Estonian Model United Nations 2026
COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

1. **ILO — International Labour Organization**

Topic: "Tackling Discrimination and Wage Exploitation Among Migrant Workers"

Description:
The International Labour Organization (also called ILO), develops international labour standards and monitors working conditions all over the world. In 1946, it became a specialized agency of the United Nations — the first of its kind.

Migration is a defining feature of modern labour markets and a growing global trend. International immigrants make up roughly 5% of the labour force, playing a crucial role in the global economy. The search for decent work and better living conditions drives most international migration.

While migration can provide improved wages and opportunities to develop skills, many migrant workers still face limited labour protections, discrimination, and exploitation. According to the L.A Times, nearly 47% of immigrants report being paid less than U.S.-born citizens. For displaced people, access to decent work is essential for sustainable development and allows them to contribute to the economies and societies of host countries. International cooperation is necessary to develop policies that maximize the benefits of labour migration while ensuring decent work and protection for all workers.

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2. **UNHCR — The UN Refugee Agency**

Topic: "Protecting Child Refugees"

Description:
Who protects people, when they flee violence or disasters? The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) gives lifesaving aid to millions around the globe. They can be domestic or international refugees, asylum-seekers, or stateless people, but one group is the most important of all: children.

Nearly 50 million children were forcibly displaced due to conflict and violence by the end of 2024. Children now make up roughly 40 % of the world's total forcibly displaced population — it is critical that humanity finds solutions for their well-being. Children need love and protection, and are especially vulnerable as refugees. Challenges for the UN to address include family separation, exploitation, interrupted education and limited access to healthcare. In this committee, delegates will try to understand what unique problems child

refugees face, and how to find answers through global cooperation, to aim for a world where everyone grows up safe and happy.

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3. UNEP - UN Environment Programme

Topic: "Implications of Genetic Engineering for Considering Wildlife"

Description:
The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) stands at the forefront of global environmental leadership within the United Nations system. As the driving force behind international action on the triple planetary crisis, UNEP shapes the policies and solutions that define our planet's future.

According to UN assessments, up to one million species are currently at risk of extinction. As traditional conservation efforts struggle to keep pace, rapid advances in genetic technologies, including CRISPR gene editing, cloning, and synthetic biology, are opening new and controversial possibilities for wildlife protection and even de-extinction.

This committee will challenge delegates to examine whether genetic engineering should become a legitimate conservation tool and how it should be regulated at the international level.

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4. Representatives of press

TOPIC: "Where should we draw the line between automating media content production, ethics, and personal responsibility?"

Description:

AI technologies are revolutionizing industries, streamlining workflows and enabling entirely new forms of communication, reshaping both our approach to content creation and the mindset of its audiences.

Yet it is now crucial not only to learn how to deploy automated solutions and make effective use of the tools offered by state-of-the-art technologies, but also to establish a coherent set of principles, rules, frameworks and boundaries. These should guide individuals — and content creators in particular — in acting responsibly and making ethically justified and socially responsible decisions.

Artificial intelligence has become one of the most transformative technologies not only of the 21st century but, it is fair to say, of all time. It has arguably surpassed every previous invention, emerging as the most rapidly advancing, pervasive, resource-intensive and potentially hazardous technology humanity has ever devised.

So we will explore many of the key concerns within the media sector and open a discussion on questions regarding the use of AI: Where do we draw the line between the ethical and unethical use of this technology in content creation? What tools are available to content creators? How can we produce content across different formats — visual as well as textual — adopting contemporary methods and technologies? What challenges do journalists and media professionals encounter in their use of AI? How can AI-generated material be identified? How do we balance innovation with responsibility? Who owns AI-generated work, and how is this covered by existing legislation?