

Digital Transformation in Parliamentary Libraries in Algeria: The National Assembly Library as a Model

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Abstract

Parliamentary libraries are considered an important part of legislative institutions. In light of technological development and digital transformation, it has become necessary for these libraries to keep pace with this development based on information and communication technology, which has become an essential element that cannot be dispensed with. Therefore, parliamentary libraries must be equipped and take on the policy of transitioning to the digital age with the aim of providing services to deputies and members of parliament with the highest degree of speed and efficiency. In order for parliamentary libraries, especially the National Assembly Library - the library under study - to be able to access the digital world and transform from a traditional library to a digital library, it must follow a clear mechanism prepared in a smooth manner by information specialists so as not to stumble while venturing into the digital world. Through this study, we aim to identify the efforts of the National Assembly Library and the extent of its contribution to the process of digital transformation and the digital information services it provides and offers.

Keywords : Digital transformation - Digital library - Parliamentary libraries - National Assembly - National Assembly Library

Transformation numérique dans les bibliothèques parlementaires en Algérie : cas de la bibliothèque de l'Assemblée Nationale

Resumé

Les bibliothèques parlementaires sont considérées comme un élément essentiel des institutions législatives. Face au développement technologique et à la transformation numérique, il est devenu nécessaire pour elles de s'adapter à cette évolution grâce aux technologies de l'information et de la communication, devenues un élément essentiel incontournable.

Les bibliothèques parlementaires doivent donc s'équiper et s'engager dans la transition numérique afin de fournir des services aux députés et aux parlementaires avec la plus grande rapidité et efficacité. Pour que les bibliothèques parlementaires, et en particulier la Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale, puissent accéder au monde numérique et passer d'une bibliothèque traditionnelle à une bibliothèque numérique, elles doivent suivre une stratégie claire, bien définie par des spécialistes de l'information, afin d'éviter tout échec lors de leur passage au numérique. Cette étude vise à identifier les efforts de la Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée Nationale et l'étendue de sa contribution au processus de transformation numérique, ainsi que les services d'information numérique qu'elle propose.

Mots- clés : *transformation numérique – bibliothèque numérique – bibliothèque parlementaire – Assemblée nationale – bibliothèque de l'Assemblée Nationale*

Introduction

Parliamentary libraries are considered an important part of legislative institutions, as they provide specialized information services that support parliamentary work. In light of technological development, digital transformation, and the modernization of sectors, it has become necessary to digitize these libraries and consequently digitize the services they provide to enhance access to information and improve work efficiency. Therefore, it has become necessary at the present time for parliamentary libraries to keep pace with this development based on information and communication technology, which has become an essential element that cannot be dispensed with.

Therefore, parliamentary libraries must be equipped and take on the policy of transitioning to the digital age with the aim of providing services to deputies and members of parliament first and foremost with the highest degree of speed and efficiency. For this to be achieved, these libraries must employ information and communication technology in all their tasks and management, from acquisition and subscriptions to the dissemination and distribution of information. In order for parliamentary libraries, especially the National Assembly Library - the library under study - to be able to access the digital world and transform from a traditional library to a digital library, it must adopt or follow a strategy or mechanism with clear features prepared in a smooth manner by information specialists so as not to stumble while venturing into the digital world. Through this approach, the main problem of this work is centered as follows:

What are the efforts of the National Assembly Library taken for digital transformation? And has it taken the necessary measures and mechanisms for that?

To answer the main problem, we formulated the following sub-questions:

- 1- Does the National Assembly Library have the necessary material and financial resources for digital transformation?
- 2- Does the National Assembly Library have qualified human resources?
- 3- What digital information services are available and provided by the National Assembly Library to its users?
- 4- Does the library under study rely on information and communication technology in performing its tasks?
- 5- What are the difficulties and obstacles facing the National Assembly Library?

Objectives of the Study

Through this study, we seek to reveal the efforts of the National Assembly Library for digital transformation. And we aim through it to achieve a set of goals, which are:

- Identifying the mechanism followed by the National Assembly Library for digital transformation.
- Determining the availability of necessary material and financial capabilities and qualified human resources in the library under study for digital transformation.
- Identifying the various digital services that the National Assembly Library provides and offers to its users.
- Identifying the various techniques and software that the library relies on.

- The extent to which the library under study relies on information and communication technology in performing its various tasks.
- The difficulties and obstacles facing the National Assembly Library.

Study Methodology

To achieve the objectives of the study, the descriptive approach was adopted as it is the most appropriate methodology for this type of study. Observation and interviews were also used as data collection tools to obtain answers to the formulated questions. Therefore, an interview guide was prepared, and the interview was conducted with the Deputy Director of the Library and Archives of the National Assembly.

1. Definition of Terms

1.1. Parliamentary Library

Parliamentary libraries are essentially specialized libraries that primarily serve members of parliament and their research assistants. Not only this, but parliamentary libraries also serve editors of various media outlets, especially those that follow different parliamentary activities. (Al-Housh, 2010)

Parliamentary libraries are of great importance due to the role they play in serving members of parliament and its staff, working to meet their various needs, which enables them to carry out their parliamentary duties and responsibilities to the fullest.

Parliamentary libraries are considered a type of specialized library serving beneficiaries, who are naturally members of parliament, in addition to a group of researchers, assistants, and aides. This type of library also plays a funda-

mental role in preserving and storing parliamentary documents. (Al-Housh, 2010)

The primary goal for which parliamentary libraries were established is to facilitate the process of transferring and circulating information sources in all their forms and origins, and to harness them to serve members of parliament and other visitors to the libraries, including the collection of materials and documents that express the activity of parliament. (Al-Housh, 2010)

These libraries also aim to help their beneficiaries from among parliament members by providing all kinds of services that meet their needs and guide them to appropriate information sources outside the libraries.

1.2. Digital Library

A digital library is one in which electronic resources form all of its contents, and it may not need a building to contain it, but rather a network that connects it to terminals for use. (Jassim, 2009)

Digital libraries are merely modern forms of information retrieval systems, or information systems that support the production of digital content, benefiting from it and searching in it.

A digital library is also defined as a library that acquires digital information resources, whether originally produced in digital form or converted to digital form, and carries out bibliographic control processes using an automated system, and access to it is available through a computer network, whether local or extended through the Internet. (Jassim, 2009)

Jafar Hassan Jassim defines the digital library as "libraries without walls, and they do not have a specific entity or exist in a specific geographical location, and they depend com-

pletely on information sources of a digital electronic nature only, whether originally produced in digital form, and there is no place for traditional library materials. The beneficiary can access its contents via computer or the Internet." (Jassim, 2009)

There are many definitions for the term "digital libraries," including, for example: "electronic library," "virtual library." This term or that is often used interchangeably, and the common definition elements of these terms consist of the following elements: (Al-Arini, 2010)

1. The digital library is not a unique or independent entity.
2. The digital library requires technology to connect it to numerous resources.
3. The links between digital libraries and information services are clear to the end user.
4. International availability of digital libraries and information services is the ultimate goal.
5. Digital library collections are unlimited and not a substitute for documentary collections, and digital materials are not represented or distributed in printed form.

Among the most important features of the digital library are: (Al-Zahri, 2009)

1. Control over digital information vessels is easy and more accurate and effective than the traditional level, in terms of organizing data and information, and they are stored, preserved, and updated in a way that helps beneficiaries quickly access information.
2. The researcher benefits from the capabilities of the digital library when using word processing software, machine translation software when available, and sta-

- tistical programs, as well as benefiting from the capabilities of the hypertext system and multimedia.
3. The possibility of obtaining information and service remotely, overcoming spatial barriers and borders between countries and regions, saving effort and time, and the researcher can obtain information from where they are located.
 4. It is possible to search and borrow from it at all times without the restrictions of official working hours.
 5. The possibility of benefiting from information sources and browsing them at the same time by a large number of researchers.
 6. Digital libraries develop community culture about the importance of information and help spread digital cultural awareness and encourage researchers and authors to take advantage of multimedia.
 7. Keeping pace with technical progress in the world and exploiting the existence of greater facilities to access information networks.
 8. Self-service, and thus the burden on the library and its employees is reduced, and their efforts are invested in other tasks.

2. Requirements for the Transition to a Digital Library

The option of transitioning to a digital environment for libraries remains a goal that requires a lot of effort and directed work to achieve objectives. However, the transformation options for information institutions and libraries that have completed the computerization experience completely and absorbed all its aspects will be, in any case, easier than carrying out the process of transitioning from traditional work to the digital environment. Therefore, the digital transformation strategy always starts from the end of the transi-

tion to computerized work. Among the reasons and motives for transitioning to the digital environment are: (Al-Zahri, 2009)

1. The need to develop services and provide them faster and better to satisfy the community of beneficiaries of its services.
2. Availability of necessary equipment and tools for building digital libraries, with appropriate technical expertise.
3. The existence of many information vessels in digital form.
4. Facilitating connection to the Internet and making it available to the community of beneficiaries.

Working on establishing or building a digital library poses serious challenges, because converting traditional materials to digital materials will not be easy. Therefore, to create a digital library, we must go through several stages, the most important of which is introducing informatics in the basic functions of the traditional library, which include supply, cataloging, lending, and others, and computerizing most of its procedures, then digitizing the contents of collections. For all this to happen, some requirements must be met, which are: (Jassim, 2009)

1. Legal and regulatory needs, as the library must obtain special permission from the copyright and intellectual protection rights holder when converting its textual materials from reports, research, articles, and others to forms that can be read automatically.
2. The availability of specialized devices to connect the library to an internal communications network and the global Internet.

3. Needs for technical devices to convert information materials from traditional to digital, in addition to computer devices and various communications, advanced laser printers, scanners, and imaging devices.
4. Providing software and protocols to link online information retrieval systems.
5. Subscription to electronic journals.
6. Linking between electronic journal sites and journals contained in the automated catalog system in the library.
7. Needs for programs and protocols for linking and retrieving information, especially those related to the Arabization of computer systems.
8. Qualified technical human needs capable of dealing with these modern technologies in their material and intellectual aspects, meaning in other words, providing sufficient and trained human resources with the necessary competence to manage information systems based on computers and having the ability to accomplish the following tasks: a. Selection of information that can be disseminated. b. Entering information in different forms, meaning being able to deal with information vessels in form and content. c. Skills in retrieval systems, which have technological and thematic dimensions at the same time.
9. Providing the necessary financial support that helps implement the digital project.
10. Providing and creating information awareness among researchers and beneficiaries of digital library services, and perhaps this need is the most important, because what is the benefit of providing all the aforementioned supplies and there is no one who appreciates or values the value of this project.

2.1. Overview of the National Assembly

The Algerian parliamentary system is based on the principle of bicameralism or dual chambers, which is known as parliamentary dualism, as is the case in many countries of the world today (more than seventy countries adopt this dual parliamentary system).

Article 114 of the Constitution states: "Legislative power is exercised by a parliament consisting of two chambers, namely the National People's Assembly and the Council of the Nation (National Assembly). Each chamber of the parliament has sovereignty in preparing and voting on laws."

The National Assembly consists of 144 members. Two-thirds (2/3) of its members are elected through indirect and secret universal suffrage from among and by members of the Municipal People's Councils and the Wilaya (Provincial) People's Council, with two members (02) per wilaya (Article 121 of the Constitution), totaling 96 members. The President of the Republic appoints the other third (1/3), i.e., 48 members, from among national personalities and competencies in the scientific, cultural, professional, economic, and social fields (Article 121 of the Constitution).

Membership in the National Assembly requires reaching the age of thirty-five (35) years. The term of a member of the National Assembly has been set at six (06) years, with half of the Council's members being renewed every three (03) years, a process called partial renewal (Article 122 of the Constitution).

2.2.. Role of the National Assembly

The existence of a second chamber in the modern parliamentary system has become necessary in order to achieve a

set of objectives, the most important of which are: (<http://www.majliselouma.dz/>)

- Consolidating pluralistic democracy and free expression in the legislative institution;
- Ensuring good national representation that is more diverse, complementary, and harmonious by adopting the criterion of territory alongside the criterion of population;
- Promoting and activating decentralization to the national level by activating and creating new dynamics in local communities;
- Ensuring balance between state institutions and maintaining their stability.

The functioning and organization of the National Assembly is governed by founding texts (the Constitution) and regulatory texts, mainly Organic Law No. 99/02 dated 20 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1419 H, corresponding to March 8, 1999, which determines the organization of the National People's Assembly and the National Assembly, their functioning, as well as the functional relationships between them and the government; and in the internal regulations of the National Assembly, which the Council approved in a public session on 24 Ramadan 1418 H, corresponding to January 22, 1998.

3. Digital Transformation at the National Assembly Library

3.1. Presentation of the National Assembly Library

The establishment of the National Assembly Library dates back to 2003, which was attached to the Deputy Directorate of Documentation and Archives, which in turn belongs to the Directorate of Publications and Documentation, which reports to the Director General of Legislative Services. How-

ever, when the National Assembly was established in 1997, a reading room was created during that period.

The library serves:

- Members of the National Assembly,
- Staff and employees of the National Assembly,
- University students and professors.

The library includes:

- **Reading Room:** Can be used by beneficiaries from National Assembly members or employees, as well as students and professors.
- **Storage Areas:** The National Assembly Library has two (02) storage areas with a storage capacity of approximately 50,084 documents.

3.2. Human Resources at the National Assembly Library

The human element is considered among the most important resources that must be invested in because it is one of the basic and main components in performing the tasks and mission of the library. The following is a table showing the number, specialization, and ranks of employees at the National Assembly Library.

Table 1: Human Resources at the National Assembly Library

Number of Employees	Specialization/Level	Tasks
01	Law	Deputy Director of Library and Archives Managing the library and archives and coordinating between various departments

		Implementing the deputy directorate's program
01	Management and Economics	Head of Library Department In charge of organizing the library
03	Two specialized in translation One specialized in accounting	Acquisition and processing of books and their indexing
02	University level	Providing lending services
03	Secondary level	Assistance in lending service Arranging and organizing books

Table No. (01) illustrates the distribution of human resources in the Council of the Nation Library. What can be observed is the complete absence of even a single information specialist among the ten (10) employees. (The library was previously managed by a specialist in library and documentation science who has since left the position). This is considered a negative point which will certainly have adverse effects on the library's tasks and activities. We find:

- The primary official, i.e., the Deputy Director of the Library and Archives, specializes in law.
- The Head of Library Services who is in charge of managing the library has a specialization in management and economics.

Meanwhile, the remaining eight (08) employees include:

- Three (03) employees, two of whom specialize in translation and one in accounting, whose main task is acquisition and processing, thus receiving and cataloging books.
- Two (02) employees at secretary level, who were transferred from administrative services to the library, are responsible for handling the lending service.
- Three (03) employees with secondary school level education, whose task is organizing and arranging books in storage and assisting with the lending service.

Regarding Acquisitions

- In the early years of the library's establishment, according to the Deputy Director of the Library and Archives, publishers were contacted to request books and periodicals based on the needs of users that were identified in advance. On this basis, frequently requested books or those related to the Council's mandated tasks and needed by members were purchased.
- Currently, after the required titles are identified by users, the purchasing process is done directly from the book fair, acquiring collections related to the Council's specialization and activities in order to support legislative activity.
- As for national and international newspapers, despite their availability in electronic format, subscription to the paper version continues to this day due to the Council of the Nation members' insistence on obtaining the paper version.

Regarding Processing

- The processing carried out by employees does not follow any international standard; it is merely based on customary practice. This confirms the absence of information specialists within the human resources, which has negatively affected this operation.

3.3. Collections

The following table represents the collections of the Council of the Nation Library distributed according to subjects covered by the library.

Table No. (02): Collections in the Council of the Nation Library by Subject (Library Work Report as of 31/12/2024)

Subject Area	Number of Items
Law	13147
History	7326
Economics	3779
Encyclopedias and Dictionaries	3702
Politics	3247
Literature	2936
International Politics	2789
Sociology	2238
Administration, Management and Development	1899
Media and Communication	1263
Philosophy	1204
Education	1162
Religion	1087
Culture and society	819
Political economy	729

Political history	688
Psychology	498
Parliament	450
Environment	366
Technology	284
Urban planning	193
General studies	139
Medical sciences	101
Agriculture	38
Total	50084

Table No. (02) illustrates the distribution of collections available in the Council of the Nation Library, which totals 50084 books distributed among various subjects according to their importance, where we find:

Law takes the first place in the categorization of books with an estimated 13147 titles, which aligns with the mission of the Council of the Nation, which is to exercise legislative authority. Therefore, members or library beneficiaries need references and resources in the field of law. Consequently, we can say that there is compatibility between the holdings and the mission of the Council of the Nation.

As for the rest of the holdings, we find books on varied subjects including: history, economics, politics, encyclopedias and dictionaries, literature, international politics, sociology, administration, management, media and communication, etc.

Therefore, the available holdings cover almost all specializations and subjects. What can be said is that those in charge of library management have provided, to some extent, diverse holdings aimed at meeting the needs of beneficiaries while taking into account the mission of the Council

of the Nation, which is to exercise legislative authority, as evidenced by the legal books that top the list.

3.4. Library Management System

Since the library's establishment, it was using the winisis program, but work with it ceased in 2011 due to the discontinuation of updates for the program itself. Therefore, the IT department transferred the database that existed under the winisis system to Excel, which is still in use up to now.

3.5. Information Services Provided by the Council of the Nation Library

The library services provided by the Council of the Nation Library are as follows:

- Internal and external lending service.
- Printed catalog.
- Selective dissemination of information service.
- Copying service.
- Translation service: where there is a department responsible for this task in the Council.
- Subscription service to national and international daily newspapers.
- The library provides an indicative and analytical bulletin of newly acquired books and distributes it to committees and members of the Council of the Nation.
- Telephone communication service: where Council of the Nation members or committee chairs can call to request information or reserve a book.

Regarding the available services provided by the Council of the Nation Library, it can be said that they are very limited services, which confirms the absence of information specialists within the library's human resources, negatively

affecting the number and quality of services provided in the third millennium, which is subject to information and communication technology in all its activities and tasks.

3.6. Digital Information Services Provided by the Council of the Nation Library

The digital services provided by the Council of the Nation Library include:

- Current awareness service: where a list of new acquisitions is sent continuously
- Email service
- Internet service

Discussion of the Study Results in Light of the Guidelines for Parliamentary Libraries (IFLA. Guidelines for parliamentary libraries. 3rd ed. 2022)

Information and communication technology plays a vital role in modern parliamentary libraries, as it facilitates access to information and data more efficiently and quickly. For this reason, IFLA in the third edition of the Guidelines for Parliamentary Libraries of 2022 dedicated a special chapter on information and communication technology policy within parliaments and the role of the library and research service[1]. In this chapter, we find a description of some specialized information and communication technology systems used by parliamentary libraries. It also addresses the increasing importance of parliamentary information resulting from parliamentary activity and publications. It briefly discusses how social media is used in parliaments.

The use of information and communication technology and digital tools in parliaments has come a long way during the ten years that have passed since the previous edition

(second edition 2009) of these guidelines. Internet and mobile phone services are widely used, while cloud computing in some parliaments reduces dependence on internal ICT infrastructure. Providing access to information services, research products, and parliamentary documents to their clients remains the main focus of the parliamentary library and research service, but this is likely to be increasingly delivered via intranets through the internal network or the internet, or through social media. Parliamentary libraries are likely to be creators of digital content as well as being secure repositories for it.

Given the importance of information and communication technology in parliamentary work, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic, the Inter-Parliamentary Union conducts a biennial survey on the use of ICT in parliaments and publishes its results in the World e-Parliament Report. This can be considered a good starting point that parliamentary libraries intending to adopt information and communication technology in the future can rely on.

A full chapter has been dedicated to the services that parliamentary libraries should provide, which depend on the number of resources available in the library and which can be summarized as follows: (IFLA. Guidelines for parliamentary libraries. 3rd ed. 2022).

3.7. Collection Services

Many parliamentary libraries maintain collections of physical materials, such as newspapers, books, and magazines, for reference or lending. The parliament's own records, such as debates, committee minutes, and reports, are an essential part of the library's collections.

The library may provide a book lending service for local acquisitions, and may also provide a service to obtain books

from external libraries, to supplement materials that cannot be provided from its own collections. Some libraries have close relationships with national libraries or other specialized libraries to meet these requirements. In some cases, the parliamentary library also functions as a national library. Some parliamentary libraries, whether national or not, are open to the public.

It is also necessary for the parliamentary library to have:

- Digital collections: and to provide access to these collections primarily for beneficiaries "anytime, anywhere," especially after the coronavirus pandemic.
- Lists of electronic resources.
- A catalog for parliamentarians to see what is available in the library.
- Comprehensive guides on how to search for information.
- A tool that enables users to chat online with the librarian.

3.8.- Library and Information Services

Among the library and information services that parliamentary libraries must provide:

- Reference or informational services: providing accurate and timely information in response to parliamentarians' questions. These services may include direct requests for facts or information, or may be complex requests that require comprehensive research in references.
- The reference and information service includes helping the parliamentarian (or their staff) identify appropriate information sources so they can research on their own. This may be through responding personally by phone or email, or in the case of repeated ques-

tions, reference lists and information guides can be created and published on the library's website so that beneficiaries can use them whenever necessary.

- Many parliamentary libraries also meet parliamentarians' need for awareness of the latest developments through news organization services.

3.9 Research Services

The parliamentary library may include a research service, which is more in-depth than the reference and information service, where specialized policy analyses and briefings are provided to parliamentarians.

This can be done in various ways, but typically the research service provides materials available to everyone (such as briefings on new legislation or current "hot" topics) and materials specifically designed to meet the needs of each parliamentarian individually in response to specific requests.

Research services generally require subject expertise and are likely to be provided by an independent department within the parliamentary library.

3.10. Digital Services

Many parliamentary libraries are involved in providing or supporting access to digital information, platforms, and products. This service is considered part of the library's role in acquiring and managing collections, and providing information and research services.

Digital services can be provided through:

- Digital platforms through which information is published and made available internally and to the public.

- Design and organization of materials on the internet and intranet.
- Development of user-friendly websites and web pages.
- Preparation of search tools for the library's website, and sometimes for the parliament's website.
- Development of digital repositories.

3.11. Publications, Preservation, and Archiving

Some parliamentary libraries are also tasked with preserving the history of parliament (records of previous membership, members' papers), and many have programs to publish and promote special collections or collections addressing specific topics that may be important during a legislative session or for a special occasion (international meeting, anniversary, etc.). In some parliaments, the archive forms a subsection of the library, while in other parliaments, archives form a separate service. These services may require special skills and resources, and with digital information, close collaboration with ICT staff is expected.

According to what we found in our study, and from the total services mentioned in the main principles for parliamentary libraries, the Council of the Nation Library provides:

- Newspapers, books, and magazines.
- A list of documentary holdings preserved in the library.
- Very limited electronic services confined to:
 - Email service: used to send lists of new acquisitions and current awareness service.

- Automated search service: the library provides an Excel file for searching through computers available in the reading room.
- Providing the Council's bulletin which was previously distributed in paper form and is currently sent via professional email.
- Internet service: the reading room has computers with internet access.
- Lack of specialized software for managing documentary holdings; instead, there is an Excel file for beneficiaries to search through.

Based on what has been identified regarding information services and electronic information services provided by the Council of the Nation Library, it can be said that these services are very limited, which can be attributed to the following reasons:

- The absence of information specialists or librarians within the human resources of the library under study has negatively affected the number and quality of services provided, not to mention digital services.
- Not giving priority to library digitization and service automation.
- Not using information and communication technology in various library activities and tasks.

Regarding the use of information and communication technology in parliamentary libraries, we find: (IFLA. Guidelines for parliamentary libraries. 3rd ed. 2022)

1-Main principles for using information and communication technology in parliamentary libraries

The use of information and communication technology in parliamentary libraries is determined by a set of factors identified as follows:

- ICT infrastructure in the country

- The availability of resources
 - The vision and determination of managers
- In order to use ICT in in parliamentary libraries we have to, first, answer the following questions:
- Governance: Who will be responsible for making and implementing future strategic and policy decisions?
 - Service Accessibility: How and where will parliamentarians access digital services? Is there a need for mobile solutions or remote access capabilities? What security measures must be implemented to protect services and data? Remote access became a top priority for parliamentary libraries during the Covid-19 pandemic. Going forward, services accessible only from library terminals are likely to be considered inadequate.
 - Service Prioritization: Which priority services should ICT enable or enhance (such as online access to official proceedings records, electronic submission of questions, motions, amendments, etc.)? How will service continuity be maintained during disruptions?
 - Digital Content Management: How will digital content be organized, managed, and developed? Incorporating subject and keyword metadata with data, documents, and files will enable effective user searching and retrieval. While adding metadata after content creation presents greater management challenges, information specialists' expertise remains essential in either approach.

3.12. Specialist digital systems

According to the guidelines, modern parliamentary libraries should provide specialized digital systems such as

electronic databases that allow parliamentarians access to comprehensive research and information resources. It is important that these systems are easy to use and provide effective ways to search for and organize information.

Specialized digital systems that can be used in parliamentary libraries also include tools for storing and organizing documents, archiving information, and tools for searching available digital content. It is also necessary to provide electronic tools such as email and internet.

According to our study findings, the library under study employs email and internet through which communication with parliamentarians takes place.

3.13. Internet and intranet

Parliamentary libraries are responsible for designing and developing websites and internal networks for the parliament, as these systems will enable parliamentarians to access a wide range of resources such as reports, articles, and research at any time and from anywhere, whether inside or outside parliament.

From the information obtained, there is internet in the reading room in the library under study, but there is no internal network.

3.14. Parliamentary data

Parliamentary libraries contain significant parliamentary data, including legal texts, legislation, government reports, and parliamentary records. Managing this data effectively and providing quick access to it is one of the main challenges for parliamentary libraries in the digital age. It is important that this data is organized in a way that makes it easy for parliamentarians to access and analyze.

3.15. Social media

Social media plays an increasingly important role in parliamentary work. Parliamentary libraries can use social media to interact with the public and provide important information about parliamentary work. It can also be used to enhance transparency and engage citizens in political discussions. Parliamentary libraries must be able to manage and organize content published on social media in a professional manner that ensures the provision of correct and reliable information.

Conclusion

In the third millennium and digital transformation, it has become necessary to access the digital environment. Therefore, bodies and institutions that hold part of the intellectual heritage must keep pace with scientific and technological developments, with the aim of making it available to their users through websites and electronic platforms.

It has become clear through this study that the efforts of the Council of the Nation Library as a library with an important role in legislative activity at the state level in the process of digital transformation and automation of information services are insufficient and very limited to advance this heritage and preserve and protect it from damage and loss. Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider the management and administration policy of the library and develop a model vision for the digitization project of the Council of the Nation Library in accordance with the principles and guidelines of international organizations.

The great challenge remains to digitize this national heritage while ensuring the ease of its preservation and dissemination, as well as creating new mechanisms to introduce it, because the goal of the digitization process is to facilitate for beneficiaries the opportunity to find information with minimal effort and time, and to shorten distances, thus ensuring the preservation of documents in the long term and hence the continuity across generations. As a conclusion to this study, we decided to develop a set of recommendations that we summarize as follows:

- The necessity of employing information specialists with continuous training and development
- Digitize the documentary series from acquisition to lending
- Acquire digital collections and subscribe to electronic periodicals
- Abandon paper newspapers that cost a considerable budget and subscribe to digital newspapers available on websites
- Acquire scanners to digitize tables of contents and book covers (since the entire book cannot be digitized as it conflicts with copyright law)
- Acquire specialized systems and software to manage all library activities
- Prepare a catalog of library collections and make it available via the library's website to enable beneficiaries to view the library's collections and reserve the appropriate title
- Given the widespread use of smartphones, it was necessary to create various applications that enable beneficiaries to see new library acquisitions or digital books

- Provide current awareness and selective dissemination services digitally
- The necessity of creating a library website that includes necessary information to introduce the library, its establishment, organization, internal system, and how to contact it
- Possibility of remote registration
- Digitize the library's holdings
- Make electronic resources available
- Create social media sites for the library
- The necessity of involving beneficiaries in developing the collection electronically

Despite the considerable efforts made by the library staff at the Council of the Nation, the absence of specialists in library and documentation science has negatively affected the activity of the library, especially with regard to applying international standards in processing and classifying the collection.

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