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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Introduction; A. The Case for Pension Reform; Figures; 1. Replacement Rate of Public System; B. Encouraging Private Saving; C. Stabilizing the Replacement Rate of the Public System; 2. Additional Funding Need under Two Scenarios, Percent of GDP; 3. Oil Stabilization and National Welfare Funds in Percent of GDP; D. Macroeconomic Effects of Financing Options; 4. Debt-Financed Increase in Transfers (Deviations from Initial Steady State in Percent of GDP); 5. Tax-Financed Increase in Transfers; 6. Expenditure-Financed Increase in Transfers; E. Policy Recommendations; Appendixes Model and Calibration References
Sommario/riassunto	Putting the pension system on a sustainable footing arguably remains the biggest challenge in Russia's economic policies. The debate about the policy options was hitherto constrained by the absence of general equilibrium analysis. This paper fills this gap by simulating their macroeconomic effects in a DSGE model calibrated to Russia's economy-the first of its kind to the best of our knowledge. The results suggest that a minimum benefit level in the public system should optimally be financed through lower government consumption, while higher taxation of labor and capital should be avoided. Reducing public investment spending is superior to increasing consumption taxes unless investment generates high rates of return.