'_j = y_j^{T \cup i} + y_j^S - y_j^T$ for $j \in S$. From our first step, $y_j^{T \cup i} \leq y_j^T \leq y_j^S$ for all $j \in S$. Therefore, $0 \leq y_j^{T \cup i} \leq x'_j \leq y_j^S$ for all $j \in S$ and the consumption plan x' for $S \cup i$ satisfies the same constraints as $y_{S \cup i}^{S \cup i}$. Hence, $w(S \cup i) \geq \sum_{j \in S \cup i} \gamma^j f_j(x'_j)$ and

$$w(S \cup i) - w(S) \geq \gamma^i f_i(x'_i) + \sum_{j \in S} \gamma^j [f_j(x'_j) - f_j(y_j^S)]. \tag{22}$$

On the other hand, since $y_j^{T \cup i} \leq y_j^T$ for all $j \in T \setminus S$,

$$w(T \cup i) - w(T) \leq \gamma^i f_i(x'_i) + \sum_{j \in S} \gamma^j [f_j(y_j^{T \cup i}) - f_j(y_j^T)]. \tag{23}$$

Since $x'_j - y_j^S = y_j^{T \cup i} - y_j^T$ and $y_j^{T \cup i} \leq x'_j$ for all $j \in S$, it follows from (22), (23), and the concavity on the rising portion of f_j that $w(T \cup i) - w(T) \leq w(S \cup i) - w(S)$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

References

Ambec, S., 2008. Sharing a common resource with concave benefits. *Social Choice and Welfare* 31, 1–13.
 Ambec, S., Ehlers, L., 2008. Sharing a river among satiable countries. *Games and Economic Behavior* 64, 35–50.
 Ambec, S., Sprumont, Y., 2002. Sharing a river. *Journal of Economic Theory* 107, 453–462.
 Asheim, G., 2007. Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability. Springer.
 Bossert, W., Sprumont, Y., Suzumura, K., 2007. Ordering infinite utility streams. *Journal of Economic Theory* 135, 579–589.
 Dasgupta, P., Heal, G., 1974. The optimal depletion of exhaustible resources. *Review of Economic Studies* (symposium) 3–28.
 Dasgupta, P., Heal, G., 1979. *Economic Theory and Exhaustible Resources*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
 Marini, G., Scaramozzino, P., 1995. Overlapping generations and optimal control. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 29, 64–77.
 Solow, R., 1974. Intergenerational equity and exhaustible resources. *Review of Economic Studies* (symposium) 29–45.
 Moulin, H., 1990. Uniform externalities: Two axioms for fair allocation. *Journal of Public Economics* 43, 305–326.
 Roemer, J., Suzumura, K., 2007. *Intergenerational Equity and Sustainability*. Palgrave Macmillan.