A new stage in the development of the pension system, which is objectively due to global challenges and current national risks, is aimed at consolidating and synchronizing the implementation of state social guarantees for all age categories of Russian citizens, and first of all, - the least protected category of older generations of citizens, demanded to comprehensively analyze the results of the measures taken, and assess their long-term social and economic consequences and specify the Strategy for the long-term development of the pension system until 2030.

Most fully, the main directions for the development of the state pension system are defined in Law No. 236-FZ (2022), which provides for the integration of social functions on a single organizational and information platform, which in turn is associated with the need to clarify and modernize the Strategy for the long-term development of the Russian pension system until 2030 (2012).

In this regard, economic science is tasked with scientifically justifying the prospects for the long-term development of the state pension system while simultaneously coordinating with the national interests (national projects) of the Russian Federation (defined in the conceptual legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation) and global trends in socio-economic development - SDGs.

The most serious methodological problem for solving the set tasks is not only the multi-layering of the state pension system itself, but also the conditions for its long-term development, taking into account global and national risks in order to achieve the national development goals of the Russian Federation until 2030.

Numerous studies and practical experiments in foreign science during the past and this century are devoted to the problems of improving state policy in the field of pension provision. Domestic economic science is mainly focused on the analysis and criticism of practical decisions. In the publications of Russian experts on certain issues of pension provision, it was revealed that most of them do not touch upon the issues of synergetic efficiency and economic support for the long-term development of the pension system of the Russian Federation. The backlog of research in the context of the implementation of national projects in Russia and the SDGs is especially noticeable.

The work substantiated the need for a comprehensive analysis and accounting of the synergetic impact of various factors not only on the level of pension provision, but also on the conditions for the formation of pension rights of each insured citizen and assessed the synergetic consequences of the main stages of pension reform: transformation of the pension formula and conversion of pension rights, raising the retirement age, restrictions on the rights of working pensioners, modernization of the PFR transfer relations with the federal budget to fulfill insurance and non-insurance obligations, etc. At the same time, certain unfavorable results of the stages of pension reform passed were revealed, which are due to both external and internal factors.

This made it possible to establish that the main reason for the practical problems and negative consequences of the measures taken (funded pension, pension formula, sequestration of the rights of working pensioners) lies in the absence and/or insufficient scientific validity, on the one hand, as well as their lack of independence (early pensions, corporate pensions, tariff system, optimization of interbudgetary calculations, formation of the rights of self-employed workers, etc.).

In this regard, it has been proven that in order to prevent the negative consequences of the development of the pension system, practically proven tools for ensuring the effective functioning of the pension system are actuarial methods and calculations that allow taking into account the economic interests of all participants in the pension system both in the current and in the long term.