

BACKWARD SDE REPRESENTATION FOR STOCHASTIC CONTROL PROBLEMS WITH NONDOMINATED CONTROLLED INTENSITY

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We are interested in stochastic control problems coming from mathematical finance and, in particular, related to model uncertainty, where the uncertainty affects both volatility and intensity. This kind of stochastic control problem is associated to a fully nonlinear integro-partial differential equation, which has the peculiarity that the measure $(\lambda(a, \cdot))_a$ characterizing the jump part is not fixed but depends on a parameter a which lives in a compact set A of some Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^q . We do not assume that the family $(\lambda(a, \cdot))_a$ is dominated. Moreover, the diffusive part can be degenerate. Our aim is to give a BSDE representation, known as a nonlinear Feynman–Kac formula, for the value function associated with these control problems. For this reason, we introduce a class of backward stochastic differential equations with jumps and a partially constrained diffusive part. We look for the minimal solution to this family of BSDEs, for which we prove uniqueness and existence by means of a penalization argument. We then show that the minimal solution to our BSDE provides the unique viscosity solution to our fully nonlinear integro-partial differential equation.

1. Introduction. Recently, Kharroubi and Pham [27] introduced a new class of backward stochastic differential equations (BSDEs) with nonpositive jumps in order to provide a probabilistic representation formula, known as a nonlinear Feynman–Kac formula, for fully nonlinear integro-partial differential equations (IPDEs) of the following type (we use the notation $x.y$ to denote the scalar product in \mathbb{R}^d):

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1.1) \quad & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(x, a) \cdot D_x v + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x^2 v) + f(x, a, v, \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x v) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \int_E (v(t, x + \beta(x, a, e)) - v(t, x) - \beta(x, a, e) \cdot D_x v(t, x)) \lambda(de) \right] \\
 & = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \\
 & v(T, x) = g(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,
 \end{aligned}$$

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where A is a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^q , E is a Borelian subset of $\mathbb{R}^k \setminus \{0\}$, and λ is a nonnegative σ -finite measure on $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$ satisfying the integrability condition $\int_E (1 \wedge |e|^2) \lambda(de) < \infty$. Notice that the case $f = f(x, a)$ is particularly relevant, as (1.1) turns out to be the Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman equation of a stochastic control problem where the state process is a jump-diffusion with drift b , diffusion coefficient σ (possibly degenerate), and jump size β , which are all controlled; a special case is the Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman equation associated to the uncertain volatility model in mathematical finance, which takes the following form:

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + G(D_x^2 v) = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \quad v(T, x) = g(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

where $G(M) = \frac{1}{2} \sup_{c \in C} [cM]$ and C is a set of symmetric nonnegative matrices of order d . As described in [30], the unique viscosity solution to (1.2) is represented in terms of the so-called G -Brownian motion B under the nonlinear expectation $\mathcal{E}(\cdot)$ as follows:

$$v(t, x) = \mathcal{E}(g(x + B_T - B_t)).$$

It is, however, not clear how to simulate G -Brownian motion. On the other hand, when C can be identified with a compact subset A of a Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^q , we have the probabilistic representation formula presented in [27], which can be implemented numerically as shown in [24] and [25]. We recall that the results presented in [27] were generalized to the case of controller-and-stopper games in [6] and to non-Markovian stochastic control problems in [15].

In the present paper, our aim is to generalize the results presented in [27], providing a probabilistic representation formula for the unique viscosity solution to the following fully nonlinear integro-PDE of Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman type:

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(x, a) \cdot D_x v + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x^2 v) + f(x, a, v, \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x v) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_E (v(t, x + \beta(x, a, e)) - v(t, x) - \beta(x, a, e) \cdot D_x v(t, x)) \lambda(a, de) \right] \\ & = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \\ & v(T, x) = g(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \end{aligned}$$

where λ is a transition kernel from $(A, \mathcal{B}(A))$ into $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$; namely, $\lambda(a, \cdot)$ is a nonnegative measure on $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$ for every $a \in A$, and $\lambda(\cdot, E')$ is a Borel measurable function for every $E' \in \mathcal{B}(E)$. We do not assume that the family of measures $(\lambda(a, \cdot))_{a \in A}$ is dominated. Moreover, the diffusion coefficient σ can be degenerate.

Our motivation to study of equation (1.3) comes from mathematical finance and, in particular, from model uncertainty, when uncertainty affects both volatility and intensity. This topic was studied by means of second order BSDEs with jumps (2BSDEJs) in [22] and [23], to which we refer for the wellposedness of these kinds

of backward equations; see also [34]; however, notice that with respect to [23], we are able to treat PDEs with degenerate diffusion coefficient; moreover, as in [27], the advantage of our probabilistic representation might be the development of an efficient numerical scheme for equation (1.3), as in [24] and [25] for equation (1.1) starting from the representation derived in [27]. Model uncertainty is also strictly related to the theory of G -Lévy processes and, more generally, of nonlinear Lévy processes; see [16] and [28]. In this case, the associated fully nonlinear integro-PDE, which naturally generalizes equation (1.2), takes the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \sup_{(b,c,F) \in \Theta} \left[b \cdot D_x v + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(c D_x^2 v) \right. \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. + \int_E (v(t, x + z) - v(t, x) - D_x v(t, x) \cdot z 1_{\{|z| \leq 1\}}) F(dz) \right] \\
 (1.4) \quad & = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \\
 & v(T, x) = g(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,
 \end{aligned}$$

where Θ denotes a set of Lévy triplets (b, c, F) ; here b is a vector in \mathbb{R}^d , c is a symmetric nonnegative matrix of order d and F is a Lévy measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$. From [16] and [28], we know that the unique viscosity solution to equation (1.4) is represented in terms of the so-called nonlinear Lévy process \mathcal{X} under the nonlinear expectation $\mathcal{E}(\cdot)$ as follows:

$$v(t, x) = \mathcal{E}(g(x + \mathcal{X}_T - \mathcal{X}_t)).$$

If we are able to describe the set Θ by means of a parameter a which lives in a compact set A of an Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^q , then (1.4) can be written in the form (1.3). Therefore, v is also given by our probabilistic representation formula, in which the forward process is possibly easier to simulate than a nonlinear Lévy process.

More generally, we expect that the viscosity solution v to equation (1.3), when $f = f(x, a)$, should represent the value function of a stochastic control problem where, roughly speaking, the state process X is a jump-diffusion process, which has the peculiarity that we may control the dynamics of X changing its jump intensity, other than acting on the coefficients b , σ and β of the SDE solved by X . We refer to this problem as a stochastic optimal control problem with (nondominated) controlled intensity. Unfortunately, we did not find any reference in the literature for this kind of stochastic control problem. For this reason, and also because it will be useful to understand the general idea behind the derivation of our nonlinear Feynman–Kac formula, we describe it here, even if only formally. Let $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{\mathbb{P}})$ be a complete probability space satisfying the usual conditions on which a d -dimensional Brownian motion $\bar{W} = (\bar{W}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is defined. Let $\bar{\mathbb{F}} = (\bar{\mathcal{F}}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ denote the usual completion of the natural filtration generated by \bar{W} and $\bar{\mathcal{A}}$ the class of control processes α , that is, of $\bar{\mathbb{F}}$ -predictable processes valued in A . Let also Ω' be the canonical space of the marked point process on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times E$ (see Section 2

below for a definition), with canonical right-continuous filtration \mathbb{F}' and canonical random measure π' . Then consider $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0})$, defined as $\Omega := \bar{\Omega} \times \Omega'$, $\mathcal{F} := \bar{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \mathcal{F}'_\infty$ and $\mathcal{F}_t := \bigcap_{s > t} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_s \otimes \mathcal{F}'_s$. Moreover, we set $W(\omega) := \bar{W}(\bar{\omega})$, $\pi(\omega, \cdot) := \pi'(\bar{\omega}', \cdot)$, and $\mathcal{A} := \{\alpha : \alpha(\omega) = \bar{\alpha}(\bar{\omega}), \forall \omega \in \Omega, \text{ for some } \bar{\alpha} \in \bar{\mathcal{A}}\}$. Suppose that for every $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ we are able to construct a measure \mathbb{P}^α on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) such that W is a Brownian motion, and π is an integer-valued random measure with compensator $1_{\{t < T_\infty\}} \lambda(\alpha_t, de) dt$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^\alpha)$, where T_∞ denotes the supremum of the jump times of the marked point process associated to π . Then, consider the stochastic control problem with value function given by (\mathbb{E}^α denotes the expectation with respect to \mathbb{P}^α)

$$(1.5) \quad v(t, x) := \sup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{E}^\alpha \left[\int_t^T f(X_s^{t,x,\alpha}, \alpha_s) ds + g(X_T^{t,x,\alpha}) \right],$$

where $X^{t,x,\alpha}$ has the controlled dynamics on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^\alpha)$

$$dX_s^\alpha = b(X_s^\alpha, \alpha_s) ds + \sigma(X_s^\alpha, \alpha_s) dW_s + \int_E \beta(X_{s-}^\alpha, \alpha_s, e) \tilde{\pi}(ds, de),$$

starting from x at time t , with $\tilde{\pi}(dt, de) = \pi(dt, de) - 1_{\{t < T_\infty\}} \lambda(\alpha_t, de) dt$ the compensated martingale measure of π . As mentioned above, even if we do not address this problem here, we expect that the above partial differential equation (1.3) turns out to be the dynamic programming equation of the stochastic control problem with value function formally given by (1.5). Having this in mind, we can now begin to describe the intuition, inspired by [26] and [27], behind the derivation of our Feynman–Kac representation formula for the HJB equation (1.3) in terms of a forward backward stochastic differential equation (FBSDE).

The fundamental idea concerns the *randomization* of the control, which is achieved by introducing on $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{\mathbb{P}})$ a q -dimensional Brownian motion $\bar{B} = (\bar{B}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, independent of \bar{W} . Now $\bar{\mathbb{F}}$ denotes the usual completion of the natural filtration generated by \bar{W} and \bar{B} . We also set $B(\omega) := \bar{B}(\bar{\omega})$, for all $\omega \in \Omega$, so that B is defined on Ω . Since the control lives in the compact set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^q$, we can not directly use B to randomize the control, but we need to map B on A . More precisely, we shall assume the existence of a continuous surjection $h : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow A$. Then, for every $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, we consider the forward stochastic differential equation in $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$,

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{aligned} X_s &= x + \int_t^s b(X_r, I_r) dr + \int_t^s \sigma(X_r, I_r) dW_r \\ &+ \int_t^s \int_E \beta(X_{r-}, I_r, e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de), \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.7) \quad I_s = h(\tilde{a} + B_s - B_t),$$

for all $t \leq s \leq T$, where $\tilde{\pi}(ds, de) = \pi(ds, de) - 1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s, de) ds$ is the compensated martingale measure of π , which is an integer-valued random measure

with compensator $1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s, de) ds$. Unlike Kharroubi and Pham [27], we use a Brownian motion B to randomize the control, instead of a Poisson random measure μ on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times A$. On one hand, the Poisson random measure turns out to be more convenient when dealing with a general compact set A , since μ is already supported by $\mathbb{R}_+ \times A$, so that we do not have to impose the existence of a continuous surjection h from the entire space \mathbb{R}^q onto A , as we did here. On the other hand, the choice of a Brownian motion B is more convenient when deriving a martingale representation theorem for our model. Indeed, in contrast with [27], the intensity of the measure π depends on the process I . Therefore it is natural to expect a dependence between π and the noise used to randomize the control. The advantage of B with respect to μ is given by the fact that B is *orthogonal* to π , since B is a continuous process; see the bottom of page 183 in [21] for a definition of orthogonality between a martingale and a random measure. Thanks to this orthogonality we are able to derive a martingale representation theorem in our context, which is essential for the derivation of our nonlinear Feynman–Kac representation formula.

Let us focus on the form of the stochastic differential equation (1.6)–(1.7). We observe that the jump part of the driving factors in (1.6) is not given, but depends on the solution via its intensity. This makes the SDE (1.6)–(1.7) nonstandard. These kinds of equations were first studied in [20] and have also been used in the financial literature; see, for example, [4, 9–11, 13]. Notice that in [4, 9] and [10], λ is absolutely continuous with respect to a given deterministic measure on $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$, which allows one to solve (1.6)–(1.7), bringing it back to a standard SDE, via a change of intensity “à la Girsanov.” On the other hand, in the present paper, we shall tackle the above SDE solving first equation (2.2) for any $(t, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^q$, then constructing a probability measure $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) such that the random measure $\pi(ds, de)$ admits $\lambda(I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) ds$ as compensator, and finally addressing (2.1). In the [Appendix](#), we also prove additional properties of π and (X, I) . More precisely, we present a characterization of π in terms of Fourier and Laplace functionals, which shows that π is a conditionally Poisson random measure (also known as doubly stochastic Poisson random measure or Cox random measure) relative to $\sigma(I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}; s \geq 0)$. Moreover, we study the Markov properties of the pair (X, I) .

Regarding the backward stochastic differential equation, as expected, it is driven by the Brownian motions W and B , and by the random measure π ; namely, it is a BSDE with jumps with terminal condition the $g(X_T^{t, x, \tilde{a}})$ and the generator $f(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}}, y, z)$, as is natural from the expression of the HJB equation (1.3). The backward equation is also characterized by a constraint on the diffusive part relative to B , which turns out to be crucial and entails the presence of an increasing process in the BSDE. In conclusion, for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, the backward stochastic differential equation has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1.8) \quad Y_s &= g(X_T^{t, x, \tilde{a}}) + \int_s^T f(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}}, Y_r, Z_r) dr + K_T - K_s - \int_s^T Z_r dW_r \\
 &\quad - \int_s^T V_r dB_r - \int_s^T \int_E U_r(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de), \quad t \leq s \leq T, \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(1.9) \quad |V_s| = 0, \quad ds \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \text{ a.e.}$$

We refer to (1.8)–(1.9) as backward stochastic differential equation with jumps and partially constrained diffusive part. Notice that we could omit the term $\int_s^T V_r dB_r$ in equation (1.8) [together with constraint (1.9)], since V is required to be zero; however, we keep it to recall that the solution to (1.8)–(1.9) has to be adapted to the filtration generated by W , $\tilde{\pi}$ and also B . We also observe that the presence of the increasing process K in the backward equation does not guarantee the uniqueness of the solution. For this reason, we look only for the minimal solution (Y, Z, V, U, K) to the above BSDE, in the sense that for any other solution $(\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}, \bar{V}, \bar{U}, \bar{K})$, we must have $Y \leq \bar{Y}$. The existence of the minimal solution is based on a penalization approach, as in [27]. We can now write the following nonlinear Feynman–Kac formula:

$$v(t, x, \tilde{a}) := Y_t^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.$$

Observe that the function v should not depend on \tilde{a} , but only on (t, x) . The function v turns out to be independent of the variable \tilde{a} as a consequence of constraint (1.9). Indeed, if v (and also h) were regular enough, then, for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, we would have

$$V_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = D_h v(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}) D_{\tilde{a}} h(\tilde{a} + B_s - B_t) = 0, \quad ds \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \text{ a.e.}$$

This would imply (see Section 4.2 below) that v does not depend on its last argument. However, we do not know in general if the function v is so regular in order to justify the previous passages. Therefore, the rigorous proof relies on viscosity solutions arguments. In the end, we prove that the function v does not depend on the variable \tilde{a} . Moreover, v is a viscosity solution to (1.3). Actually, v is the unique viscosity solution to (1.3), as it follows from the comparison theorem proved in the Appendix. Notice that, due to the presence of the nondominated family of measures $(\lambda(a, \cdot))_{a \in A}$, we did not find in the literature a comparison theorem for a viscosity solution to our equation (1.3). For this reason, we prove it in the Appendix, even though the main ideas are already contained in [3], in particular, the remarkable Jensen–Ishii lemma for integro-partial differential equations.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce some notation and study the construction of the solution to the forward equation (1.6)–(1.7). In Section 3, we give a detailed formulation of the BSDE with jumps and a partially constrained diffusive part. In particular, Section 3.1 is devoted to the existence of the minimal solution to our BSDE by a penalization approach. In Section 4, we make the connection between the minimal solution to our BSDE and equation (1.3). In the Appendix, we prove a martingale representation theorem for our model, collect some properties of the random measure π and the pair (X, I) and prove a comparison theorem for equation (1.3).

2. Notation and preliminaries. Let $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{\mathbb{P}})$ be a complete probability space satisfying the usual conditions on which are defined a d -dimensional Brownian motion $\bar{W} = (\bar{W}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ and an independent q -dimensional Brownian motion $\bar{B} = (\bar{B}_t)_{t \geq 0}$. We will always assume that $\bar{\mathbb{F}} = (\bar{\mathcal{F}}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is the usual completion of the natural filtration generated by \bar{W} and \bar{B} . Let us introduce some additional notation:

(i) Ω' is the set of sequences $\omega' = (t_n, e_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset (0, \infty] \times E_\Delta$, where $E_\Delta = E \cup \{\Delta\}$ and Δ is an external point of E . Moreover $t_n < \infty$ if and only if $e_n \in E$, and when $t_n < \infty$, then $t_n < t_{n+1}$. Ω' is equipped with the canonical marked point process $(T'_n, \alpha'_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, with associated canonical random measure π' , defined as

$$T'_n(\omega') = t_n, \quad \alpha'_n(\omega') = e_n$$

and

$$\pi'(\omega', dt, de) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} 1_{\{T'_n(\omega') < \infty\}} \delta_{(T'_n(\omega'), \alpha'_n(\omega'))}(dt, de),$$

where δ_x denotes the Dirac measure at point x . Set $T'_\infty := \lim_n T'_n$. Finally, define $\mathbb{F}' = (\mathcal{F}'_t)_{t \geq 0}$ as $\mathcal{F}'_t = \bigcap_{s > t} \mathcal{G}'_s$, where $\mathbb{G}' = (\mathcal{G}'_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is the canonical filtration, given by $\mathcal{G}'_t = \sigma(\pi'(\cdot, F) : F \in \mathcal{B}([0, t]) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E))$.

(ii) $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0})$ is such that $\Omega := \bar{\Omega} \times \Omega'$, $\mathcal{F} := \bar{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \mathcal{F}'_\infty$ and $\mathcal{F}_t := \bigcap_{s > t} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_s \otimes \mathcal{F}'_s$. Moreover, we set $W(\omega) := \bar{W}(\bar{\omega})$, $B(\omega) := \bar{B}(\bar{\omega})$ and $\pi(\omega, \cdot) := \pi'(\omega', \cdot)$. Finally, we set also $T_n(\omega) := T'_n(\omega')$, $\alpha_n(\omega) := \alpha'_n(\omega')$ and $T_\infty(\omega) := T'_\infty(\omega')$.

Let \mathcal{P}_∞ denote the σ -field of \mathbb{F} -predictable subsets of $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$. We recall that a random measure π on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times E$ is a transition kernel from (Ω, \mathcal{F}) into $(\mathbb{R}_+ \times E, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E))$, satisfying $\pi(\omega, \{0\} \times E) = 0$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$; moreover, an integer-valued random measure π on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times E$ is an optional and $\mathcal{P}_\infty \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$ - σ -finite, $\mathbb{N} \cup \{+\infty\}$ -valued random measure such that $\pi(\omega, \{t\} \times E) \leq 1$ for all $(t, \omega) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$; see [21], Chapter II, Definition 1.13.

Let A be a compact subset of some Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^q . We are given some measurable functions $b : \mathbb{R}^d \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $\sigma : \mathbb{R}^d \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ and $\beta : \mathbb{R}^d \times A \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, where E is a Borelian subset of $\mathbb{R}^k \setminus \{0\}$, equipped with its Borel σ -field $\mathcal{B}(E)$. Moreover, let λ be a transition kernel from $(A, \mathcal{B}(A))$ into $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$; namely, $\lambda(a, \cdot)$ is a nonnegative measure on $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$ for every $a \in A$, and $\lambda(\cdot, E')$ is a Borel measurable function for every $E' \in \mathcal{B}(E)$. Furthermore, we assume that there exists a continuous surjection $h : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow A$.

REMARK 2.1. (i) The existence of such a function h is guaranteed whenever A is connected and locally connected. This is indeed a consequence of the Hahn–Mazurkiewicz theorem; see, for example, Theorem 6.8 in [33].

(ii) In the sequel we use the notation \tilde{a} (resp. a) to denote a generic element in the domain \mathbb{R}^q (image A) of h .

For any $t \in [0, T]$ and $(x, \tilde{a}) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, we consider the following forward stochastic differential equation in $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$:

$$(2.1) \quad X_s = x + \int_t^s b(X_r, I_r) dr + \int_t^s \sigma(X_r, I_r) dW_r + \int_t^s \int_E \beta(X_{r-}, I_r, e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de),$$

$$(2.2) \quad I_s = h(\tilde{a} + B_s - B_t),$$

for all $t \leq s \leq T$, where $\tilde{\pi}(ds, de) = \pi(ds, de) - \lambda(I_s, de) ds$ is the compensated martingale measure of π , which is an integer-valued random measure with compensator $\lambda(I_s, de) ds$.

As noted in the introduction, the above SDE (2.1)–(2.2) is nonstandard, in the sense that the jump part of the driving factors in (2.1) is not given, but depends on the solution via its intensity. When the intensity λ is absolutely continuous with respect to a given deterministic measure on $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$, as in [4], [9] and [10], we can obtain (2.1)–(2.2), starting from a standard SDE via a change of intensity “à la Girsanov.” On the other hand, in the present paper, we shall tackle the above SDE solving first equation (2.2), then constructing the random measure $\pi(ds, de)$ and finally addressing (2.1). The nontrivial part is the construction of π , which is essentially based on Theorem 3.6 in [17], and also on similar results in [13], Theorem 5.1, and [11], Theorem A.4. Let us first introduce the following assumptions on the forward coefficients:

(HFC) (i) there exists a constant C such that

$$|b(x, a) - b(x', a')| + |\sigma(x, a) - \sigma(x', a')| \leq C(|x - x'| + |a - a'|),$$

for all $x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $a, a' \in A$;

(ii) there exists a constant C such that

$$|\beta(x, a, e)| \leq C(1 + |x|)(1 \wedge |e|),$$

$$|\beta(x, a, e) - \beta(x', a', e)| \leq C(|x - x'| + |a - a'|)(1 \wedge |e|),$$

for all $x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $a, a' \in A$ and $e \in E$;

(iii) the following integrability condition holds:

$$\sup_{a \in A} \int_E (1 \wedge |e|^2) \lambda(a, de) < \infty.$$

Inspired by Jacod and Protter [20], we give the definition of weak solution to equation (2.1)–(2.2).

DEFINITION 2.2. A *weak solution* to equation (2.1)–(2.2) with initial condition $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ is a probability measure \mathbb{P} on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) satisfying:

(i) $\mathbb{P}(d\omega) = \bar{\mathbb{P}}(d\bar{\omega}) \otimes \mathbb{P}'(\bar{\omega}, d\omega')$, for some transition kernel \mathbb{P}' from $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}})$ into $(\Omega', \mathcal{F}'_\infty)$;

(ii) under \mathbb{P} , π is an integer-valued random measure on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times E$ with \mathbb{F} -compensator given by $1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s, de) ds$ and compensated martingale measure given by $\tilde{\pi}(ds, de) = \pi(ds, de) - 1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s, de) ds$;

(iii) we have

$$X_s = x + \int_t^s b(X_r, I_r) dr + \int_t^s \sigma(X_r, I_r) dW_r + \int_t^s \int_E \beta(X_{r-}, I_r, e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de),$$

$$I_s = h(\tilde{a} + B_s - B_t),$$

for all $t \leq s \leq T$, \mathbb{P} almost surely. Moreover, $(X_s, I_s) = (x, h(\tilde{a}))$ for $s < t$, and $(X_s, I_s) = (X_T, I_T)$ for $s > T$.

Consider a probability measure \mathbb{P} on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) satisfying condition (i) of Definition 2.2. For every $(t, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^q$ let us denote by $I^{t, \tilde{a}} = \{I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}, s \geq 0\}$ the unique process on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$ satisfying $I_s^{t, \tilde{a}} = h(\tilde{a} + B_s - B_t)$ on $[t, T]$, with $I_s^{t, \tilde{a}} = h(\tilde{a})$ for $s < t$ and $I_s^{t, \tilde{a}} = I_T^{t, \tilde{a}}$ for $s > T$. We notice that the notation $I^{t, \tilde{a}}$ can be misleading, since \tilde{a} is not the initial point of $I^{t, \tilde{a}}$ at time t , indeed $I_t^{t, \tilde{a}} = h(\tilde{a})$. Now we proceed to the construction of a probability measure on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) for which conditions (i) and (ii) of Definition 2.2 are satisfied. This result is based on Theorem 3.6 in [17], and we borrow also some ideas from [13], Theorem 5.1, and [11], Theorem A.4.

LEMMA 2.3. *Under assumption (HFC), for every $(t, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^q$ there exists a unique probability measure on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , denoted by $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$, satisfying conditions (i) and (ii) of Definition 2.2, and also condition (ii)' given by*

(ii)' $1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) ds$ is the $(\bar{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \mathcal{F}'_s)_{s \geq 0}$ -compensator of π .

PROOF. The proof is essentially based on Theorem 3.6 in [17], after a reformulation of our problem in the setting of [17], which we now detail. Let $\hat{\mathbb{F}} = (\hat{\mathcal{F}}_s)_{s \geq 0}$ where $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_s := \bar{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \mathcal{F}'_s$. Notice that in $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_s$ we take $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ instead of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_s$. Indeed, in [17] the σ -field $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ represents the past information and is fixed throughout (we come back to this point later). Take $(t, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^q$, and consider the process $I^{t, \tilde{a}} = (I_s^{t, \tilde{a}})_{s \geq 0}$. Set

$$\nu(\omega, F) = \int_F 1_{\{s < T_\infty(\omega)\}} \lambda(I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}(\omega), de) ds$$

for any $\omega \in \Omega$ and any $F \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$. Now we show that ν satisfies the properties required in order to apply Theorem 3.6 in [17]. In particular, since λ is a transition kernel, we see that ν is a transition kernel from (Ω, \mathcal{F}) into $(\mathbb{R}_+ \times E, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E))$; moreover, $\nu(\omega, \{0\} \times E) = 0$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$, and therefore ν is a random measure on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times E$. Furthermore, for every $E' \in \mathcal{B}(E)$, the process

$\nu((0, \cdot] \times E') = (\nu((0, s] \times E'))_{s \geq 0}$ is $\hat{\mathbb{F}}$ -predictable; hence ν is an $\hat{\mathbb{F}}$ -predictable random measure. In addition, $\nu(\{s\} \times E) \leq 1$, indeed ν is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure ds and therefore $\nu(\{s\} \times E) = 0$. Finally, we see by definition that $\nu([T_\infty, \infty) \times E) = 0$. In conclusion, it follows from Theorem 3.6 in [17] that there exists a unique probability measure on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , denoted by $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$, satisfying condition (i) of Definition 2.2, and for which ν is the $\hat{\mathbb{F}}$ -compensator of π ; that is, the process

$$(2.3) \quad (\nu((0, s \wedge T_n] \times E') - \pi((0, s \wedge T_n] \times E'))_{s \geq 0}$$

is a $(\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}, \hat{\mathbb{F}})$ -martingale, for any $E' \in \mathcal{B}(E)$ and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore condition (ii)' is also satisfied.

To conclude, we need to prove that ν is also the \mathbb{F} -compensator of π . Since ν is an \mathbb{F} -predictable random measure, it follows from (2.6) in [17] that it remains to prove that process (2.3) is a $(\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}, \mathbb{F})$ -martingale. We solve this problem by reasoning as in [13], Theorem 5.1, point (iv). Basically, for every $T \in \mathbb{R}_+$ we repeat the above construction with $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_T$ in place of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$, changing what in [17] is called the past information. More precisely, let $T \in \mathbb{R}_+$, and define $\hat{\mathbb{F}}^T = (\hat{\mathcal{F}}_s^T)_{s \geq 0}$, where $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_s^T := \bar{\mathcal{F}}_T \otimes \mathcal{F}'_s$. Let

$$\nu^T(\omega, F) = \int_F 1_{\{s \leq T\}} 1_{\{s < T_\infty(\omega)\}} \lambda(I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}(\omega), de) ds.$$

Proceeding as before, we conclude that there exists a unique probability measure on $(\Omega, \bar{\mathcal{F}}_T \otimes \mathcal{F}'_\infty)$, denoted by $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}, T}$, whose restriction to $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}_T)$ coincides with the restriction of $\bar{\mathbb{P}}$ to this measurable space, and for which ν^T is the $\hat{\mathbb{F}}^T$ -compensator of π ; that is,

$$(\nu^T((0, s \wedge T_n] \times E') - \pi((0, s \wedge T_n] \times E'))_{s \geq 0}$$

is a $(\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}, T}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}^T)$ -martingale, for any $E' \in \mathcal{B}(E)$ and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This implies that $\nu^T((0, T \wedge T_n] \times E') - \pi((0, T \wedge T_n] \times E')$ is $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_T^T$ -measurable, and therefore \mathcal{F}_T -measurable. Notice that

$$\nu^T((0, s \wedge T_n] \times E') = \nu((0, s \wedge T \wedge T_n] \times E');$$

hence $\nu((0, T \wedge T_n] \times E') - \pi((0, T \wedge T_n] \times E')$ is \mathcal{F}_T -measurable. As $T \in \mathbb{R}_+$ is arbitrary, we see that the process (2.3) is \mathbb{F} -adapted. Since (2.3) is a $(\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}, \hat{\mathbb{F}})$ -martingale, with $\mathcal{F}_s \subset \hat{\mathcal{F}}_s$, then it is also a $(\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}, \mathbb{F})$ -martingale. In other words, ν is the \mathbb{F} -compensator of π . \square

REMARK 2.4. Notice that, under assumption (HFC) and if, in addition, λ satisfies the integrability condition [which implies the integrability condition (HFC)(iii)]

$$(2.4) \quad \sup_{a \in A} \int_E \lambda(a, de) < \infty,$$

then $T_\infty = \infty$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s., and the compensator ν is given by

$$\nu(\omega, F) = \int_F \lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}(\omega), de) ds$$

for any $F \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$ and for $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ almost every $\omega \in \Omega$. Indeed, for any $T \geq 0$, we have (we denote by $\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ the expectation with respect to $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$)

$$\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} 1_{\{T_n \leq T\}} \right] = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_0^T \int_E \pi(ds, de) \right] = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_0^T \int_E \nu(ds, de) \right].$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} 1_{\{T_n \leq T\}} \right] &= \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_0^T \int_E 1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) ds \right] \\ &\leq T \sup_{a \in A} \int_E \lambda(a, de) < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where we use condition (2.4). Hence $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s.,

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} 1_{\{T_n \leq T\}} < \infty \quad \forall T \geq 0.$$

From the arbitrariness of T , this implies that $T_\infty = \infty$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ almost surely.

LEMMA 2.5. *Under assumption (HFC), for every $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ there exists a unique (up to indistinguishability) process $X^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = \{X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, s \geq 0\}$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$, solution to (2.1) on $[t, T]$, with $X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = x$ for $s < t$ and $X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ for $s > T$. Moreover, for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ there exists a positive constant \tilde{C} such that*

$$(2.5) \quad \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sup_{t \leq s \leq T} |X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2 \right] \leq \tilde{C}(1 + |x|^2),$$

where \tilde{C} depends only on $T, |b(0, 0)|, |\sigma(0, 0)|, \sup_{a \in A} |a|, \sup_{a \in A} \int_E (1 \wedge |e|^2) \lambda(a, de)$ and the Lipschitz constants of b, σ .

PROOF. Since hypotheses (14.15) and (14.22) in [19] are satisfied under (HFC), the claim follows from Theorem 14.23 in [19]. Concerning estimate (2.5), taking the square in (2.1) (using the standard inequality $(x_1 + \dots + x_4)^2 \leq 4(x_1^2 + \dots + x_4^2)$, for any $x_1, \dots, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$) and then the supremum, we find

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \sup_{t \leq u \leq s} |X_u^{t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2 &\leq 4|x|^2 + 4 \sup_{t \leq u \leq s} \left| \int_t^u b(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) dr \right|^2 \\ &+ 4 \sup_{t \leq u \leq s} \left| \int_t^u \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) dW_r \right|^2 \\ &+ 4 \sup_{t \leq u \leq s} \left| \int_t^u \int_E \beta(X_{r-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de) \right|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that, from the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality we have

$$(2.7) \quad \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sup_{t \leq u \leq s} \left| \int_t^u b(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) dr \right|^2 \right] \leq T \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^s |b(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})|^2 dr \right].$$

Moreover, from the Burkholder–Davis–Gundy inequality there exists a positive constant \tilde{C} such that

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sup_{t \leq u \leq s} \left| \int_t^u \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) dW_r \right|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \tilde{C} \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^s \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})) dr \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, since the local martingale $M_u = \int_t^u \int_E \beta(X_{r^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de)$, $t \leq u \leq s$, is such that $[M]_u = \int_t^u \int_E |\beta(X_{r^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, e)|^2 \pi(dr, de)$, from the Burkholder–Davis–Gundy inequality, we obtain

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sup_{t \leq u \leq s} \left| \int_t^u \int_E \beta(X_{r^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de) \right|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \tilde{C} \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^s \int_E |\beta(X_{r^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, e)|^2 \pi(dr, de) \right] \\ & = \tilde{C} \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^s \int_E |\beta(X_{r^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, e)|^2 \lambda(I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) dr \right]. \end{aligned}$$

In conclusion, taking the expectation in (2.6) and using (2.7)–(2.9), we find (denoting by \tilde{C} a generic positive constant depending only on T , $|b(0, 0)|$, $|\sigma(0, 0)|$, $\sup_{a \in A} |a|$, $\sup_{a \in A} \int_E (1 \wedge |e|^2) \lambda(a, de)$ and the Lipschitz constants of b, σ)

$$\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sup_{t \leq u \leq s} |X_u^{t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2 \right] \leq 4|x|^2 + \tilde{C} \left(1 + \int_t^s \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\sup_{t \leq u \leq r} |X_u^{t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2 \right] dr \right).$$

Then applying Gronwall’s lemma to the map $r \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[\sup_{t \leq u \leq r} |X_u^{t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2]$, we end up with estimate (2.5). \square

3. BSDE with jumps and partially constrained diffusive part. Our aim is to derive a probabilistic representation formula, also called a nonlinear Feynman–Kac formula, for the following nonlinear IPDE of HJB type:

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & -\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t, x) - \sup_{a \in A} (\mathcal{L}^a u(t, x) + f(x, a, u, \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x u)) \\ & = 0, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.2) \quad u(T, x) = g(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^a u(t, x) &= b(x, a) \cdot D_x u(t, x) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x^2 u(t, x)) \\ &\quad + \int_E (u(t, x + \beta(x, a, e)) - u(t, x) - \beta(x, a, e) \cdot D_x u(t, x)) \lambda(a, de), \end{aligned}$$

for all $(t, x, a) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A$. Let us first introduce some additional notation. Fix a finite time horizon $T < \infty$, and set \mathcal{P}_T the σ -field of \mathbb{F} -predictable subsets of $[0, T] \times \Omega$. For any $(t, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^q$, we denote by:

- $\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(\mathcal{F}_s)$, $p \geq 1$, $s \geq 0$, the set of \mathcal{F}_s -measurable random variables X such that $\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[|X|^p] < \infty$;
- $\mathbf{S}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2$, the set of real-valued càdlàg adapted processes $Y = (Y_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$ such that

$$\|Y\|_{\mathbf{S}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2}^2 := \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\sup_{t \leq s \leq T} |Y_s|^2 \right] < \infty;$$

- $\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(t, T)$, $p \geq 1$, the set of real-valued adapted processes $(\phi_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$ such that

$$\|\phi\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(t, T)}^p := \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^T |\phi_s|^p ds \right] < \infty;$$

- $\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(W)$, $p \geq 1$, the set of \mathbb{R}^d -valued \mathcal{P}_T -measurable processes $Z = (Z_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$ such that

$$\|Z\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(W)}^p := \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\left(\int_t^T |Z_s|^2 ds \right)^{p/2} \right] < \infty;$$

- $\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(B)$, $p \geq 1$, the set of \mathbb{R}^q -valued \mathcal{P}_T -measurable processes $V = (V_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$ such that

$$\|V\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(B)}^p := \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\left(\int_t^T |V_s|^2 ds \right)^{p/2} \right] < \infty;$$

- $\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(\tilde{\pi})$, $p \geq 1$, the set of $\mathcal{P}_T \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$ -measurable maps $U : [t, T] \times \Omega \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\|U\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(\tilde{\pi})}^p := \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\left(\int_t^T \int_E |U_s(e)|^2 \lambda(I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) ds \right)^{p/2} \right] < \infty;$$

- $\mathbf{K}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2$, the set of nondecreasing predictable processes $K = (K_s)_{t \leq s \leq T} \in \mathbf{S}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2$ with $K_t = 0$, so that

$$\|K\|_{\mathbf{S}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2}^2 = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[|K_T|^2].$$

REMARK 3.1. *Equivalence relation in $\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(\tilde{\pi})$.* When $U^1, U^2 \in \mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(\tilde{\pi})$, with $U^1 = U^2$, we mean $\|U^1 - U^2\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^p(\tilde{\pi})} = 0$, that is, $U^1 = U^2 ds \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \otimes$

$\lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}, de)$ a.e. on $[t, T] \times \Omega \times E$, where $ds \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \otimes \lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}, de)$ is the measure on $([t, T] \times \Omega \times E, \mathcal{B}(t, T) \otimes \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{B}(E))$ given by

$$ds \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \otimes \lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}, de)(F) = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^T \int_E 1_F(s, \omega, e) \lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}(\omega), de) ds \right],$$

for all $F \in \mathcal{B}(t, T) \otimes \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$. See also the beginning of Section 3 in [8].

The probabilistic representation formula is given in terms of the following BSDE with jumps and a partially constrained diffusive part, for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s.:

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} Y_s = & g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_s^T f(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r, Z_r) dr + K_T - K_s - \int_s^T Z_r dW_r \\ & - \int_s^T V_r dB_r - \int_s^T \int_E U_r(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de), \quad t \leq s \leq T \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.4) \quad |V_s| = 0, \quad ds \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \text{ a.e.}$$

We look for the minimal solution $(Y, Z, V, U, K) \in \mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2 \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi}) \times \mathbf{K}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2$ to (3.3)–(3.4), in the sense that for any other solution $(\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}, \bar{V}, \bar{U}, \bar{K}) \in \mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2 \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi}) \times \mathbf{K}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2$ to (3.3)–(3.4), we must have $Y \leq \bar{Y}$. We impose the following assumptions on the terminal condition $g: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and on the generator $f: \mathbb{R}^d \times A \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

(HBC) There exists some continuity modulus ρ (viz., $\rho: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is continuous, nondecreasing, subadditive, and $\rho(0) = 0$) and a constant C such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x, a, y, z) - f(x', a', y', z')| + |g(x) - g(x')| \\ & \leq \rho(|x - x'| + |a - a'|) + C(|y - y'| + |z - z'|) \end{aligned}$$

for all $(x, a, y, z), (x', a', y', z') \in \mathbb{R}^d \times A \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let assumptions (HFC) and (HBC) hold. For any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, there exists at most one minimal solution on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$ to the BSDE (3.3)–(3.4).*

PROOF. Let (Y, Z, V, U, K) and $(\tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z}, \tilde{V}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{K})$ be two minimal solutions to (3.3)–(3.4). The uniqueness of the Y component is clear by definition. Regarding the other components, taking the difference between the two backward equations, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & \int_t^s (f(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r, Z_r) - f(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r, \tilde{Z}_r)) dr + K_s - \tilde{K}_s \\ & - \int_t^s (Z_r - \tilde{Z}_r) dW_r - \int_t^s (V_r - \tilde{V}_r) dB_r - \int_t^s \int_E (U_r(e) - \tilde{U}_r(e)) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de), \end{aligned}$$

for all $t \leq s \leq T$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ almost surely. Identifying the Brownian and finite variation parts and recalling that W and B are independent, we deduce $Z = \tilde{Z}$ and $V = \tilde{V}$. Therefore, we obtain the identity

$$\int_t^s \int_E (U_r(e) - \tilde{U}_r(e))\pi(dr, de) = \int_t^s \int_E (U_r(e) - \tilde{U}_r(e))\lambda(I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) dr + K_s - \tilde{K}_s,$$

where the right-hand side is a predictable process, and therefore it has no totally inaccessible jumps; see, for example, [21], Chapter I, Proposition 2.24. On the other hand, the left-hand side is a pure-jump process with totally inaccessible jumps, unless $U = \tilde{U}$. As a consequence, we must have $U = \tilde{U}$, from which it follows that $K = \tilde{K}$. \square

To guarantee the existence of the minimal solution to (3.3)–(3.4) we shall need the following result.

LEMMA 3.3. *Let assumptions (HFC) and (HBC) hold. Then, for any initial condition $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, there exists a solution $\{(\bar{Y}_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \bar{Z}_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \bar{V}_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \bar{U}_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \bar{K}_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}), t \leq s \leq T\}$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$ to the BSDE (3.3)–(3.4), with $\bar{Y}_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = \bar{v}(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$ for some deterministic function \bar{v} on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$, satisfying the linear growth condition*

$$\sup_{(t,x) \in [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|\bar{v}(t, x)|}{1 + |x|} < \infty.$$

PROOF. The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 5.1 in [27], but for the fact that here we look for a function \bar{v} satisfying a linear growth condition, rather than a more general polynomial growth condition. For this reason, we consider the mollifier $\eta(x) = \bar{c} \exp(1/(|x|^2 - 1))1_{\{|x| < 1\}}$, where $\bar{c} > 0$ is such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \eta(x) dx = 1$, and we introduce the smooth function

$$\bar{v}(t, x) = \bar{C} e^{\rho(T-t)} \left(1 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \eta(x - y) |y| dy \right) \quad \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q,$$

for some positive constants \bar{C} and ρ . We can now proceed as in Lemma 5.1 in [27] to conclude that, for \bar{C} and ρ large enough, the function \bar{v} is a classical supersolution to (3.1)–(3.2). \square

3.1. *Existence of the minimal solution by penalization.* In this section we prove the existence of the minimal solution to (3.3)–(3.4). We use a penalization approach and introduce the indexed sequence of BSDEs with jumps, for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s.,

$$(3.5) \quad \begin{aligned} Y_s^n &= g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_s^T f(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r^n, Z_r^n) dr + K_T^n - K_s^n - \int_s^T Z_r^n dW_r \\ &\quad - \int_s^T V_r^n dB_r - \int_s^T \int_E U_r^n(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de), \quad t \leq s \leq T, \end{aligned}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where K^n is the nondecreasing continuous process defined by

$$K_s^n = n \int_t^s |V_r^n| dr, \quad t \leq s \leq T.$$

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Under assumptions (HFC) and (HBC), for every $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a unique solution $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}) \in \mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2 \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$, satisfying the BSDE with jumps (3.5).*

PROOF. As usual, the proof is based on a fixed point argument. More precisely, let us consider the function $\Phi: \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi}) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$, mapping (Y', Z', V', U') to (Y, Z, V, U) , defined by

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} Y_s &= g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_s^T f_n(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r', Z_r', V_r') dr - \int_s^T Z_r dW_r \\ &\quad - \int_s^T V_r dB_r - \int_s^T \int_E U_r(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$f_n(x, a, y, z, v) = f(x, a, y, z) + n|v|.$$

More precisely, the quadruple (Y, Z, V, U) is constructed as follows: we consider the martingale $M_s = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_t^T f_n(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r', Z_r', V_r') dr | \mathcal{F}_s]$, which is square integrable under the assumptions on g and f . From the martingale representation Theorem A.1, we deduce the existence and uniqueness of $(Z, V, U) \in \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$ such that

$$(3.7) \quad M_s = M_t + \int_t^s Z_r dW_r + \int_t^s V_r dB_r + \int_t^s \int_E U_r(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de).$$

We then define the process Y by

$$\begin{aligned} Y_s &= \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_s^T f_n(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r', Z_r', V_r') dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_s \right] \\ &= M_s - \int_t^s f_n(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r', Z_r', V_r') dr. \end{aligned}$$

By using representation (3.7) of M in the previous relation, and noting that $Y_T = g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$, we see that Y satisfies (3.6). Using the conditions on g and f , we deduce that Y lies in $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T)$, and also in $\mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2$. Hence, Φ is a well-defined map. We then see that $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})$ is a solution to the penalized

BSDE (3.5) if and only if it is a fixed point of Φ . To this end, for any $\alpha > 0$ let us introduce the equivalent norm on $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (Y, Z, V, U) \|_\alpha \\ & := \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^T e^{\alpha(s-t)} \left(|Y_s|^2 + |Z_s|^2 + |V_s|^2 + \int_E |U_s(e)|^2 \lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) \right) ds \right]. \end{aligned}$$

It can be shown, proceeding along the same lines as in the classical case (for which we refer, e.g., to Theorem 6.2.1 in [31]), that there exists $\bar{\alpha} > 0$ such that Φ is a contraction on $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$ endowed with the equivalent norm $\| \cdot \|_{\bar{\alpha}}$. Then the claim follows from the Banach–Caccioppoli fixed-point theorem. \square

We can now prove our main result of this section. First, we need the following two lemmas.

LEMMA 3.5. *Suppose that assumptions (HFC) and (HBC) hold. Then, for every $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, we have, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} \leq Y_s^{n+1,t,x,\tilde{a}} \leq \hat{Y}_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$$

for all $0 \leq s \leq T$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s., where $(\hat{Y}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{Z}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{V}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{U}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{K}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) \in \mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2 \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi}) \times \mathbf{K}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$ is a generic solution to the BSDE (3.3)–(3.4). In particular, the sequence $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_n$ is upper bounded by $\hat{Y}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$, introduced in Lemma 3.3.

PROOF. Fix $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and observe that

$$f_n(x, a, y, z, v) \leq f_{n+1}(x, a, y, z, v),$$

for all $(x, a, y, z, v) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times A \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$. Then the inequality $Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} \leq Y_s^{n+1,t,x,\tilde{a}}$, for all $0 \leq s \leq T$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s., follows from the comparison Theorem A.1 in [27]. We should notice that Theorem A.1 in [27] is designed for BSDE with jumps driven by a Wiener process and a Poisson random measure, while in our case we have a general random measure π . Nevertheless, Theorem A.1 in [27] can be proved proceeding along the same lines as in [27] to encompass this more general case.

Similarly, since $\int_t^s |\hat{V}_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}| dr = 0$, it follows that $(\hat{Y}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{Z}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{V}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{U}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{K}^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$ solves the BSDE (3.3) with generator f_n , for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, other than with generator f . Therefore, we can again apply the (generalized version, with the random measure π in place of the Poisson random measure, of the) comparison Theorem A.1 in [27], from which we deduce the claim. \square

LEMMA 3.6. *Under assumptions (HFC) and (HBC), there exists a positive constant C such that, for all $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}\|_{\mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2}^2 + \|Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W)}^2 + \|V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B)}^2 \\
 & + \|U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}\|_{\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})}^2 + \|K^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}\|_{\mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2}^2 \\
 (3.8) \quad & \leq C \left(\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[|g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}})|^2] + \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^T |f(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}, 0, 0)|^2 ds \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + \|\bar{v}(\cdot, X^{t,x,\tilde{a}})\|_{\mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2}^2 \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

where \bar{v} is the function introduced in Lemma 3.3.

PROOF. The proof is very similar to the proof of Lemma 3.3 in [27], so it is not reported. We simply recall that the claim follows applying Itô’s formula to $|Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2$ between t and T , and exploiting Gronwall’s lemma and the Burkholder–Davis–Gundy inequality in an usual way. \square

THEOREM 3.7. *Under assumptions (HFC) and (HBC), for every $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ there exists a unique minimal solution $(Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, K^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) \in \mathbf{S}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2 \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi}) \times \mathbf{K}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$ to the BSDE with jumps and partially constrained diffusive part (3.3)–(3.4), where:*

- (i) $Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ is the increasing limit of $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_n$;
- (ii) $(Z^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$ is the weak limit of $(Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_n$ in $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$;
- (iii) $K_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ is the weak limit of $(K_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_n$ in $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\mathcal{F}_s)$, for any $t \leq s \leq T$.

PROOF. Let $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ be fixed. From Lemma 3.5 it follows that $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_n$ converges increasingly to some adapted process $Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$. We see that $Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ satisfies the integrability condition $\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[\sup_{t \leq s \leq T} |Y_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2] < \infty$ as a consequence of the uniform estimate for $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_n$ in Lemma 3.6 and Fatou’s lemma. Moreover, by Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem, the convergence also holds in $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T)$. Next, by the uniform estimates in Lemma 3.6, the sequence $(Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_n$ is bounded in the Hilbert space $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$. Then we can extract a subsequence which weakly converges to some $(Z^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$ in $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$. Thanks to the martingale representation Theorem A.1, for every stopping time $t \leq \tau \leq T$, the following

weak convergences hold in $\mathbf{L}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{F}_\tau)$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_t^\tau Z_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} dW_s &\rightharpoonup \int_t^\tau Z_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} dW_s, \\ \int_t^\tau V_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} dB_s &\rightharpoonup \int_t^\tau V_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} dB_s, \\ \int_t^\tau \int_E U_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}(e) \tilde{\pi}(ds, de) &\rightharpoonup \int_t^\tau \int_E U_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}(e) \tilde{\pi}(ds, de). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} K_\tau^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} &= Y_t^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} - Y_\tau^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} - \int_t^\tau f(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{\tilde{a}}, Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}) ds \\ &\quad + \int_t^\tau Z_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} dW_s + \int_t^\tau V_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} dB_s + \int_t^\tau \int_E U_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}(e) \tilde{\pi}(ds, de), \end{aligned}$$

we also have the following weak convergence in $\mathbf{L}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{F}_\tau)$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned} K_\tau^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} &\rightharpoonup K_\tau^{t,x,\tilde{a}} \\ &:= Y_t^{t,x,\tilde{a}} - Y_\tau^{t,x,\tilde{a}} - \int_t^\tau f(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{\tilde{a}}, Y_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) ds \\ &\quad + \int_t^\tau Z_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} dW_s + \int_t^\tau V_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} dB_s + \int_t^\tau \int_E U_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}(e) \tilde{\pi}(ds, de). \end{aligned}$$

Since the process $(K_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})_{t \leq s \leq T}$ is nondecreasing and predictable and $K_t^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} = 0$, the limit process $K^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ remains nondecreasing and predictable with $\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[|K_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}|^2] < \infty$ and $K_t^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = 0$. Moreover, by Lemma 2.2 in [29], $K^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ and $Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ are càdlàg, therefore $Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}} \in \mathbf{S}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}$ and $K^{t,x,\tilde{a}} \in \mathbf{K}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}$. In conclusion, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_t^{t,x,\tilde{a}} &= g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_t^T f(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{\tilde{a}}, Y_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) ds + K_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}} - K_t^{t,x,\tilde{a}} \\ &\quad - \int_t^T Z_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} dW_s - \int_t^T V_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} dB_s - \int_t^T \int_E U_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}(e) \tilde{\pi}(ds, de). \end{aligned}$$

It remains to show that diffusion constraint (3.4) is satisfied. To this end, we consider the functional $F : \mathbf{L}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$F(V) := \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^T |V_s| ds \right] \quad \forall V \in \mathbf{L}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}(B).$$

Notice that $F(V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}) = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[K_T^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}]/n$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. From estimate (3.8), we see that $F(V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since F is convex and strongly continuous in the strong topology of $\mathbf{L}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}(B)$, then F is lower semicontinuous in the weak topology of $\mathbf{L}^2_{t,\tilde{a}}(B)$; see, for example, Corollary 3.9 in [5]. Therefore, we find

$$F(V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}) = 0,$$

which implies the validity of the diffusion constraint (3.4). Hence, $(Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, K^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$ is a solution to the BSDE with jumps and a partially constrained diffusive part (3.3)–(3.4). From Lemma 3.5, we also see that $Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = \lim Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}$ is the minimal solution to (3.3)–(3.4). Finally, the uniqueness of the solution $(Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, K^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$ follows from Proposition 3.2. \square

4. Nonlinear Feynman–Kac formula. We know from Theorem 3.7 that under (HFC) and (HBC), there exists a unique minimal solution $(Y^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, K^{t,x,\tilde{a}})$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$ to (3.3)–(3.4). As we shall see below, this minimal solution admits the representation $Y_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = v(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$, where $v : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the deterministic function defined as

$$(4.1) \quad v(t, x, h(\tilde{a})) := Y_t^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.$$

Our aim is to prove that the function v given by (4.1) does not depend on its last argument and that it is related to the fully nonlinear partial differential equation of HJB type (3.1)–(3.2). Notice that we do not know a priori whether the function v is continuous. Therefore, we shall adopt the definition of discontinuous viscosity solution to (3.1)–(3.2). First, we impose the following conditions on h and A :

(HA) There exists a compact set $A_h \subset \mathbb{R}^q$ such that $h(A_h) = A$. Moreover, the interior set $\overset{\circ}{A}_h$ of A_h is connected, and $A_h = \text{Cl}(\overset{\circ}{A}_h)$, the closure of its interior. Furthermore, $h(\overset{\circ}{A}_h) = A$.

We also impose some conditions on λ , which will imply the validity of a comparison theorem for viscosity sub and supersolutions to the fully nonlinear IPDE of HJB type (3.1)–(3.2) and also for penalized IPDE (4.5)–(4.6). To this end, let us define, for every $\delta > 0$ and $(t, x, a) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A$,

$$I_a^{1,\delta}(t, x, \varphi) = \int_{E \cap \{|e| \leq \delta\}} (\varphi(t, x + \beta(x, a, e)) - \varphi(t, x) - \beta(x, a, e) \cdot D_x \varphi(t, x)) \lambda(a, de),$$

for any $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$, and

$$I_a^{2,\delta}(t, x, q, u) = \int_{E \cap \{|e| > \delta\}} (u(t, x + \beta(x, a, e)) - u(t, x) - \beta(x, a, e) \cdot q) \lambda(a, de),$$

for any $q \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and any locally bounded function u . Let us impose the following conditions on $I_a^{1,\delta}$ and $I_a^{2,\delta}$:

(H λ) (i) For any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$, we have

$$\sup_{a \in A} \int_{E \cap \{|e| \leq \delta\}} (1 \wedge |e|^2) \lambda(a, de) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} 0.$$

(ii) Let $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$. If the sequence $\{(t_k, x_k, a_k)\}_k \subset [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A$ converges to (t^*, x^*, a^*) as k goes to infinity, then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} I_{a_k}^{1,\delta}(t_k, x_k, \varphi) = I_{a^*}^{1,\delta}(t^*, x^*, \varphi),$$

for any $\delta > 0$.

(iii) Let $u : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be u.s.c. (resp. l.s.c.) and locally bounded. If the sequence $\{(t_k, x_k, q_k, a_k)\}_k \subset [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A$ converges to (t^*, x^*, q^*, a^*) and $u(t_k, x_k) \rightarrow u(t^*, x^*)$, as k goes to infinity, then

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} I_{a_k}^{2,\delta}(t_k, x_k, q_k, u) \leq I_{a^*}^{2,\delta}(t^*, x^*, q^*, u)$$

$$\left(\text{resp. } \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} I_{a_k}^{2,\delta}(t_k, x_k, q_k, u) \geq I_{a^*}^{2,\delta}(t^*, x^*, q^*, u)\right)$$

for any $\delta > 0$.

REMARK 4.1. Assumption (H λ) is required for the proof of the comparison Theorem C.4 [as well as for the comparison theorem to equation (4.5)–(4.6)]. Notice that conditions (i)–(ii) are inspired by the fourth and fifth Assumptions (NLT) in [3]. We also observe that whenever $I_a^{1,\delta}$ and $I_a^{2,\delta}$ do not depend on a , then (H λ)(i)–(ii) are consequences of Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem, while (H λ)(iii) follows from Fatou’s lemma.

For a locally bounded function u on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$, we define its lower semicontinuous (l.s.c. for short) envelope u_* , and upper semicontinuous (u.s.c. for short) envelope u^* by

$$u_*(t, \xi) = \liminf_{\substack{(s,\eta) \rightarrow (t,\xi) \\ s < T}} u(s, \xi) \quad \text{and} \quad u^*(t, \xi) = \limsup_{\substack{(s,\eta) \rightarrow (t,\xi) \\ s < T}} u(s, \xi)$$

for all $(t, \xi) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$.

DEFINITION 4.2 [Viscosity solution to (3.1)–(3.2)].

(i) An l.s.c. (resp. u.s.c.) function u on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ is called a *viscosity supersolution* (resp. *viscosity subsolution*) to (3.1)–(3.2) if

$$u(T, x) \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) g(x)$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, and

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \sup_{a \in A} (\mathcal{L}^a \varphi(t, x) + f(x, a, u(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x \varphi(t, x))) \\ & \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) 0 \end{aligned}$$

for any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ and any $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that

$$(u - \varphi)(t, x) = \min_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (u - \varphi) \quad \left(\text{resp. } \max_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (u - \varphi)\right).$$

(ii) A locally bounded function u on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ is called a *viscosity solution* to (3.1)–(3.2) if u_* is a viscosity supersolution, and u^* is a viscosity subsolution to (3.1)–(3.2).

We can now state the main result of this paper.

THEOREM 4.3. *Assume that conditions (HFC), (HBC), (HA) and (H λ) hold. Then the function v in (4.1) does not depend on the variable a on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathring{A}$:*

$$v(t, x, a) = v(t, x, a') \quad \forall a, a' \in \mathring{A},$$

for all $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$. Let us then define by misuse of notation the function v on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$v(t, x) = v(t, x, a), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d,$$

for any $a \in \mathring{A}$. Then v is a viscosity solution to (3.1)–(3.2).

The rest of the paper is devoted to the proof of Theorem 4.3.

4.1. Viscosity property of the penalized BSDE. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let us introduce the deterministic function v_n defined on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A$ by

$$(4.2) \quad v_n(t, x, h(\tilde{a})) := Y_t^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q,$$

where $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})$ is the unique solution to the BSDE with jumps (3.5); see Proposition 3.4. As we shall see in Proposition 4.5, the identification $Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} = v_n(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$ holds. Therefore, sending n to infinity, it follows from the convergence results of the penalized BSDE, Theorem 3.7, that the minimal solution to the BSDE with jumps and a partially constrained diffusive part (3.3)–(3.4) can be written as $Y_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = v(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$, $t \leq s \leq T$, where v is the deterministic function defined in (4.1).

Now notice that from the uniform estimate (3.8), the linear growth conditions of g , f and \bar{v} , estimate (2.5) and the compactness of A , it follows that v_n , and thus also v by passing to the limit, satisfies the following linear growth condition: there exists some positive constant C_v such that, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(4.3) \quad |v_n(t, x, a)| + |v(t, x, a)| \leq C_v(1 + |x|) \quad \forall (t, x, a) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A.$$

As expected, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the function v_n in (4.2) is related to a parabolic semi-linear penalized IPDE. More precisely, let us introduce the function $v_n^h: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$(4.4) \quad v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) := v_n(t, x, h(\tilde{a})), \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.$$

Then the function v_n^h is related to the semi-linear penalized IPDE

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\partial v_n^h}{\partial t}(t, x, \tilde{a}) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a})}v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) \\
 & - f(x, h(\tilde{a}), v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}), \sigma^\top(x, h(\tilde{a}))D_x v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a})) \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2 v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a})) - n|D_{\tilde{a}} v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a})| \\
 & = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.5}$$

$$v_n^h(T, \cdot, \cdot) = g \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.
 \tag{4.6}$$

Let us provide the definition of the discontinuous viscosity solution to equation (4.5)–(4.6):

DEFINITION 4.4 [Viscosity solution to (4.5)–(4.6)].

(i) A l.s.c. (resp. u.s.c.) function u on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ is called a *viscosity supersolution* (resp. *viscosity subsolution*) to (4.5)–(4.6) if

$$u(T, x, \tilde{a}) \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) g(x)$$

for any $(x, \tilde{a}) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x, \tilde{a}) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a})}\varphi(t, x, \tilde{a}) - f(x, h(\tilde{a}), u(t, x, \tilde{a}), \sigma^\top(x, h(\tilde{a}))D_x \varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})) \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2 \varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})) - n|D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})| \geq 0 \quad (\text{resp. } \leq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and any $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times (\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q))$ such that

$$(u - \varphi)(t, x, \tilde{a}) = \min_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} (u - \varphi) \quad \left(\text{resp. } \max_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} (u - \varphi) \right).
 \tag{4.7}$$

(ii) A locally bounded function u on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ is called a *viscosity solution* to (4.5)–(4.6) if u_* is a viscosity supersolution, and u^* is a viscosity subsolution to (4.5)–(4.6).

Then we have the following result, which states that the penalized BSDE with jumps (3.5) provides a viscosity solution to the penalized IPDE (4.5)–(4.6).

PROPOSITION 4.5. *Let assumptions (HFC), (HBC), (HA) and (Hλ) hold. Then the function v_n^h in (4.4) is a viscosity solution to (4.5)–(4.6). Moreover, v_n^h is continuous on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$.*

PROOF. We divide the proof into three steps.

Step 1. Identification $Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} = v_n(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}) = v_n^h(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \tilde{a} + B_s - B_t)$. Inspired by the proof of Theorem 4.1 in [12], we shall prove the identification $Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} = v_n(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$ using the Markovian property of (X, I) studied in Appendix B and the construction of $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})$ based on Proposition 3.4. More precisely, for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, from Proposition 3.4 we know that there exists a sequence $(Y^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}) \in \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$, converging to $(Y^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}})$ in $\mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(t, T) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B) \times \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$, such that $(Y^{n,0,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z^{n,0,t,x,\tilde{a}}, V^{n,0,t,x,\tilde{a}}, U^{n,0,t,x,\tilde{a}}) \equiv (0, 0, 0, 0)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} Y_s^{n,k+1,t,x,\tilde{a}} &= g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_s^T f(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, Y_r^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}, Z_r^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}) dr \\ &\quad + n \int_s^T |V_r^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}| dr - \int_s^T Z_r^{n,k+1,t,x,\tilde{a}} dW_r \\ &\quad - \int_s^T V_r^{n,k+1,t,x,\tilde{a}} dB_r - \int_s^T \int_E U_r^{n,k+1,t,x,\tilde{a}}(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de), \end{aligned}$$

for all $t \leq s \leq T$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ almost surely. Let us define $v_{n,k}(t, x, \tilde{a}) := Y_t^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}}$. We begin by noting that for $k = 0$, we have

$$Y_s^{n,1,t,x,\tilde{a}} = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) + \int_s^T f(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, 0, 0) dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_s \right].$$

Then we see from Proposition B.3 that $Y_s^{n,1,t,x,\tilde{a}} = v_{n,1}(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$, $d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \otimes ds$ almost everywhere. Proceeding as in Lemma 4.1 of [12] (in particular, relying on Theorem 6.27 in [7]), we also deduce that there exist Borel measurable functions $\tilde{z}_{n,1}$ and $\tilde{v}_{n,1}$ such that, respectively, $Z_s^{n,1,t,x,\tilde{a}} = \tilde{z}_{n,1}(s, X_{s^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$ and $V_s^{n,1,t,x,\tilde{a}} = \tilde{v}_{n,1}(s, X_{s^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$, $d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \otimes ds$ almost everywhere. Since $Z^{n,1,t,x,\tilde{a}} \in \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(W)$ and $V^{n,1,t,x,\tilde{a}} \in \mathbf{L}_{t,\tilde{a}}^2(B)$, we notice that

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^T |\tilde{z}_{n,1}(s, X_{s^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|^2 ds \right] &< \infty, \\ \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^T |\tilde{v}_{n,1}(s, X_{s^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|^2 ds \right] &< \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Let us now prove the inductive step: consider $k \geq 1$, and suppose that $Y_s^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}} = v_{n,k}(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$, $Z_s^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}} = \tilde{z}_{n,k}(s, X_{s^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$ and $V_s^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}} = \tilde{v}_{n,k}(s, X_{s^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$, $d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \otimes ds$ a.e., such that $\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} [\int_t^T |\tilde{z}_{n,k}(s, X_{s^-}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|^2 ds] < \infty$ and

$\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[\int_t^T |\tilde{v}_{n,k}(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|^2 ds] < \infty$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Y_s^{n,k+1,t,x,\tilde{a}} \\
 &= \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[g(X_T^{t,x,\tilde{a}}) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_s^T f(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}, v_{n,k}(r, X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}), \tilde{z}_{n,k}(r, X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})) dr \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + n \int_s^T |\tilde{v}_{n,k}(r, X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})| dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_s \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Using again Proposition B.3 [notice that, by a monotone class argument, we can extend Proposition B.3 to Borel measurable functions verifying an integrability condition of the type in (4.8)], we see that $Y_s^{n,k+1,t,x,\tilde{a}} = v_{n,k+1}(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$, $d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \otimes ds$ almost everywhere. Now, we notice that it can be shown that $\mathbb{E}[\sup_{t \leq s \leq T} |Y_s^{n,k,t,x,\tilde{a}} - Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}}|] \rightarrow 0$, as k tends to infinity (e.g., proceeding as in Remark (b) after Proposition 2.1 in [12]). Therefore, $v_{n,k}(t, x, \tilde{a}) \rightarrow v_n(t, x, \tilde{a})$ as k tends to infinity, for all $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, from which follows the validity of the identification $Y_s^{n,t,x,\tilde{a}} = v_n(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}) = v_n^h(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \tilde{a} + B_s - B_t)$, $d\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \otimes ds$ almost everywhere.

Step 2. Viscosity property of v_n^h . We shall divide the proof into two substeps.

Step 2a. v_n^h is a viscosity solution to (4.5). We now prove the viscosity supersolution property of v_n^h to (4.5). A similar argument would show that v_n^h it is a viscosity subsolution to (4.5). Let $(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times (\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q))$ such that

$$(4.9) \quad 0 = ((v_n^h)_* - \varphi)(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}}) = \min_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} ((v_n^h)_* - \varphi).$$

Let us proceed by contradiction, assuming that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}}) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\bar{\tilde{a}})}\varphi(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}}) - f(\bar{x}, h(\bar{\tilde{a}}), \varphi(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}}), \sigma^\top(\bar{x}, h(\bar{\tilde{a}}))D_x\varphi(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}})) \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(D_{\bar{\tilde{a}}}^2\varphi(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}})) - n|D_{\bar{\tilde{a}}}\varphi(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}})| =: -2\varepsilon < 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the continuity of b, σ, β, f and h , we find $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.10) \quad & -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x, \tilde{a}) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a})}\varphi(t, x, \tilde{a}) \\
 & - f(x, h(\tilde{a}), \varphi(t, x, \tilde{a}), \sigma^\top(x, h(\tilde{a}))D_x\varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})) \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2\varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})) - n|D_{\tilde{a}}\varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})| \leq -\varepsilon,
 \end{aligned}$$

for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ with $|t - \bar{t}|, |x - \bar{x}|, |\tilde{a} - \bar{\tilde{a}}| < \delta$. We know that there exists a sequence $(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k)_k \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ converging to $(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}})$ such that $v_n^h(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) \rightarrow (v_n^h)_*(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{\tilde{a}})$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and $|t_k - \bar{t}|, |x_k - \bar{x}|, |\tilde{a}_k - \bar{\tilde{a}}| < \delta$ for

all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. We also notice that, using the continuity of φ , we have $v_n^h(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) - \varphi(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Fix $\delta' \in (0, \delta)$, and define, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\tau_k := \inf\{r \geq t_k : |X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} - x_k| > \delta', |B_r - B_{t_k}| > \delta'\} \wedge (t_k + \delta') \wedge T.$$

Since $X^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ is càdlàg, it is in particular right-continuous at time t_k . Therefore, $\tau_k > t_k$, $\mathbb{P}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ almost surely. Then an application of Itô's formula to $\varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})$ between t_k and τ_k , using also (4.10), yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi(\tau_k, X_{\tau_k}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_{\tau_k} - B_{t_k}) \\ & \geq \varphi(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) - n \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} |D_{\tilde{a}}\varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})| dr \\ & \quad + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} D_{\tilde{a}}\varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) dB_r \\ & \quad - \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} f(X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_r^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}), \sigma^\top D_x\varphi) dr \\ (4.11) \quad & \quad + \varepsilon(\tau_k - t_k) \\ & \quad + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} (D_x\varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}))^\top \sigma(X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_r^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}) dW_r \\ & \quad + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} \int_E (\varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} + \beta, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) \\ & \quad \quad - \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de). \end{aligned}$$

From (3.5) and the identification $Y_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} = v_n^h(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} & v_n^h(\tau_k, X_{\tau_k}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_{\tau_k} - B_{t_k}) \\ & = v_n^h(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) - n \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} |V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}| dr \\ (4.12) \quad & \quad - \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} f(X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_r^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Y_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}) dr + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} dW_r \\ & \quad + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} dB_r + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} \int_E U_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de). \end{aligned}$$

Plugging (4.12) into (4.11), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi(\tau_k, X_{\tau_k}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_{\tau_k} - B_{t_k}) - v_n^h(\tau_k, X_{\tau_k}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_{\tau_k} - B_{t_k}) \\ & \geq \varphi(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) - v_n^h(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) + \varepsilon(\tau_k - t_k) \\ (4.13) \quad & \quad - n \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} |D_{\tilde{a}}\varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})| dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} f(X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_r^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}), \sigma^\top D_x \varphi) dr \\
 & + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} f(X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_r^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Y_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}) dr \\
 & + n \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} |V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}| dr \\
 & + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} (D_x \varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}))^\top \sigma(X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_r^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}) dW_r \\
 & - \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} dW_r + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) dB_r \\
 & - \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} dB_r - \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} \int_E U_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de) \\
 & + \int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} \int_E (\varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} + \beta, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) \\
 & \quad - \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de).
 \end{aligned}$$

Let us introduce the predictable processes $\alpha^k : [t_k, T] \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\beta^k : [t_k, T] \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, and $\gamma^k : [t_k, T] \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$ given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_r^k &= \frac{f(X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_{r^-}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \varphi, \sigma^\top D_x \varphi) - f(X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_{r^-}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Y_{r^-}^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \sigma^\top D_x \varphi)}{\varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) - Y_{r^-}^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}} \\
 & \quad \times 1_{\{\varphi \neq Y_{r^-}^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}\}}, \\
 \beta_r^k &= \frac{f(X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_{r^-}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Y_{r^-}^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \sigma^\top D_x \varphi) - f(X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_{r^-}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Y_{r^-}^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k})}{|\sigma^\top D_x \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) - Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}|} \\
 & \quad \times \frac{\sigma^\top D_x \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) - Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}}{|\sigma^\top D_x \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) - Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}|} 1_{\{\sigma^\top D_x \varphi \neq Z_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}\}}, \\
 \gamma_r^k &= n \frac{|D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})| - |V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}|}{|D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) - V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}|} \\
 & \quad \times \frac{D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) - V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}}{|D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(r, X_{r^-}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k}) - V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}|} 1_{\{D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi \neq V_r^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}\}},
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $t_k \leq r \leq T$. Notice that α^k , β^k and γ^k are bounded. Consider now the probability measure $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ equivalent to $\mathbb{P}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ on (Ω, \mathcal{F}_T) , with Radon–Nikodym density given by

$$\frac{d\hat{\mathbb{P}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}}{d\mathbb{P}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}} \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_r} = \mathcal{E}_r \left(\int_{t_k}^{\cdot} \beta_u^k dW_u + \int_{t_k}^{\cdot} \gamma_u^k dB_u \right),$$

for all $t_k \leq r \leq T$, where $\mathcal{E}(\cdot)$ is the Doléans–Dade exponential. Notice that the stochastic integrals with respect to $\tilde{\pi}$ in (4.13) remain martingales with respect to $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$, while the effect of the measure $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ is to render the processes $W - W_{t_k} - \int_{t_k}^{\cdot} \beta_u^k du$ and $B - B_{t_k} - \int_{t_k}^{\cdot} \gamma_u^k du$ Brownian motions. As a consequence, applying Itô’s formula to $\exp(\int_{t_k}^r \alpha_u^k du)(\varphi - v_n^h)(r, X_r^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_r - B_{t_k})$ between t_k and τ_k , using (4.13) and taking the expectation $\hat{\mathbb{E}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ with respect to $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$, we end up with [recalling that $v_n^h \geq (v_n^h)_*$]

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\mathbb{E}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k} \left[e^{\int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} \alpha_u^k du} (\varphi - (v_n^h)_*)(\tau_k, X_{\tau_k}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_{\tau_k} - B_{t_k}) \right] \\ & \geq \hat{\mathbb{E}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k} \left[e^{\int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} \alpha_u^k du} (\varphi - v_n^h)(\tau_k, X_{\tau_k}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_{\tau_k} - B_{t_k}) \right] \\ & \geq (\varphi - v_n^h)(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) + \varepsilon \hat{\mathbb{E}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k} \left[\int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} e^{\int_{t_k}^r \alpha_u^k du} dr \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\tau_k > t_k$, $\mathbb{P}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ a.s., it follows that $\tau_k > t_k$, $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ a.s., therefore $\hat{\mathbb{E}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k} \left[\int_{t_k}^{\tau_k} e^{\int_{t_k}^r \alpha_u^k du} dr \right] > 0$, using also the boundedness of α^k , uniform with respect to $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Recalling in addition that $(\varphi - v_n^h)(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, we see that there exists $F \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $(\varphi - (v_n^h)_*)(\tau_k, X_{\tau_k}^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, \tilde{a}_k + B_{\tau_k} - B_{t_k}) 1_F > 0$ and $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}(F) > 0$. This is a contradiction to (4.9).

Step 2b. v_n^h is a viscosity solution to (4.6). As in step 2a, we shall only prove the viscosity supersolution property of v_n^h to (4.6), since the viscosity subsolution of v_n^h to (4.6) can be proved similarly. Let $(\bar{x}, \bar{a}) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$. Our aim is to show that

$$(4.14) \quad (v_n^h)_*(T, \bar{x}, \bar{a}) \geq g(\bar{x}).$$

Notice that there exists $(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k)_k \subset [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ such that

$$(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k, v_n^h(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k)) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{a}, (v_n^h)_*(\bar{t}, \bar{x}, \bar{a})).$$

Recall that $v_n^h(t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k) = Y_{t_k}^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} (4.15) \quad Y_{t_k}^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k} &= \mathbb{E}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k} [g(X_T^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k})] \\ &+ \int_{t_k}^T \mathbb{E}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k} [f(X_s^{t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, I_s^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Y_s^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}, Z_s^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k})] ds \\ &+ n \int_{t_k}^T \mathbb{E}^{t_k, \tilde{a}_k} [V_s^{n, t_k, x_k, \tilde{a}_k}] ds. \end{aligned}$$

Now we observe that from classical convergence results of diffusion processes with jumps (see, e.g., [21], Chapter IX, Theorem 4.8), we have that the law of

$(X^{t',x',\tilde{a}'}, I^{t',\tilde{a}'})$ weakly converges to the law of $(X^{T,x,\tilde{a}}, I^{T,\tilde{a}})$. As a consequence, we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}^{t_k,\tilde{a}_k} [g(X_T^{t_k,x_k,\tilde{a}_k})] \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} g(\bar{x}).$$

Moreover, from estimates (2.5) and (3.8), it follows by Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem that the two integrals in time in (4.15) go to zero as $k \rightarrow \infty$. In conclusion, letting $k \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.15), we deduce that $(v_n^h)_*(T, \bar{x}, \tilde{a}) = g(\bar{x})$, and therefore (4.14) holds. Notice that from this proof, we also have that for any $(x, \tilde{a}) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $v_n^h(t', x', \tilde{a}') \rightarrow v_n^h(T, x, \tilde{a}) = g(x)$, as $(t', x', \tilde{a}') \rightarrow (T, x, \tilde{a})$, with $t' < T$. In other words, v_n^h is continuous at T .

Step 3. Continuity of v_n^h on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$. The continuity of v_n^h at T was proved in step 2b. On the other hand, the continuity of v_n^h on $[0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ follows from the comparison theorem for viscosity solutions to equation (4.5)–(4.6). We notice, however, that a comparison theorem for equation (4.5)–(4.6) does not seem to be available in the literature. Indeed, Theorem 3.5 in [2] applies to semi-linear PDEs in which a Lévy measure appears; instead, in our case λ depends on a . We can not even apply our comparison Theorem C.4, designed for equation (3.1)–(3.2), since in Theorem C.4 the variable a is a parameter while in equation (4.5) is a state variable. Nevertheless, we observe that under assumption (H λ), we can easily extend Theorem 3.5 in [2] to our case, and since the proof is very similar to that of Theorem 3.5 in [2], we do not prove it here to alleviate the presentation. □

4.2. *The nondependence of the function v on the variable a .* In the present subsection, our aim is to prove that the function v does not depend on the variable a . This is indeed a consequence of constraint (3.4) on the component V of equation (3.3). If v and also h were smooth enough, then, for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, we could express the process $V^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ as follows [we use the notation $h(\tilde{a}) = (h_i(\tilde{a}))_{i=1,\dots,q}$, $D_{\tilde{a}}h(\tilde{a}) = (D_{\tilde{a}_j}h_i(\tilde{a}))_{i,j=1,\dots,q}$ and finally $D_h v$ to denote the gradient of v with respect to its last argument]:

$$V_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}} = D_h v(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}) D_{\tilde{a}} h(\tilde{a} + B_s - B_t), \quad t \leq s \leq T.$$

Therefore, from constraint (3.4) we find

$$\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^{t+\delta} |D_h v(s, X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}) D_{\tilde{a}} h(\tilde{a} + B_s - B_t)| ds \right] = 0,$$

for any $\delta > 0$. By sending δ to zero in the above equality divided by δ , we obtain

$$|D_h v(t, x, h(\tilde{a})) D_{\tilde{a}} h(\tilde{a})| = 0.$$

Let us consider the function $v^h : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$(4.16) \quad v^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) := v(t, x, h(\tilde{a})), \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.$$

Then $|D_{\tilde{a}}v^h| \equiv 0$, so that the function v^h is constant with respect to \tilde{a} . Since $h(\mathbb{R}^q) = A$, we have that v does not depend on the variable a on A .

Unfortunately, we do not know if v is regular enough in order to justify the above passages. Therefore, we shall rely on viscosity solutions techniques to derive the nondependence of v on the variable a . To this end, let us introduce the following first-order PDE:

$$(4.17) \quad -|D_{\tilde{a}}v^h(t, x, \tilde{a})| = 0, \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.$$

LEMMA 4.6. *Let assumptions (HFC), (HBC), (HA) and (Hλ) hold. The function v^h in (4.16) is a viscosity supersolution to (4.17): for any $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and any function $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times (\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q))$ such that*

$$(v^h - \varphi)(t, x, \tilde{a}) = \min_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} (v^h - \varphi),$$

we have

$$-|D_{\tilde{a}}\varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})| \geq 0.$$

PROOF. We know that v^h is the pointwise limit of the nondecreasing sequence of functions $(v_n^h)_n$. By continuity of v_n^h , the function v^h is lower semicontinuous, and we have (see, e.g., page 91 in [1])

$$v^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) = v_*^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}),$$

for all $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, where

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) = \liminf_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ (t', x', \tilde{a}') \rightarrow (t, x, \tilde{a}) \\ t' < T}} v_n^h(t', x', \tilde{a}'), \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.$$

Let $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times (\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q))$ such that

$$(v^h - \varphi)(t, x, \tilde{a}) = \min_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} (v^h - \varphi).$$

We may assume, without loss of generality, that this minimum is strict. Up to a suitable negative perturbation of φ for large values of x and \tilde{a} , we can assume, without loss of generality, that there exists a bounded sequence $(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ such that

$$(v_n^h - \varphi)(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) = \min_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} (v_n^h - \varphi).$$

Then it follows that up to a subsequence,

$$(4.18) \quad (t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n, v_n^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) \longrightarrow (t, x, \tilde{a}, v^h(t, x, \tilde{a})) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Now, from the viscosity supersolution property of v_n^h at (t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) with the test function φ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - f(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n), v_n^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n)))D_x \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) \\
 & \quad - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a}_n)} \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2 \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) - n |D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)| \geq 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)| \\
 & \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a}_n)} \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - f(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n), v_n^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n)))D_x \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2 \varphi(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Sending n to infinity, we get from (4.18) and the continuity of b, σ, β, f and h ,

$$|D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi(t, x, \tilde{a})| = 0,$$

from which the claim follows. \square

We can now state the main result of this subsection.

PROPOSITION 4.7. *Let assumptions (HFC), (HBC), (HA) and $(H\lambda)$ hold. Then the function v in (4.1) does not depend on its last argument on $[0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathring{A}$,*

$$v(t, x, a) = v(t, x, a'), \quad a, a' \in \mathring{A},$$

for any $(t, x) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

PROOF. From Lemma 4.6, we have that v^h is a viscosity supersolution to the first-order PDE

$$-|D_{\tilde{a}} v^h(t, x, \tilde{a})| = 0, \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathring{A}_h,$$

where A_h was introduced in assumption (HA). Then from Proposition 5.2 in [27], we conclude that v^h does not depend on the variable \tilde{a} in \mathring{A}_h ,

$$v^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) = v^h(t, x, \tilde{a}'), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \tilde{a}, \tilde{a}' \in \mathring{A}_h.$$

Since, from assumption (HA) we have $h(\mathring{A}_h) = \mathring{A}$, we deduce the claim. \square

4.3. *Viscosity properties of the function v.* From Proposition 4.7, by misuse of notation, we can define the function v on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$v(t, x) = v(t, x, a), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d,$$

for some $a \in \mathring{A}$. Since $h(\mathring{A}_h) = \mathring{A}$, we also have

$$v(t, x) = v^h(t, x, \tilde{a}), \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d,$$

for some $\tilde{a} \in \mathring{A}_h$. Moreover, from estimate (4.3) we deduce the following linear growth condition for v :

$$(4.19) \quad \sup_{(t,x) \in [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|v(t, x)|}{1 + |x|} < \infty.$$

The present subsection is devoted to the remaining part of the proof of Theorem 4.3, namely that v is a viscosity solution to (3.1)–(3.2).

PROOF OF THE VISCOSITY SUPERSOLUTION PROPERTY TO (3.1). We know that v is the pointwise limit of the nondecreasing sequence of functions $(v_n^h)_n$, so that v is lower semicontinuous, and we have

$$(4.20) \quad v(t, x) = v_*(t, x) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}),$$

for all $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathring{A}_h$. Let $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that

$$(v - \varphi)(t, x) = \min_{[0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (v - \varphi).$$

From the linear growth condition (4.19) on v , we can assume, without loss of generality, that φ satisfies $\sup_{(t,x) \in [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi(t, x)| / (1 + |x|) < \infty$. Fix some $\tilde{a} \in \mathring{A}_h$, and define for any $\varepsilon > 0$, the test function

$$\varphi^\varepsilon(t', x', \tilde{a}') = \varphi(t', x') - \varepsilon(|t' - t|^2 + |x' - x|^2 + |\tilde{a}' - \tilde{a}|^2),$$

for all $(t', x', \tilde{a}') \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$. Notice that $\varphi^\varepsilon \leq \varphi$ with equality if and only if $(t', x', \tilde{a}') = (t, x, \tilde{a})$. Therefore $v - \varphi^\varepsilon$ has a strict global minimum at (t, x, \tilde{a}) . From the linear growth condition on the continuous functions v_n^h and φ , there exists a bounded sequence $(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)_n$ (we omit the dependence in ε) in $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ such that

$$(v_n^h - \varphi^\varepsilon)(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) = \min_{[0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} (v_n^h - \varphi^\varepsilon).$$

By standard arguments, we obtain that up to a subsequence,

$$(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n, v_n^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) \longrightarrow (t, x, \tilde{a}, v(t, x)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Now, from the viscosity supersolution property of v_n^h at (t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) with the test function φ_ε , we have

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi^\varepsilon}{\partial t}(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - f(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n), v_n^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n)))D_x \varphi^\varepsilon(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a}_n)} \varphi^\varepsilon(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2 \varphi^\varepsilon(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) - n|D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi^\varepsilon(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)| \geq 0.$$

Therefore

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi^\varepsilon}{\partial t}(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - f(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n), v_n^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, h(\tilde{a}_n)))D_x \varphi^\varepsilon(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a}_n)} \varphi^\varepsilon(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2 \varphi^\varepsilon(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) \geq 0.$$

Sending n to infinity in the above inequality, we obtain, from the definition of φ^ε ,

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi^\varepsilon}{\partial t}(t, x, \tilde{a}) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a})} \varphi^\varepsilon(t, x, \tilde{a}) - f(x, h(\tilde{a}), v(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, h(\tilde{a})))D_x \varphi^\varepsilon(t, x, \tilde{a}) + \varepsilon \geq 0.$$

Sending ε to zero and recalling that $\varphi^\varepsilon(t, x, \tilde{a}) = \varphi(t, x)$, we find

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a})} \varphi(t, x) - f(x, h(\tilde{a}), v(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, h(\tilde{a})))D_x \varphi(t, x) \geq 0.$$

Since $\tilde{a} \in \mathring{A}_h$ and $h(\mathring{A}_h) = \mathring{A}$, the above equation can be rewritten in an equivalent way as follows:

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \mathcal{L}^a \varphi(t, x) - f(x, a, v(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, a))D_x \varphi(t, x) \geq 0,$$

where a is arbitrarily chosen in \mathring{A} . As a consequence, using assumption (HA) and the continuity of the coefficients b, σ, β and f in the variable a , we end up with

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \sup_{a \in \mathring{A}} [\mathcal{L}^a \varphi(t, x) + f(x, a, v(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, a))D_x \varphi(t, x)] \geq 0,$$

which is the viscosity supersolution property. \square

PROOF OF THE VISCOSITY SUBSOLUTION PROPERTY TO (3.1). Since v is the pointwise limit of the nondecreasing sequence (v_n^h) , we have (see, e.g., page 91 in [1])

$$(4.21) \quad v^*(t, x) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}),$$

for all $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathring{A}_h$, where

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n^h(t, x, \tilde{a}) = \limsup_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ (t', x', \tilde{a}') \rightarrow (t, x, \tilde{a}) \\ t' < T, \tilde{a}' \in \mathring{A}_h}} v_n^h(t', x', \tilde{a}'), \quad (t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q.$$

Let $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that

$$(v^* - \varphi)(t, x) = \max_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (v^* - \varphi).$$

We may assume, without loss of generality, that this maximum is strict and that φ satisfies a linear growth condition $\sup_{(t,x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi(t, x)| / (1 + |x|) < \infty$. Fix $\tilde{a} \in \mathring{A}_h$, and consider a sequence $(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)_n$ in $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathring{A}_h$ such that

$$(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n, v_n(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) \longrightarrow (t, x, \tilde{a}, v^*(t, x)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Let us define for $n \geq 1$ the function $\varphi_n \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times (\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q))$ by

$$\varphi_n(t', x', \tilde{a}') = \varphi(t', x') + n(|t' - t_n|^2 + |x' - x_n|^2),$$

for all $(t', x', \tilde{a}') \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$. From the linear growth condition on v_n^h and φ , we can find a sequence $(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n)_n$ in $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A_h$ such that

$$(v_n^h - \varphi_n)(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n) = \max_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A_h} (v_n^h - \varphi_n).$$

By standard arguments, we obtain that up to a subsequence,

$$n(|\bar{t}_n - t_n|^2 + |\bar{x}_n - x_n|^2) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

As a consequence, up to a subsequence, we have

$$(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (t, x, \tilde{a}),$$

for some $\tilde{a} \in A_h$. Now, from the viscosity subsolution property of v_n^h at $(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n)$ with the test function φ_n , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial t}(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n) - f(\bar{x}_n, h(\bar{\tilde{a}}_n), v_n^h(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n), \sigma^\top(\bar{x}_n, h(\bar{\tilde{a}}_n)) D_x \varphi_n(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n)) \\ & - \mathcal{L}^{h(\bar{\tilde{a}}_n)} \varphi_n(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n) - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(D_{\tilde{a}}^2 \varphi_n(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n)) - n |D_{\tilde{a}} \varphi_n(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n)| \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using the definition of φ_n ,

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial t}(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\bar{\tilde{a}}_n)} \varphi_n(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n) \\ & - f(\bar{x}_n, h(\bar{\tilde{a}}_n), v_n^h, \sigma^\top D_x \varphi_n(\bar{t}_n, \bar{x}_n, \bar{\tilde{a}}_n)) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Sending n to infinity in the above inequality, we obtain

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \mathcal{L}^{h(\tilde{a})} \varphi(t, x) - f(x, h(\tilde{a}), v^*(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, h(\tilde{a})) D_x \varphi(t, x)) \leq 0.$$

Setting $a' = h(\tilde{a})$, the above equation can be rewritten in an equivalent way as follows:

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \mathcal{L}^{a'} \varphi(t, x) - f(x, a', \sigma^\top(x, a') D_x \varphi(t, x)) \leq 0.$$

As a consequence, we have

$$-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \sup_{a \in A} [\mathcal{L}^a \varphi(t, x) + f(x, a, \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x \varphi(t, x))] \leq 0,$$

which is the viscosity subsolution property. \square

PROOF OF THE VISCOSITY SUPERSOLUTION PROPERTY TO (3.2). Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. From (4.20), we can find a sequence $(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)_n$ valued in $[0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ such that

$$(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n, v_n^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n)) \longrightarrow (T, x, \tilde{a}, v_*(T, x)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

for some $\tilde{a} \in \mathring{A}_h$. Since the sequence $(v_n^h)_n$ is nondecreasing and $v_n^h(T, \cdot, \cdot) = g$, we have

$$v_*(T, x) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_1^h(t_n, x_n, \tilde{a}_n) = g(x). \quad \square$$

PROOF OF THE VISCOSITY SUBSOLUTION PROPERTY TO (3.2). Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. From (4.21), for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\tilde{a} \in \mathring{A}_h$ there exist $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\delta > 0$ such that

$$(4.22) \quad |v_n^h(t', x', \tilde{a}') - v^*(T, x)| \leq \varepsilon,$$

for all $n \geq N$ and $|t' - T|, |x' - x|, |\tilde{a}' - \tilde{a}| \leq \delta$, with $t' < T$ and $\tilde{a}' \in \mathring{A}_h$. Now we recall that $v_n^h(T, x, \tilde{a}) = g(x)$. Therefore, from the continuity of v_n^h , for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $\delta_n > 0$ such that

$$(4.23) \quad |v_n^h(t', x', \tilde{a}') - g(x)| \leq \varepsilon,$$

for all $|t' - T|, |x' - x|, |\tilde{a}' - \tilde{a}| \leq \delta_n$, with $\tilde{a}' \in \mathring{A}_h$. Combining (4.22) with (4.23), we end up with

$$v^*(T, x) \leq g(x) + 2\varepsilon.$$

From the arbitrariness of ε , we get the claim. \square

APPENDIX A: MARTINGALE REPRESENTATION THEOREM

We present here a martingale representation theorem, which is one of the fundamental results used to derive our nonlinear Feynman–Kac representation formula. It is indeed a direct consequence of Theorem 4.29, Chapter III, in [21], which is, however, designed for local (instead of square integrable) martingales.

THEOREM A.1. *Let $(t, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and $M = (M_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$ be a càdlàg square integrable \mathbb{F} -martingale, with M_t constant. Then, there exist $Z \in \mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2(W)$, $V \in \mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2(B)$ and $U \in \mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$ such that*

$$M_s = M_t + \int_t^s Z_r dW_r + \int_t^s V_r dB_r + \int_t^s \int_E U_r(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de),$$

for all $t \leq s \leq T$, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ almost surely.

PROOF. Since M is a local martingale, we know from Theorem 4.29, Chapter III, in [21], that

$$M_s = M_t + \int_t^s Z_r dW_r + \int_t^s V_r dB_r + \int_t^s \int_E U_r(e) \tilde{\pi}(dr, de),$$

for some predictable processes $(Z_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$, $(V_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$ and $(U_s)_{t \leq s \leq T}$, satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^{T \wedge \tau_n^Z} |Z_s|^2 ds \right] < \infty, & \quad \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\int_t^{T \wedge \tau_n^V} |V_s|^2 ds \right] < \infty, \\ \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\left(\int_t^{T \wedge \tau_n^U} \int_E |U_s(e)|^2 \pi(ds, de) \right)^{1/2} \right] < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $(\tau_n^Z)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $(\tau_n^V)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(\tau_n^U)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ are nondecreasing sequences of \mathbb{F} -stopping times valued in $[t, T]$, converging pointwise $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ a.s. to T . It remains to show that $Z \in \mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2(W)$, $V \in \mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2(B)$ and $U \in \mathbf{L}_{t, \tilde{a}}^2(\tilde{\pi})$. This is indeed a consequence of Theorem 4.1.d in [18]. \square

APPENDIX B: CHARACTERIZATION OF π AND MARKOV PROPERTY OF (X, I)

In the following lemma, inspired by the results concerning Poisson random measures (see, e.g., [32], Chapter XII, Proposition 1.12), we present a characterization of π in terms of Fourier and Laplace functionals. This shows that π is a conditionally Poisson random measure (also known as doubly stochastic Poisson random measure or Cox random measure) relative to $\sigma(I_z; z \geq 0)$.

PROPOSITION B.1 (Fourier and Laplace functionals of π). *Assume that (HFC) holds, and fix $(t, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^q$. Let $\ell : \mathbb{R}_+ \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$ -measurable function such that $\int_0^\infty \int_E |\ell_u(e)| \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du < \infty$, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ a.s. Then for every $s \leq \infty$,*

$$\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{i \int_0^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0) \right] = e^{\int_0^s \int_E (e^{i \ell_u(e)} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du}, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}$$

If ℓ is nonnegative, then the following equality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{- \int_0^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0) \right] \\ = e^{- \int_0^s \int_E (1 - e^{-\ell_u(e)}) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du}, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if $(F_k)_{1 \leq k \leq n}$, with $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, is a finite sequence of pairwise disjoint Borel measurable sets from $\mathbb{R}_+ \times E$, with $\int_{F_k} \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du < \infty$, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ a.s., then

$$\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{i \sum_{k=1}^n \theta_k \pi(F_k)} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0) \right] = \prod_{k=1}^n e^{\int_{F_k} (e^{i \theta_k} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du}, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}$$

for all $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n \in \mathbb{R}$. In other words, $\pi(F_1), \dots, \pi(F_n)$ are conditionally independent relative to $\sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0)$.

PROOF. Let $J_s = \int_0^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)$, for any $s \geq 0$, and define

$$\phi(s) = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[e^{iJ_s} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0)] \quad \forall s \geq 0.$$

Applying Itô's formula to the process e^{iJ_s} , we find

$$e^{iJ_s} = 1 + \int_0^s \int_E e^{iJ_{u^-}} (e^{i\ell_u(e)} - 1) \pi(du, de).$$

Taking the conditional expectation with respect to $\sigma(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}; u \geq 0)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[e^{iJ_s} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0)] \\ &= 1 + \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\int_0^s \int_E e^{iJ_{u^-}} (e^{i\ell_u(e)} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du \mid \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0) \right] \\ &= 1 + \int_0^s \int_E \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[e^{iJ_{u^-}} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0)] (e^{i\ell_u(e)} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du. \end{aligned}$$

In terms of ϕ , this reads

$$\phi(s) = 1 + \int_0^s \phi(u^-) \psi(u) du, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.},$$

where

$$\psi(u) = \int_E (e^{i\ell_u(e)} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de), \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}$$

Notice that ψ belongs to $L^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$, as a consequence of the integrability condition on f . We see then that ϕ is continuous, so that

$$\phi(s) = e^{\int_0^s \psi(u) du}, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.},$$

which yields the first formula of the lemma. The second formula is proved similarly. \square

We shall now study the Markov properties of the pair (X, I) in the following two propositions.

PROPOSITION B.2. *Under assumption (HFC), for every $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ the stochastic process $(X_s^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_s^{t, \tilde{a}})_{s \geq 0}$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}})$ is Markov with respect to \mathbb{F} : for every $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $r \leq s$ and for every Borel measurable and bounded function $h : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have*

$$\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}) | \mathcal{F}_r] = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}) | \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})], \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}$$

PROOF. Fix $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$. Notice that it is enough to show the Markov property for $t \leq r \leq s \leq T$. Therefore, let $r \in [t, T]$, and consider on

$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}})$, the following equation for \tilde{X} :

$$(B.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_s &= X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}} + \int_r^s b(\tilde{X}_u, I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}) du + \int_r^s \sigma(\tilde{X}_u, I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}) dW_u \\ &+ \int_r^s \int_E \beta(\tilde{X}_{u-}, I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}, e) \tilde{\pi}(du, de), \end{aligned}$$

for all $s \in [r, T]$, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ a.s., where $\tilde{\pi}(du, de) = \pi(du, de) - 1_{\{u < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) du$. Under assumption (HFC), it is known (see, e.g., [19], Theorem 14.23) that there exists a unique solution to equation (B.1), which is clearly given by the process $(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}})_{s \in [r, T]}$. We recall that this solution is constructed using an iterative procedure, which relies on a recursively defined sequence of processes $(\tilde{X}^{(n)})_n$; see, for example, [19], Lemma 14.20. More precisely, we set $\tilde{X}^{(0)} \equiv 0$, and then we define $\tilde{X}^{(n+1)}$ from $\tilde{X}^{(n)}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_s^{(n+1)} &= X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}} + \int_r^s b(\tilde{X}_u^{(n)}, I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}) du + \int_r^s \sigma(\tilde{X}_u^{(n)}, I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}) dW_u \\ &+ \int_r^s \int_E \beta(\tilde{X}_{u-}^{(n)}, I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}, e) \tilde{\pi}(du, de), \end{aligned}$$

for all $s \in [r, T]$, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ a.s., for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. It can be shown that $\tilde{X}^{(n)}$ converges uniformly toward the solution $X^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ of (B.1) on $[r, T]$, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ a.s., namely $\sup_{s \in [r, T]} |\tilde{X}_s^{(n)} - X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}| \rightarrow 0$ as n tends to infinity, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ almost surely. This shows that $X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ [and also $(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$] is $\tilde{\mathbb{F}}$ -adapted, where $\tilde{\mathbb{F}} = (\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_s)_{s \in [r, T]}$ is the augmentation of the filtration $\tilde{\mathbb{G}} = (\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_s)_{s \in [r, T]}$ given by

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_s = \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) \vee \mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^W \vee \mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^B \vee \mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^\pi,$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^W = \sigma(W_u - W_r; r \leq u \leq s)$, $\mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^B = \sigma(B_u - B_r; r \leq u \leq s)$ and $\mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^\pi = \sigma(\pi(F); F \in \mathcal{B}([r, s]) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E))$. Since $\mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^W$ and $\mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^B$ are independent with respect to \mathcal{F}_r , it is enough to prove that $\mathcal{F}_{[r,s]}^\pi$ and \mathcal{F}_r are conditionally independent relative to $\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})$. To prove this, take $C \in \mathcal{F}_r$ and a $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$ -measurable function $\ell: \mathbb{R}_+ \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\int_0^\infty \int_E |\ell_u(e)| \lambda(I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) du < \infty$, $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}}$ almost surely. Then the claim follows if we prove that

$$(B.2) \quad \begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 \int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} \mid \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{i\theta_1 1_C} \mid \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) \right] \\ &\quad \times \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{i\theta_2 \int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} \mid \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) \right], \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.,} \end{aligned}$$

for all $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. First, let us prove that 1_C and $\int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)$ are conditionally independent relative to $\sigma(I_z^{t,\tilde{a}}; z \geq r)$, that is,

$$(B.3) \quad \begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 \int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} \mid \sigma(I_z^{t,\tilde{a}}; z \geq r) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[e^{i\theta_1 1_C} \mid \sigma(I_z^{t,\tilde{a}}; z \geq r) \right] e^{\int_r^s \int_E (e^{i\theta_2 \ell_u(e)} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) du}, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

Proceeding as in Proposition B.1, let $J_s = \int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)$ and

$$\phi(s) = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 J_s} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r)] \quad \forall s \geq r.$$

Applying Itô's formula to the process e^{iJ_s} , we find

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 J_s} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r)] \\ &+ \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} \left[\int_r^s \int_E e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 J_{u^-}} (e^{i\ell_u(e)\theta_2} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du \middle| \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq 0) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r)] \\ &+ \int_r^s \int_E \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 J_{u^-}} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r)] (e^{i\ell_u(e)\theta_2} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de) du. \end{aligned}$$

In terms of ϕ this reads

$$\phi(s) = 1 + \int_r^s \phi(u^-) \psi(u) du, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.},$$

where

$$\psi(u) = \int_E (e^{i\ell_u(e)\theta_2} - 1) \lambda(I_u^{t, \tilde{a}}, de), \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}$$

Notice that ψ belongs to $L^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$, as a consequence of the integrability condition on f . We see then that ϕ is continuous, so that

$$\phi(s) = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r)] e^{\int_r^s \psi(u) du}, \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.},$$

which yields (B.3). Let us come back to (B.2). We have, using (B.3),

$$\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 \int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} | \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})] = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [Y_1 Y_2 | \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})],$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r) \vee \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})], \\ Y_2 &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_2 \int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} | \sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r) \vee \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})]. \end{aligned}$$

Since $(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}})_{z \geq 0}$ is Markov with respect to \mathbb{F} , we have that \mathcal{F}_r and $\sigma(I_z^{t, \tilde{a}}; z \geq r)$ are independent relative to $\sigma(I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})$. Therefore, Y_1 can be written as

$$Y_1 = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C} | \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})].$$

It follows that Y_1 is $\sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})$ -measurable, so that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [e^{i\theta_1 1_C + i\theta_2 \int_r^s \int_E \ell_u(e) \pi(du, de)} | \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})] \\ &= Y_1 \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}} [Y_2 | \sigma(X_r^{t, x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})], \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (B.2). \square

PROPOSITION B.3. *Under assumption (HFC), the family $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (X^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I^{t,\tilde{a}}), \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})_{t,x,\tilde{a}}$ is Markovian with respect to \mathbb{F} and satisfies, for every $(t, x, \tilde{a}) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_+$ with $r \leq s$, and for every Borel measurable and bounded function $h : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,*

$$(B.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|\mathcal{F}_r] \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q} h(x', \tilde{a}') p(r, (X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}), s, dx' d\tilde{a}'), \quad \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}, \end{aligned}$$

where p is the Markovian transition function given by

$$p(r, (x', \tilde{a}'), s, \Gamma) = \mathbb{P}^{r,\tilde{a}'}((X_s^{r,x',\tilde{a}'}, I_s^{r,\tilde{a}'}) \in \Gamma),$$

for every $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $r \leq s$, $(x', \tilde{a}') \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and every Borelian set $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$.

REMARK B.4. For the proof of Proposition B.3 we shall need to consider simultaneously two distinct solutions, $\{(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}), s \geq 0\}$ and $\{(X_s^{t',x',\tilde{a}'}, I_s^{t',\tilde{a}'})\}$, $s \geq 0\}$, for $(t, x, \tilde{a}), (t', x', \tilde{a}') \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$. According to Lemma 2.5, $\{(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}), s \geq 0\}$ is defined on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$ and $\{(X_s^{t',x',\tilde{a}'}, I_s^{t',\tilde{a}'})\}$, $s \geq 0\}$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t',\tilde{a}'})$, respectively. However, we can construct a single probability space supporting both solutions. More precisely, we can construct a single probability space supporting both the random measure with compensator given by $1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}, de) ds$ and the random measure with compensator $1_{\{s < T_\infty\}} \lambda(I_s^{t',\tilde{a}'}, de) ds$, proceeding as follows.

Let Ω'' be a copy of Ω' , with corresponding canonical marked point process denoted by (T_n'', α_n'') , canonical random measure π'' , $T_\infty'' := \lim_n T_n''$ and filtration $\mathbb{F}'' = (\mathcal{F}_s'')_{t \geq 0}$. Define $(\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}, \hat{\mathbb{F}} = (\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t)_{t \geq 0})$ with $\hat{\Omega} := \Omega \times \Omega''$, $\hat{\mathcal{F}} := \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}_\infty''$ and $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t := \bigcap_{s > t} \mathcal{F}_s \otimes \mathcal{F}_s''$. Moreover, set $\hat{W}(\hat{\omega}) := W(\omega)$, $\hat{B}(\hat{\omega}) := B(\omega)$, $\hat{\pi}'(\hat{\omega}, \cdot) := \pi(\omega, \cdot)$ and $\hat{\pi}''(\hat{\omega}, \cdot) := \pi''(\omega'', \cdot)$. Set also $\hat{T}_\infty'(\hat{\omega}) := T_\infty(\omega)$ and $\hat{T}_\infty''(\hat{\omega}) := T_\infty''(\omega'')$. Let $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a},t',\tilde{a}'}$ be the probability measure on $(\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}})$ given by $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a},t',\tilde{a}'}(d\hat{\omega}) = \mathbb{P}(\bar{d}\bar{\omega}) \otimes \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}(\bar{\omega}, d\omega') \otimes \mathbb{P}^{t',\tilde{a}'}(\bar{\omega}, d\omega'')$. Finally, let us define $(\hat{X}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{I}^{t,\tilde{a}})(\hat{\omega}) := (X^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I^{t,\tilde{a}})(\bar{\omega}, \omega')$ and $(\hat{X}^{t',x',\tilde{a}'}, \hat{I}^{t',\tilde{a}'})(\hat{\omega}) := (X^{t',x',\tilde{a}'}, I^{t',\tilde{a}'}) (\bar{\omega}, \omega'')$. Then $(\hat{X}^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, \hat{I}^{t,\tilde{a}})$ solves (2.1)–(2.2) on $[t, T]$ starting from (x, \tilde{a}) at t , and $(\hat{X}^{t',x',\tilde{a}'}, \hat{I}^{t',\tilde{a}'})$ solves (2.1)–(2.2) on $[t', T]$ starting from (x', \tilde{a}') at time t' .

PROOF OF PROPOSITION B.3. We begin noting that from Proposition B.2, the left-hand side of (B.4) is equal to $\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})]$, $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ almost surely. Let us now divide the proof into two steps:

Step 1. $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})$ is a discrete random variable. Suppose that

$$(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) = \sum_{i \geq 1} (x_i, \tilde{a}_i) 1_{\Gamma_i},$$

for some $(x_i, \tilde{a}_i) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and a Borel partition $(\Gamma_i)_{i \geq 1}$ of $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ satisfying $\mathbb{P}(\Gamma_i) > 0$, for any $i \geq 1$. In this case, (B.4) becomes

$$(B.5) \quad \begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x, \tilde{a}}, I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}) | \sigma(X_r^{t,x, \tilde{a}}, I_r^{t, \tilde{a}})] \\ &= \sum_{i \geq 1} 1_{\Gamma_i} \mathbb{E}^{r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(X_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i}, I_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i})], \quad \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

Now notice that the process $(\hat{X}_s^{t,x, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i})_{s \geq r}$ satisfies on $(\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}, \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i})$ (using the same notation as in Remark B.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_s^{t,x, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i} &= x_i 1_{\Gamma_i} + \int_r^s b_i(\hat{X}_u^{t,x, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i}, \hat{I}_u^{t, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i}) dr + \int_r^s \sigma_i(\hat{X}_u^{t,x, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i}, \hat{I}_u^{t, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i}) d\hat{W}_u \\ &\quad + \int_r^s \int_E \beta(\hat{X}_u^{t,x, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i}, \hat{I}_u^{t, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i}, e) \tilde{\pi}_i(du, de), \end{aligned}$$

with $b_i = b 1_{\Gamma_i}$, $\sigma_i = \sigma 1_{\Gamma_i}$, and $\tilde{\pi}_i$ is the compensated martingale measure associated to the random measure $\hat{\pi}_i$, which has $1_{\Gamma_i} \lambda(\hat{I}_s^{t, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i}, de) ds$, $s \geq r$, as compensator. Similarly, the process $(\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i})_{s \geq r}$ satisfies on $(\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}, \mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i})$

$$\begin{aligned} &\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i} \\ &= x_i 1_{\Gamma_i} + \int_r^s b_i(\hat{X}_u^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i}, \hat{I}_u^{r, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i}) dr + \int_r^s \sigma_i(\hat{X}_u^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i}, \hat{I}_u^{r, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i}) d\hat{W}_u \\ &\quad + \int_r^s \int_E \beta(\hat{X}_u^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i}, \hat{I}_u^{r, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i}, e) \tilde{\pi}'_i(du, de), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\pi}'_i$ is the compensated martingale measure associated to the random measure $\hat{\pi}'_i$, which has $1_{\Gamma_i} \lambda(\hat{I}_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i}, de) ds$, $s \geq r$, as compensator. Since the two processes $(\hat{I}_s^{t, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i})_{s \geq r}$ and $(\hat{I}_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i})_{s \geq r}$ have the same law, we see that $(\hat{X}_s^{t,x, \tilde{a}} 1_{\Gamma_i})_{s \geq r}$ and $(\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i} 1_{\Gamma_i})_{s \geq r}$ solve the same equation, and, from uniqueness, they have the same law, as well. This implies (denoting $\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}$ the expectation with respect to $\mathbb{P}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}$)

$$\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(\hat{X}_s^{t,x, \tilde{a}}, \hat{I}_s^{t, \tilde{a}}) 1_{\Gamma_i}] = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i}, \hat{I}_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i}) 1_{\Gamma_i}].$$

Notice that

$$\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(\hat{X}_s^{t,x, \tilde{a}}, \hat{I}_s^{t, \tilde{a}}) 1_{\Gamma_i}] = \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x, \tilde{a}}, I_s^{t, \tilde{a}}) 1_{\Gamma_i}]$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i}, \hat{I}_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i}) 1_{\Gamma_i}] &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i}, \hat{I}_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i}) 1_{\Gamma_i} | \mathcal{F}_r]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i}, \hat{I}_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i}) | \mathcal{F}_r] 1_{\Gamma_i}] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[\mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}, r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(\hat{X}_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i}, \hat{I}_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i})] 1_{\Gamma_i}] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \tilde{a}}[\mathbb{E}^{r, \tilde{a}_i}[h(X_s^{r,x_i, \tilde{a}_i}, I_s^{r, \tilde{a}_i})] 1_{\Gamma_i}]. \end{aligned}$$

In other words, we have

$$\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})1_{\Gamma_i}] = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[\mathbb{E}^{r,\tilde{a}_i}[h(X_s^{r,x_i,\tilde{a}_i}, I_s^{r,\tilde{a}_i})]1_{\Gamma_i}],$$

from which (B.5) follows.

Step 2. General case. From estimate (2.5), we see that $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})$ is square integrable, so that there exists a sequence $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})_n$ of square integrable discrete random variables converging to $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})$ pointwise $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s. and in $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}; \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q)$. The sequence $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})_n$ can be chosen in such a way that $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n+1}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n+1})$ is a better approximation of $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})$ than $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})$, in other words such that $\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n}) \subset \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n+1}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n+1})$. Let us denote by $(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n})$ the solution to (2.1)–(2.2) starting at time r from $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})$. Notice that, from classical convergence results of diffusion processes with jumps (see, e.g., [21], Chapter IX, Theorem 4.8), it follows that $(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n})$ converges weakly to $(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})$. From step 1, for any n we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})] \\ \text{(B.6)} \quad &= p(r, (X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n}), s, h), \quad \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.,} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$p(r, (x', \tilde{a}'), s, h) = \mathbb{E}^{r,\tilde{a}'}[h(X_s^{r,x',\tilde{a}'}, I_s^{r,\tilde{a}'})],$$

for every $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $r \leq s$, $(x', \tilde{a}') \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and every Borel measurable and bounded function $h : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Let us suppose that h is bounded and continuous. Since the sequence $(\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})])_n$ is uniformly bounded in $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$, there exists a subsequence $(\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n_k}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n_k})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n_k}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n_k})])_k$ which converges weakly to some $Z \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}})$. For any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\Gamma_N \in \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},N}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},N})$, we have, by definition of conditional expectation,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n_k}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n_k})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n_k}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n_k})]1_{\Gamma_N}] \\ = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n_k}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n_k})1_{\Gamma_N}], \end{aligned}$$

for all $n_k \geq N$. Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we deduce

$$\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[Z1_{\Gamma_N}] = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})1_{\Gamma_N}].$$

Since $\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}) = \bigvee_n \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})$, it follows that

$$Z = \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})], \quad \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.}$$

Notice that every convergent subsequence of $(\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a},n})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})])_n$ has to converge to $\mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}})|\sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})]$, so that the whole sequence converges. On the other hand, when h is bounded and continuous, it

follows again from classical convergence results of diffusion processes with jumps (see, e.g., [21], Chapter IX, Theorem 4.8) that $p = p(r, (x', \tilde{a}'), s, h)$ is continuous in (x', \tilde{a}') . Since $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a},n}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a},n})_n$ converges pointwise $\mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}}$ a.s. to $(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})$, letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ in (B.6), we obtain

$$(B.7) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{t,\tilde{a}}[h(X_s^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_s^{t,\tilde{a}}) | \sigma(X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}})] \\ & = p(r, (X_r^{t,x,\tilde{a}}, I_r^{t,\tilde{a}}), s, h), \quad \mathbb{P}^{t,\tilde{a}} \text{ a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

for any h bounded and continuous. Using a monotone class argument, we conclude that (B.7) remains true for any h bounded and Borel measurable. \square

APPENDIX C: COMPARISON THEOREM FOR EQUATIONS (3.1)–(3.2)

We shall prove a comparison theorem for viscosity sub and supersolutions to the fully nonlinear IPDE of HJB type (3.1)–(3.2). Inspired by Definition 2 in [3], we begin recalling the following result concerning an equivalent definition of viscosity super and subsolution to (3.1)–(3.2), whose standard proof is not reported.

LEMMA C.1. *Let assumptions (HFC), (HBC) and (Hλ) hold. A locally bounded and l.s.c. (resp. u.s.c.) function u on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ is a viscosity supersolution (resp. viscosity subsolution) to (3.1)–(3.2) if and only if*

$$u(T, x) \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) g(x)$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, and, for any $\delta > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) - \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(x, a) \cdot D_x \varphi(t, x) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x^2 \varphi(t, x)) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + I_a^{1,\delta}(t, x, \varphi) + I_a^{2,\delta}(t, x, D_x \varphi(t, x), u) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + f(x, a, u(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, a) D_x \varphi(t, x)) \right] \\ & \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) 0, \end{aligned}$$

for any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ and any $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that

$$(u - \varphi)(t, x) = \min_{[0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (u - \varphi) \quad \left(\text{resp. } \max_{[0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (u - \varphi) \right).$$

As in [3] (see Definition 4), for the proof of the comparison theorem it is useful to adopt another equivalent definition of viscosity solution to equations (3.1)–(3.2) (see Lemma C.3 below), where we mix test functions and sub/superjets. We first recall the definition of sub and superjets.

DEFINITION C.2. Let $u : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a l.s.c. (resp. u.s.c.) function.

(i) We denote by $\mathcal{P}^{2,-}u(t, x)$ [resp. $\mathcal{P}^{2,+}u(t, x)$] the *parabolic subjet* (resp. *parabolic superjet*) of u at $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$, as the set of triples $(p, q, M) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{S}^d$ (we denote by \mathbb{S}^d the set of $d \times d$ symmetric matrices) satisfying

$$u(s, y) \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) u(t, x) + p(s - t) + q \cdot (y - x) + \frac{1}{2}(y - x) \cdot M(y - x) + o(|s - t| + |y - x|^2) \quad \text{as } (s, y) \rightarrow (t, x).$$

(ii) We denote by $\bar{\mathcal{P}}^{2,-}u(t, x)$ [resp. $\bar{\mathcal{P}}^{2,+}u(t, x)$] the *parabolic limiting subjet* (resp. *parabolic limiting superjet*) of u at $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$, as the set of triples $(p, q, M) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{S}^d$ such that

$$(p, q, M) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_n, q_n, M_n)$$

with $(p_n, q_n, M_n) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,-}u(t_n, x_n)$ [resp. $\mathcal{P}^{2,+}u(t_n, x_n)$], where

$$(t, x, u(t, x)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (t_n, x_n, u(t_n, x_n)).$$

LEMMA C.3. *Let assumptions (HFC), (HBC) and (Hλ) hold. A locally bounded and l.s.c. (resp. u.s.c.) function u on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ is a viscosity supersolution (resp. viscosity subsolution) to (3.1)–(3.2) if and only if*

$$u(T, x) \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) g(x)$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, and, for any $\delta > 0$,

$$-p - \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(x, a) \cdot q + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x, a)M) + I_a^{1,\delta}(t, x, \varphi) + I_a^{2,\delta}(t, x, q, u) + f(x, a, u(t, x), \sigma^\top(x, a)q) \right] \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) 0,$$

for any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$, $(p, q, M) \in \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{2,-}u(t, x)$ [resp. $(p, q, M) \in \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{2,+}u(t, x)$] and any $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$, with $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(t, x) = p$, $D_x \varphi(t, x) = q$, and $D_x^2 \varphi(t, x) \leq M$ [resp. $D_x^2 \varphi(t, x) \geq M$], such that

$$(u - \varphi)(t, x) = \min_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (u - \varphi) \quad \left[\text{resp. } \max_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (u - \varphi) \right].$$

PROOF. The proof can be completed along the lines of the proof of Proposition 1 in [3]. \square

We can now state the main result of this appendix.

THEOREM C.4. *Assume that (HFC), (HBC) and (Hλ) hold. Let u be a u.s.c. viscosity subsolution to (3.1)–(3.2) and w a l.s.c. viscosity supersolution to (3.1)–(3.2), satisfying a linear growth condition*

$$(C.1) \quad \sup_{(t,x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|u(t, x)| + |w(t, x)|}{1 + |x|} < \infty.$$

If $u(T, x) \leq w(T, x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, then $u \leq w$ on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

PROOF. We shall argue by contradiction, assuming that

$$(C.2) \quad \sup_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} (u - w) > 0.$$

Step 1. For some $\rho > 0$ to be chosen later, set

$$\tilde{u}(t, x) = e^{\rho t} u(t, x), \quad \tilde{w}(t, x) = e^{\rho t} w(t, x), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Then we see that \tilde{u} (resp. \tilde{w}) is a viscosity subsolution (resp. supersolution) to the following equation:

$$(C.3) \quad \rho \tilde{v} - \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} - \sup_{a \in A} (\mathcal{L}^a \tilde{v} + \tilde{f}(\cdot, a, \tilde{v}, \sigma^\top(\cdot, a) D_x \tilde{v})) = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d,$$

$$(C.4) \quad \tilde{v}(T, x) = \tilde{g}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

where

$$\tilde{f}(t, x, a, y, z) = e^{\rho t} f(x, a, e^{-\rho t} y, e^{-\rho t} z), \quad \tilde{g}(x) = e^{\rho T} g(x),$$

for all $(t, x, a, y, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

Step 2. Denote, for all $(t, s, x, y) \in [0, T]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{2d}$, and for any $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ and $\gamma > 0$,

$$\Phi_{n, \gamma}(t, s, x, y) = \tilde{u}(t, x) - \tilde{w}(s, y) - n \frac{|t - s|^2}{2} - n \frac{|x - y|^2}{2} - \gamma(|x|^2 + |y|^2).$$

By the linear growth assumption on u and w , for each n and γ , there exists $(t_{n, \gamma}, s_{n, \gamma}, x_{n, \gamma}, y_{n, \gamma}) \in [0, T]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{2d}$ attaining the maximum of $\Phi_{n, \gamma}$ on $[0, T]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{2d}$. Using standard techniques from the theory of viscosity solutions, we see that for each γ , there exists $(t_\gamma, x_\gamma) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ such that

$$(C.5) \quad (t_{n, \gamma}, s_{n, \gamma}, x_{n, \gamma}, y_{n, \gamma}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (t_\gamma, t_\gamma, x_\gamma, x_\gamma),$$

$$(C.6) \quad n|x_{n, \gamma} - x_\gamma|^2 + n|y_{n, \gamma} - y_\gamma|^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

$$(C.7) \quad \tilde{u}(t_{n, \gamma}, x_{n, \gamma}) - \tilde{w}(s_{n, \gamma}, y_{n, \gamma}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{u}(t_\gamma, x_\gamma) - \tilde{w}(t_\gamma, x_\gamma).$$

We also notice, proceeding by contradiction, that we can prove that if γ is small enough, then $t_\gamma < T$, so that $t_{n, \gamma}, s_{n, \gamma} < T$, up to a subsequence. Finally, we derive a useful inequality. More precisely, for any $\xi, \xi' \in \mathbb{R}^d$, from the maximum property $\Phi_{n, \gamma}(t_{n, \gamma}, s_{n, \gamma}, x_{n, \gamma} + d, y_{n, \gamma} + d') \leq \Phi_{n, \gamma}(t_{n, \gamma}, s_{n, \gamma}, x_{n, \gamma}, y_{n, \gamma})$, we get

$$(C.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & \tilde{u}(t_{n, \gamma}, x_{n, \gamma} + d) - \tilde{u}(t_{n, \gamma}, x_{n, \gamma}) - nd \cdot (x_{n, \gamma} - y_{n, \gamma}) \\ & \leq \tilde{w}(s_{n, \gamma}, y_{n, \gamma} + d') - \tilde{w}(s_{n, \gamma}, y_{n, \gamma}) - nd' \cdot (x_{n, \gamma} - y_{n, \gamma}) \\ & \quad + n \frac{|d - d'|^2}{2} + \gamma(|x_{n, \gamma} + d|^2 - |x_{n, \gamma}|^2 + |y_{n, \gamma} + d'|^2 - |y_{n, \gamma}|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Step 3. We shall apply the nonlocal Jensen–Ishii lemma; see [3], Lemma 1. To this end, let $\gamma \in (0, \gamma^*]$, and define

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_n(t, s, x, y) &= n \frac{|t-s|^2}{2} + n \frac{|x-y|^2}{2} + \gamma(|x|^2 + |y|^2) - \Phi_{n,\gamma}(t_{n,\gamma}, s_{n,\gamma}, x_{n,\gamma}, y_{n,\gamma}), \end{aligned}$$

for all $(t, s, x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2+2d}$ and for any $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. Then $(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n) := (t_{n,\gamma}, s_{n,\gamma}, x_{n,\gamma}, y_{n,\gamma})$ is a zero global maximum point for $\tilde{u}(t, x) - \tilde{w}(s, y) - \varphi_n(t, s, x, y)$ on $[0, T]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{2d}$. Set

$$\begin{aligned} (p_n, q_n) &:= \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial t}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n), D_x \varphi_n(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n) \right), \\ (-p'_n, -q'_n) &:= \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial s}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n), D_y \varphi_n(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then, for any $\hat{r} > 0$, it follows from the nonlocal Jensen–Ishii lemma that there exists $\hat{\alpha}(\hat{r}) > 0$ such that, for any $0 < \alpha \leq \hat{\alpha}(\hat{r})$, we have that there exist sequences (for simplicity, we omit the dependence on α) $(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) \rightarrow (t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n)$, $(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) \in [0, T]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{2d}$, $(p_{n,k}, p'_{n,k}, q_{n,k}, q'_{n,k}) \rightarrow (p_n, p'_n, q_n, q'_n)$, matrices $N_{n,k}, N'_{n,k} \in \mathbb{S}^d$, with $(N_{n,k}, N'_{n,k})$ converging to some $(M_{n,\alpha}, M'_{n,\alpha})$, and a sequence of functions $\varphi_{n,k} \in C^{1,2}([0, T]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{2d})$ such that:

- (i) $(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k})$ is a global maximum point of $\tilde{u} - \tilde{w} - \varphi_{n,k}$;
- (ii) $\tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}) \rightarrow \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n)$ and $\tilde{w}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) \rightarrow \tilde{w}(s_n, y_n)$, as k tends to infinity;
- (iii) $(p_{n,k}, q_{n,k}, N_{n,k}) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,+} \tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k})$, $(p'_{n,k}, q'_{n,k}, N'_{n,k}) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,-} \tilde{w}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k})$ and

$$\begin{aligned} (p_{n,k}, q_{n,k}) &:= \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{n,k}}{\partial t}(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k}), D_x \varphi_{n,k}(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) \right), \\ (-p'_{n,k}, -q'_{n,k}) &:= \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{n,k}}{\partial s}(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k}), D_y \varphi_{n,k}(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) \right); \end{aligned}$$

(iv) the following inequalities hold [we denote by I the $2d \times 2d$ identity matrix and by $D^2_{(x,y)} \varphi_{n,k}$ the Hessian matrix of $\varphi_{n,k}$ with respect to (x, y)]:

$$(C.9) \quad -\frac{1}{\alpha} I \leq \begin{pmatrix} N_{n,k} & 0 \\ 0 & -N'_{n,k} \end{pmatrix} \leq D^2_{(x,y)} \varphi_{n,k}(t_{n,k}, s_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, y_{n,k});$$

(v) $\varphi_{n,k}$ converges uniformly in \mathbb{R}^{2+2d} and in $C^2(B_{\hat{r}}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n))$ [where $B_{\hat{r}}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n)$ is the ball in \mathbb{R}^{2+2d} of radius \hat{r} and centered at (t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n)] toward $\psi_{n,\alpha} := R^\alpha[\varphi_n](\cdot, (p_n, p'_n, q_n, q'_n))$, where, for any $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^{2+2d}$,

$$R^\alpha[\varphi_n](z, \xi) := \sup_{|z'-z| \leq 1} \left\{ \varphi_n(z') - \xi \cdot (z' - z) - \frac{|z' - z|^2}{2\alpha} \right\} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}^{2+2d}.$$

Then from Lemma C.3 and the viscosity subsolution property to (C.3)–(C.4) of \tilde{u} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}) - p_{n,k} \\ & - \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(x_{n,k}, a) \cdot q_{n,k} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x_{n,k}, a) N_{n,k}) \right. \\ & \quad + I_a^{1,\delta}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, \varphi_{n,k}(\cdot, s_{n,k}, \cdot, y_{n,k})) + I_a^{2,\delta}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, q_{n,k}, \tilde{u}) \\ & \quad \left. + \tilde{f}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, a, \tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}), \sigma^\top(x_{n,k}, a) q_{n,k}) \right] \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, from the viscosity supersolution property to (C.3)–(C.4) of \tilde{w} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \tilde{w}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) - p'_{n,k} \\ & - \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(y_{n,k}, a) \cdot q'_{n,k} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(y_{n,k}, a) N'_{n,k}) \right. \\ & \quad + I_a^{1,\delta}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}, -\varphi_{n,k}(t_{n,k}, \cdot, x_{n,k}, \cdot)) + I_a^{2,\delta}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}, q'_{n,k}, \tilde{w}) \\ & \quad \left. + \tilde{f}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}, a, \tilde{w}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}), \sigma^\top(y_{n,k}, a) q'_{n,k}) \right] \\ & \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

For every $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, consider $a_k \in A$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}) - p_{n,k} - b(x_{n,k}, a_k) \cdot q_{n,k} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x_{n,k}, a_k) N_{n,k}) \\ \text{(C.10)} \quad & - I_{a_k}^{1,\delta}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, \varphi_{n,k}(\cdot, s_{n,k}, \cdot, y_{n,k})) - I_{a_k}^{2,\delta}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, q_{n,k}, \tilde{u}) \\ & - \tilde{f}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}, a_k, \tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}), \sigma^\top(x_{n,k}, a_k) q_{n,k}) \leq \frac{1}{k}. \end{aligned}$$

From the compactness of A , we can suppose that $a_k \rightarrow a_\infty \in A$, up to a subsequence. Moreover, for every $a \in A$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \tilde{w}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) - p'_{n,k} - b(y_{n,k}, a) \cdot q'_{n,k} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(y_{n,k}, a) N'_{n,k}) \\ \text{(C.11)} \quad & - I_a^{1,\delta}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}, -\varphi_{n,k}(t_{n,k}, \cdot, x_{n,k}, \cdot)) - I_a^{2,\delta}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}, q'_{n,k}, \tilde{w}) \\ & - \tilde{f}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}, a, \tilde{w}(s_{n,k}, y_{n,k}), \sigma^\top(y_{n,k}, a) q'_{n,k}) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Set $r^* := 2 \sup_{(a,e) \in A \times (E \cap \{|e| \leq \delta\})} (|\beta(x^*, a, e)| \vee |\beta(y^*, a, e)|)$, where from (C.5) we define $(x^*, y^*) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n, y_n)$, and $\alpha^* := \hat{\alpha}(r^*)$. Notice that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, and we have $\sup_{(a,e) \in A \times (E \cap \{|e| \leq \delta\})} (|\beta(x_n, a, e)| \vee |\beta(y_n, a, e)|) < r^*$, up to a subsequence. Therefore, sending k to infinity, we get $\varphi_{n,k} \rightarrow \psi_{n,\alpha}$, as k tends to infinity, uniformly in $C^2(B_{r^*}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n))$ for any $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha^*$. Moreover, from

assumption (Hλ)(iii) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{E \cap \{|e| > \delta\}} (\tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k} + \beta(x_{n,k}, a_k, e)) \\ & \qquad - \tilde{u}(t_{n,k}, x_{n,k}) - \beta(x_{n,k}, a_k, e) \cdot q_{n,k}) \lambda(a_k, de) \\ & \leq \int_{E \cap \{|e| > \delta\}} (\tilde{u}(t_n, x_n + \beta(x_n, a_\infty, e)) \\ & \qquad - \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n) - \beta(x_n, a_\infty, e) \cdot q_n) \lambda(a_\infty, de). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, from (C.10) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n) - p_n - b(x_n, a_\infty) \cdot q_n - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x_n, a_\infty) M_{n,\alpha}) \\ & \quad - I_{a_\infty}^{1,\delta}(t_n, x_n, \psi_{n,\alpha}(\cdot, s_n, \cdot, y_n)) - I_{a_\infty}^{2,\delta}(t_n, x_n, q_n, \tilde{u}) \\ & \quad - \tilde{f}(t_n, x_n, a_\infty, \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, a_\infty) q_n) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

A fortiori, if we take the supremum over $a \in A$ we conclude

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n) - p_n \\ (C.12) \quad & - \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(x_n, a) \cdot q_n + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x_n, a) M_{n,\alpha}) \right. \\ & \quad + I_a^{1,\delta}(t_n, x_n, \psi_{n,\alpha}(\cdot, s_n, \cdot, y_n)) \\ & \quad \left. + I_a^{2,\delta}(t_n, x_n, q_n, \tilde{u}) + \tilde{f}(t_n, x_n, a, \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, a) q_n) \right] \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

for any $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha^*$. On the other hand, letting k to infinity in (C.11) for every fixed $a \in A$, and then taking the supremum, we end up with

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \tilde{w}(s_n, y_n) - p'_n \\ (C.13) \quad & - \sup_{a \in A} \left[b(y_n, a) \cdot q'_n + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(y_n, a) M'_{n,\alpha}) \right. \\ & \quad + I_a^{1,\delta}(s_n, y_n, -\psi_{n,\alpha}(t_n, \cdot, x_n, \cdot)) \\ & \quad \left. + I_a^{2,\delta}(s_n, y_n, q'_n, \tilde{w}) + \tilde{f}(s_n, y_n, a, \tilde{w}(s_n, y_n), \sigma^\top(y_n, a) q'_n) \right] \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

for any $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha^*$. Moreover, from (C.9) we have

$$(C.14) \quad -\frac{1}{\alpha} I \leq \begin{pmatrix} M_{n,\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & -M'_{n,\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \leq D_{(x,y)}^2 \psi_{n,\alpha}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n)$$

and by direct calculation

$$(C.15) \quad \begin{aligned} & D_{(x,y)}^2 \psi_{n,\alpha}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n) \\ & = D_{(x,y)}^2 \varphi_n(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n) + o(1) \quad \text{as } \alpha \rightarrow 0^+. \end{aligned}$$

Step 4. From (C.12), for any n , consider $a_n \in A$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \rho \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n) - p_n - b(x_n, a_n) \cdot q_n - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x_n, a_n) M_{n,\alpha}) \\
 \text{(C.16)} \quad & - I_{a_n}^{1,\delta}(t_n, x_n, \psi_{n,\alpha}(\cdot, s_n, \cdot, y_n)) \\
 & - I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(t_n, x_n, q_n, \tilde{u}) - \tilde{f}(t_n, x_n, a_n, \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, a_n) q_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, from (C.13) we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \rho \tilde{w}(s_n, y_n) - p'_n - b(y_n, a_n) \cdot q'_n - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(y_n, a_n) M'_{n,\alpha}) \\
 \text{(C.17)} \quad & - I_{a_n}^{1,\delta}(s_n, y_n, -\psi_{n,\alpha}(t_n, \cdot, x_n, \cdot)) - I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(s_n, y_n, q'_n, \tilde{w}) \\
 & - \tilde{f}(s_n, y_n, a_n, \tilde{w}(s_n, y_n), \sigma^\top(y_n, a_n) q'_n) \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

By subtracting (C.17) from (C.16), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho(\tilde{u}(t_n, x_n) - \tilde{w}(s_n, y_n)) & \leq \frac{1}{n} + p_n - p'_n + \Delta F_n + \Delta I_n^{1,\delta} + \Delta I_n^{2,\delta} \\
 \text{(C.18)} \quad & + b(x_n, a_n) \cdot q_n - b(y_n, a_n) \cdot q'_n \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x_n, a_n) M_{n,\alpha} - \sigma \sigma^\top(y_n, a_n) M'_{n,\alpha}),
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta F_n & = \tilde{f}(t_n, x_n, a_n, \tilde{u}(t_n, x_n), \sigma^\top(x_n, a_n) q_n) \\
 & \quad - \tilde{f}(s_n, y_n, a_n, \tilde{w}(s_n, y_n), \sigma^\top(y_n, a_n) q'_n), \\
 \Delta I_n^{1,\delta} & = I_{a_n}^{1,\delta}(t_n, x_n, \psi_{n,\alpha}(\cdot, s_n, \cdot, y_n)) - I_{a_n}^{1,\delta}(s_n, y_n, -\psi_{n,\alpha}(t_n, \cdot, x_n, \cdot)), \\
 \Delta I_n^{2,\delta} & = I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(t_n, x_n, q_n, \tilde{u}) - I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(s_n, y_n, q'_n, \tilde{w}).
 \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$p_n - p'_n = \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial t}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n) + \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial s}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n) = 0.$$

By the uniform Lipschitz property of b with respect to x , and (C.6), we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b(x_n, a_n) \cdot q_n - b(y_n, a_n) \cdot q'_n) \\
 & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b(x_n, a_n) \cdot D_x \varphi_n(t_n, x_n, y_n) + b(y_n, a_n) \cdot D_y \varphi_n(t_n, x_n, y_n)) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Regarding the trace term in (C.18), by the uniform Lipschitz property of σ with respect to x , (C.14), (C.15) and (C.6), we obtain

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top(x_n, a_n) M_{n,\alpha} - \sigma \sigma^\top(y_n, a_n) M'_{n,\alpha}) \leq 0.$$

Moreover, from assumption (HBC) and (C.6)–(C.7), we find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\Delta F_n| = 0.$$

Concerning the integral term $\Delta I_n^{1,\delta}$, we have, for some $\vartheta', \vartheta'' \in (0, 1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I_n^{1,\delta} = & \int_{E \cap \{|e| \leq \delta\}} [D_x^2 \psi_{n,\alpha}(t_n, s_n, x_n + \vartheta' \beta(x_n, a_n, e), y_n) \\ & \times \beta(x_n, a_n, e) \cdot \beta(x_n, a_n, e) \\ & + D_y^2 \psi_{n,\alpha}(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n + \vartheta'' \beta(y_n, a_n, e)) \\ & \times \beta(x_n, a_n, e) \cdot \beta(x_n, a_n, e)] \lambda(a_n, de). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using (C.15) we see that there exists a positive constant C'_n , depending only on (x_n, y_n) , the Lipschitz constant of β and on $\sup_{\vartheta', \vartheta'' \in [0, 1]} |D_x^2 \varphi_n(t_n, s_n, x_n + \vartheta' \beta(x_n, a_n, e), y_n)| \vee |D_y^2 \varphi_n(t_n, s_n, x_n, y_n + \vartheta'' \beta(y_n, a_n, e))|$, such that

$$\limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} |\Delta I_n^{1,\delta}| \leq C'_n \int_{E \cap \{|e| \leq \delta\}} (1 \wedge |e|^2) \lambda(a_n, de).$$

Finally, it remains to consider the integral term $\Delta I_n^{2,\delta}$. Integrating inequality (C.8), with $d = \beta(x_n, a_n, e)$ and $d' = \beta(y_n, a_n, e)$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} & I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(t_n, x_n, q_n, \tilde{u}) \\ & \leq I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(s_n, y_n, q'_n, \tilde{w}) + n \int_{E \cap \{|e| > \delta\}} \frac{|\beta(x_n, a_n, e) - \beta(y_n, a_n, e)|^2}{2} \lambda(a_n, de) \\ & \quad + \gamma \int_{E \cap \{|e| > \delta\}} (|x_n + \beta(x_n, a_n, e)|^2 - |x_n|^2) \lambda(a_n, de) \\ & \quad + \gamma \int_{E \cap \{|e| > \delta\}} (|y_n + \beta(y_n, a_n, e)|^2 - |y_n|^2) \lambda(a_n, de). \end{aligned}$$

Then it follows from assumption (HFC) that there exists a positive constant C'' , such that

$$I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(t_n, x_n, q_n, \tilde{u}) \leq I_{a_n}^{2,\delta}(s_n, y_n, q'_n, \tilde{w}) + nC'' \frac{|x_n - y_n|^2}{2} + \gamma C''.$$

In conclusion, taking the $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+}$ on both sides of (C.18), we see that we get the required contradiction for γ small enough. □

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