

# Top Female Government Leaders Balance State and Family Obligations

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Olga Dergunova, Head of the Federal Property Agency

As Russia celebrates its women with a profusion of chocolate and flowers this Saturday, The Moscow Times take a look at who represents the so-called "beautiful half" in the highest echelons of government.

Here are ten high-powered women who will be guiding Russia through 2014.

Name	Position	Career Path	Personal Life	Quote
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Valentina Matviyenko	Speaker of the Federation Council	Graduated with a degree in pharmacology in 1972. Rose through the ranks of the Komsomol, in 1989 becoming chairwoman of the U.S.S.R's committee on women and protection of the family. In 1991 completed courses in diplomacy, appointed U.S.S.R and later Russian Ambassador to Malta. In 1997 became Ambassador to Greece; appointed deputy prime minister in 1998. Governor of St. Petersburg from 2003 to 2011; in 2011 appointed St. Petersburg's senator to the Federation Council and elected chairwoman.	Born April 7, 1949, in Shepetovka, Ukraine. Her father Ivan Tyutin was a veteran, mother Irina was a costume designer. Married to Vladimir Matviyenko. She has one son, Sergei, who is the head of VTB-Development, a subsidiary of state-run VTB Bank.	"I think that, since every society consists of men and women, different opinions, different points of view should also be represented in positions of power ... Likely women are more emotional, we take things more to heart than men do ... But when you hold a high position and you are responsible for one or another domain, you must make the decisions that are useful, that are necessary for the country and for people. Sometimes you have to suppress these emotions within yourself." In an interview on Echo Moskvy, Oct. 29, 2012.
Elvira Nabiullina	Head of the Central Bank	Earned a Ph.D in economics in 1990, from 1992 to 1994 worked on the board of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. Appointed deputy economic development minister in 1997; chairwoman of the board of directors of Promtorgbank in 1998. Became first deputy economic development minister in 2000. Appointed president of the Center for Strategic Research in 2003. Served as economic development minister from 2007 to 2012; appointed presidential advisor in 2012 and head of the Central Bank in 2013.	Born Oct. 29, 1963, in Ufa. Her father, Sakhipzad Yabiukkin was a driver, her mother Zuleikha worked in a factory. Married with one son. Her husband Yaroslav Kuzminov is rector of the Higher School of Economics.	Asked how she feels working with primarily male co-workers: "I am often asked this question, probably because there are not very many women in government. I do not notice this at all. I do not feel that some things are masculine and others are feminine." Asked if she was offended when Vladimir Zhirinovskiy said that the head of the Central Bank should have "a man's mind." "If you get offended by statements of that kind, it is simply very difficult to live." In an interview with Pozner, Jan. 27, 2014.
Tatyana Golikova	Head of the Audit Chamber	Graduated with a degree in labor economics in 1987. Entered the Finance Ministry in 1990 and ascended the ranks, in 2002 appointed first deputy finance minister. Served as health and social development minister from 2007 to 2012; in 2012 became a presidential aide. Appointed head of the audit chamber in 2013.	Born Feb. 9, 1966, in Mytishchi, Moscow Region. Married to former Industry and Trade Minister Viktor Khristenko, who is currently chairman of the board of the Eurasian Economic Commission—the regulatory body of the Russia-led Customs Union.	Asked if she thinks that Russian women have more difficult lives than European women: "Yes, most likely. We have gotten used to working a huge amount and to taking care of our families seriously. Spending a great deal of time tending to one and the other, we often do not notice that absolutely nothing is left for ourselves."

Olga Golodets	Deputy prime minister, responsible for health, education, social services and culture	In 1984 graduated with a degree in economics. Began work as a researcher on labor issues; in 1999 she became assistant general director for human resources and social policy at Norilsk Nickel. In 2001 she was appointed deputy governor of the Taimyr autonomous district; in 2010 she was appointed deputy Moscow mayor for health and education issues; in 2011 she became deputy Moscow mayor for social development issues. In 2012 she was appointed deputy prime minister.	Born June 1, 1962, in Moscow. Married with two children.	"If we really create more convenient conditions for young women who are striving for professional self-realization, then more women will enter business and government. Of course, if we are speaking of professional potential, then women and men in Russia have far from equal conditions; the problem that we see now — not enough openings in kindergartens — is a serious limitation, above all for women. But this problem is being resolved." In an interview with Ogonyok on Feb. 26, 2014.
Natalya Timakova	Spokeswoman for Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev	Graduated with a degree in philosophy 1998. From 1995 to 1999 she worked as a political correspondent, first at Moskovsky Komsomolets, then Kommersant, and finally at Interfax. In 1999 she was appointed then-Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's press secretary. From 2002 to 2008 she served as head of the president's press service, in 2008 she was appointed press secretary to President Dmitry Medvedev. In 2012 she was also appointed deputy head of the government administration.	Born April 12, 1975, in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Married to Alexander Budberg, political commentator for the newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets.	"In America there is a long history of public politics; wives always played a very important role in election campaigns and other events ... Perhaps the Russian people, are still not completely ready for that. We see the role of women more traditionally: housewife, mother, wife — someone who provides a secure homestead. This is not bad, it is simply our tradition. Although, I think that changes are already taking place."
Olga Dergunova	Head of the Federal Property Agency	Graduated in 1987 with a degree in cybernetics; completed post-graduate studies in programming and computer engineering in 1991. In 1994 she began work in Microsoft's Moscow office as corporate account manager, rising to president of Microsoft in Russia and the CIS — a position she held from 2004 to 2007 before becoming a vice president at VTB Bank. In 2012 Dergunova was appointed head of the Federal Property Agency.	Born May 15, 1965, in Moscow. Her father Konstantin Kurbakov was an information technology specialist, her mother was a programmer. She is married to Igor Dergunov, CEO of Morskoy Bank. They have one daughter.	"Definitely. There are skills that can be taught, and then there are natural qualities: charisma, optimism, a positive outlook. Sometimes you just need to help people discover these qualities in themselves. Women need to be taught to a greater extent than men do. After all, in Russian society the role of mother and housekeeper, in the absence of many basic services, distracts women from professional development, and they need help finding themselves." In an interview with Forbes, March 19, 2010.

Olga Yegorova	Chairwoman of the Moscow City Court	In 1972, at the age of 16, she began work in the Moscow courts as courtroom secretary. She graduated with a degree in law in 1982 and in 1983 was appointed a people's judge at a regional court. She continued to rise through the city court system, becoming deputy chairman of the Moscow City Court in 1999 and chairwoman in 2001.	She has one daughter with her late husband Sergei Yegorov, lieutenant general and deputy head of the FSB Academy, who passed away in 2012.	"It has an effect. But I was lucky with my family. My mother is still alive, 80 years old. When my spouse comes home from work, she quickly makes him something nice and hot. She clears away the plates, and he is satisfied and waits for his wife to come home from work. If he was hungry, can you imagine what would happen?"
Veronika Skvortsova	Health Minister	Graduated with a degree in pediatrics in 1983, in 1985 completing post-graduate studies in diseases of the nervous system; earned her PhD in 1993, becoming a professor in 1999. In 2004 she was elected associate member of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences. In 2005 she went to work as director of a stroke research institute. In 2008 she was appointed deputy health and social development minister and in 2012 took over as head of the ministry.	Born Nov. 1, 1960, in Moscow to a family of doctors. She is married with two children.	"In the last three years my family has barely seen me. Perhaps because of this they reacted to my new appointment, shall we say, philosophically." In an interview with Rossiiskaya Gazeta, May 23, 2012.
Anastasia Rakova	Deputy Mayor of Moscow	Graduated in 1998 with a specialization in law and economics. In 1998 she began work in the Khanty-Mansiisk administration; in 2001 she became first assistant to the governor of the Tyumen region; in 2005 head of the governor's administration. From 2006 to 2008 she worked in the presidential administration. In 2010 she was appointed head of Moscow Mayor Sergei Sobyenin's administration and deputy mayor.	Born Feb. 8, 1976, in Khanty-Mansiisk	Does not give personal interviews.
Irina Yarovaya	Head of the State Duma's Security and Anti-Corruption Committee	Graduated with a degree in law in 1998 and in civil service in 2000. She began work in the Prosecutor General's Office, ascending to senior aide to the Prosecutor General of the Kamchatka region. In 1997 she was elected deputy of the Kamchatka region Council of People's Deputies, becoming head of the Yabloko party faction. In 2001 she became a member of the Yabloko party's federal council. In 2007 she left Yabloko for United Russia. Later that year she was elected deputy to the State Duma. In 2011 she was again elected to the State Duma, where she became head of the security and anti-corruption committee.	Born Oct. 17, 1966, in Ukraine. Married with two children.	"If we speak about strength of character, about will, about the role which she filled for her nation, without a doubt, she was a strong person, a forceful person. For a politician, this is in some sense a model for defending the interests of one's nation." In an interview with Pozner, April 21, 2013.

*Sources: Vedomosti, Ekho Moskvy*

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