In this talk, we are interested in the decomposition of the tensor product of two representations of a symmetrizable Kac-Moody Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$. Let $P_+$ be the set of dominant integral weights. For $\lambda \in P_+$, $L(\lambda)$ denotes the irreducible, integrable, highest weight representation of $\mathfrak{g}$ with highest weight $\lambda$. Consider the tensor cone

$$\Gamma(\mathfrak{g}) := \{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \mu) \in P_3^+ | \exists N > 1 \ L(N\mu) \subset L(N\lambda_1) \otimes L(N\lambda_2)\}.$$ 

If $\mathfrak{g}$ is finite dimensional, $\Gamma(\mathfrak{g})$ is a polyhedral convex cone described by Belkale-Kumar by an explicit finite list of inequalities. In general, $\Gamma(\mathfrak{g})$ is nor polyhedral, nor closed. We will describe the closure of $\Gamma(\mathfrak{g})$ by an explicit countable family of linear inequalities, when $\mathfrak{g}$ is untwisted affine. This solves a Brown-Kumar’s conjecture in this case. (Received February 08, 2018)