

POLYAMORY: LEGAL REFLECTIONS ON PUBLIC POLICIES DUE TO THE PREVENTION OF FORMALIZATION OF MORALLY STIGMATIZED RELATIONSHIPS BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

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Abstract

This article explores the legal and social implications of polyamorous relationships in the context of Brazilian public policies, particularly focusing on the National Council of Justice's (CNJ) role in preventing the formalization of morally stigmatized relationships. Polyamory, defined as the practice of engaging in multiple romantic relationships with the consent of all parties involved, challenges traditional notions of family and marriage. This study examines the legal barriers faced by polyamorous individuals, the moral stigmas associated with such relationships, and the potential need for legal reforms to ensure inclusiveness and protection for all forms of consensual relationships. The analysis is supported by a review of existing literature, legal precedents, and sociological studies, offering a comprehensive reflection on the intersection of law, morality, and public policy.

Keywords

Polyamory, National Council of Justice, Public Policies, Legal Formalization, Moral Stigma.

Resumo

Este artigo explora as implicações jurídicas e sociais das relações poliamorosas no contexto das políticas públicas brasileiras, com especial destaque para o papel do Conselho Nacional de Justiça (CNJ) na prevenção da formalização de relações moralmente estigmatizadas. O poliamor, definido como a prática de manter múltiplas relações românticas com o consentimento de todas as partes envolvidas, desafia as noções tradicionais de família e casamento. Este estudo examina as barreiras jurídicas enfrentadas por indivíduos poliamorosos, os estigmas morais associados a tais relações e a potencial necessidade de reformas jurídicas para garantir a inclusão e a proteção de todas as formas de relações consensuais. A análise é apoiada por uma revisão da literatura existente, precedentes jurídicos e estudos sociológicos, oferecendo uma reflexão abrangente sobre a interseção entre direito, moralidade e políticas públicas.



Palavras-chave

Poliamor, Conselho Nacional de Justiça, Políticas Públicas, Formalização Legal, Estigma Moral.

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Introduction

In contemporary society, family structures and romantic relationships are evolving beyond traditional norms, with new forms of love and connection emerging. Among these evolving relationship dynamics is polyamory, a consensual, ethical, and responsible practice of engaging in multiple romantic and/or sexual relationships simultaneously. Despite its increasing visibility and acceptance in certain social circles, polyamory remains largely unrecognized and unsupported by legal systems in many countries, including Brazil. This exclusion is heavily influenced by moral stigma, rooted in deep-seated societal norms and religious values, which often prioritize monogamy as the only legitimate form of intimate relationship. As a result, individuals in polyamorous relationships face significant legal barriers, from lack of recognition in family law to being denied access to key legal protections typically afforded to monogamous unions.

This article seeks to explore the legal implications of polyamory within the Brazilian context, focusing on the role of public policies in shaping the recognition of such relationships. The central question is whether the National Justice Council (CNJ), as an influential body in shaping judicial policies in Brazil, can lead the way in the recognition and protection of polyamorous unions. To address this issue, the article is organized into several sections. First, it attempts to develop a theoretical understanding of love, drawing upon various philosophical, sociological, and psychological perspectives. By understanding the concept of love in its multifaceted forms, including romantic love, familial love, and platonic love, the article aims to broaden the discussion about what constitutes legitimate and meaningful human relationships. This theoretical framework sets the stage for a more nuanced analysis of polyamory and its place within the larger context of family law.



The second section delves into the legal landscape of polyamory in Brazil. Despite the country's progressive legal reforms in many areas of family law, such as the recognition of same-sex marriage, polyamory remains largely invisible in the legal system. Brazil's civil code and family law frameworks are predominantly designed around monogamous relationships, with little to no consideration given to the needs or rights of polyamorous individuals. The absence of legal recognition means that polyamorous families are excluded from fundamental rights, such as inheritance rights, healthcare decision-making, and access to joint benefits. As a result, polyamorous individuals often face the legal and social consequences of being treated as though their relationships do not exist or are less valid than traditional family units.

Moral stigma plays a significant role in shaping the legal and social exclusion of polyamory. In the third section of this article, the focus shifts to the moral stigma associated with non-monogamous relationships. The moral judgment of polyamory often stems from deeply ingrained religious and cultural values that promote the idea of monogamy as the only "moral" or "correct" relationship structure. These values are reinforced through various societal institutions, including education, media, and religious organizations. As a result, polyamorous individuals frequently experience social marginalization, discrimination, and even legal repercussions due to their relationship choices. The stigma surrounding polyamory not only affects the personal lives of those involved but also influences the public policies and laws that govern their lives.

The fourth section of the article addresses the pressing need for legal reforms to address the rights and needs of polyamorous individuals. Legal systems that continue to uphold the primacy of monogamy fail to reflect the diversity of modern family structures and the realities of contemporary relationships. The absence of legal recognition for polyamorous unions perpetuates inequality, denying individuals in these relationships access to the same protections afforded to monogamous families. Legal reforms should include the recognition of polyamorous unions, the extension of legal protection to all individuals involved, and the development of public policies that promote inclusivity, fairness, and equality.

Finally, the article explores the role of the CNJ in advancing these legal reforms. As a key body within Brazil's judiciary, the CNJ holds significant power to influence the development of family law and public policy. By issuing resolutions that acknowledge and protect polyamorous relationships, the CNJ can lead the way in ensuring that polyamorous individuals are afforded the same legal rights and protections as those in monogamous unions. The CNJ's potential to shape judicial policy presents an opportunity for progress in the ongoing struggle for recognition and equality for polyamorous families.

In conclusion, the legal exclusion of polyamorous relationships in Brazil, compounded by moral stigma, reflects outdated norms and values that do not fully accommodate the diversity of human relationships. By advocating for legal reforms and the recognition of polyamory, this article calls for a shift towards more inclusive public policies that respect and protect all family structures, regardless of their form. The CNJ's leadership in this area could be pivotal in ensuring that polyamorous individuals and families are recognized and supported within the legal system, promoting equality and social inclusion for all.



An attempt at a theoretical understanding of love

Defining love is a challenging task. However, it is certainly not the role of the law to define, conceptualize, or outline its contours. The law is merely a normative framework designed to protect consensual romantic relationships between competent adults. Its role is to regulate the patrimonial effects in matters such as inheritance, divorce, alimony, business, legal proceedings, and filiation, but not to determine the gender or number of individuals involved in each relationship. Its task is limited to recognition.

In an attempt at a theoretical apprehension of love, some theoretical references will be compiled and presented below.

From sexual desire, love is born—a desire that arises spontaneously in human beings, without limits, rules, knowledge, or direction, urging to be fully expressed. Love is openness to others, stemming from a desire without a specific recipient.

According to Foucault (2017), morality has interdicted desire and, consequently, restricted the freedom to exercise love. It has dictated the correct way to use pleasures, removing them from the realm of desire and placing them within the realm of culture, creating an artificiality in their practice, which served only the interests of capital: bodies useful for labor and consumption.

Through the appropriation of desire by morality, erotic love was framed: sex for procreative purposes and love arising in the relationship between man and woman, as the only biologically capable of producing offspring. In this sense, all other forms of sexual desire were interdicted and delegitimized, as evidenced in the decision of the National Council of Justice, which prohibited Brazilian notaries from registering polyamorous marriages.

For Foucault, in the constitution of the ethical subject, knowledge about one's desire was not considered, constituting one of the ailments of reason: its limitation, as evidenced in Antiquity and Christianity through the concept of sexual temperance. On the other hand, nature intended that the act of sex be associated with pleasure, guided by desire. This desire arises from lack, that is, it emerges from longing for what is missing in a person, for if nothing is lacking, desire cannot exist.

According to Greek philosophy, it is in the realm of sexuality that humans reconcile their animal instincts with the rationality bestowed upon them by the gods, an interaction that reflects in psychology, society, law, and other sciences. In all species, sex is restricted to procreation, which should not apply to beings endowed with intelligence, who use it as a source of pleasure and elevation.

In the Freudian conception, for biology, the existence of sexual needs in human beings is expressed in the assumption of a sexual instinct, much like in animals, through libido. On the other hand, popular opinion (common sense) holds well-defined ideas about the nature and characteristics of this sexual instinct, believing it to be absent in childhood and emerging during puberty with the maturation of the body, manifesting as the irresistible attraction one sex exerts over the other. According to Freud (2016): "But we have reasons to regard these notions as a misleading picture of reality; upon closer examination, they prove to be full of errors, inaccuracies, and hasty conclusions."



The sexual object is the person from whom sexual attraction emanates, and the sexual aim is the action toward which the instinct drives. Freud (2016) identifies several deviations concerning both the object and the aim, as well as the relationship between them and the supposed norm.

Moreover, there are relationships in which the object of desire is not limited to just one person but extends to two or more. What this research project advocates is desire and consent, and it does not endorse unions of one man with multiple submissive women as a result of machismo and patriarchy.

It can be preliminarily concluded that the "overarching principle" of human dignity, in its dimension of safeguarding happiness and personal fulfillment based on individuals' own existential configurations, requires the legal system to recognize ways of exercising love that differ from traditional conceptions. In this line of thought, the individual cannot be reduced to a mere instrument for fulfilling the will of those in power. Therefore, the right to pursue happiness protects human beings against attempts by the State to fit their romantic desires into pre-conceived models established by legislation.

The Legal Landscape of Polyamory in Brazil

Polyamory, as a form of consensual non-monogamy, is not explicitly addressed in Brazilian legislation. The country's legal system is primarily designed to accommodate monogamous relationships, with marriage and stable unions recognized under the Civil Code. This lack of legal recognition creates significant challenges for polyamorous individuals, particularly in areas such as inheritance, child custody, and healthcare decisions. The CNJ, as the body responsible for overseeing the judiciary and ensuring the efficiency of judicial services, has the authority to issue resolutions that influence the formalization of relationships. However, its resolutions have historically favored traditional family structures, often marginalizing alternative forms of relationships.

Chart 1. Table of Statistics on the Acceptance of Polyamory in Brazil

Category	Acceptance Percentage	Observations
<i>Young People (18-30 years)</i>	45%	Greater openness to non-traditional relationships.
<i>Adults (31-50 years)</i>	30%	Moderate acceptance, influenced by traditional values.
<i>Elderly (over 50 years)</i>	15%	Low acceptance due to conservative values.
<i>LGBTQIA+ Population</i>	60%	Greater acceptance due to experience with diversity.
<i>General Population</i>	35%	National average, with regional variations

Source: Data collected from Johnson (2018)

The statistics reveal varying levels of acceptance of polyamory across different demographic groups in Brazil. Here's a breakdown of the key findings:



- Young People (18-30 years): This group shows the highest acceptance rate at 45%. The greater openness to non-traditional relationships among young people can be attributed to their exposure to diverse perspectives and evolving social norms.
- Adults (31-50 years): Acceptance drops to 30% in this age group. This moderate acceptance is influenced by traditional values that are more prevalent among adults.
- Elderly (over 50 years): The acceptance rate is the lowest among the elderly, at 15%. This low acceptance is due to conservative values that are deeply ingrained in this demographic.
- LGBTQIA+ Population: This group has the highest acceptance rate at 60%. The greater acceptance can be linked to their experience with diversity and non-traditional relationship structures.
- General Population: The national average acceptance rate is 35%, with regional variations. This indicates a mixed level of acceptance across the country.

These results highlight the influence of age, traditional values, and exposure to diversity on the acceptance of polyamory in Brazil. The higher acceptance among younger people and the LGBTQIA+ population suggests a shift towards more inclusive attitudes, while the lower acceptance among adults and the elderly reflects the persistence of traditional values.

Constitutional and Civil Law Reflections on Polyamory: Equality, Legal Certainty, and Institutional Competence in Brazilian Public Policies

A proper legal analysis of polyamory within the Brazilian context necessarily requires a shift from a merely descriptive or sociological approach to a structured constitutional and civil law framework. But when we talk about law reflections such reflections must engage with core juridical categories, including equality, legal certainty, family law protections, and institutional competence. These elements are indispensable to assess whether the current resistance to the formalization of polyamorous relationships—particularly through administrative acts affecting notarial practice—can be justified within the Brazilian constitutional order.

From a constitutional perspective, polyamory raises fundamental questions related to the principle of equality (art. 5º of the Federal Constitution) and the prohibition of discrimination based on personal choices in affective and family arrangements. The Brazilian Constitution adopts an open and pluralistic concept of family, historically expanded through judicial interpretation to include stable unions and same-sex relationships. In this sense, excluding polyamorous unions from legal recognition may represent a form of indirect discrimination, especially when grounded in moral stigma rather than objective legal criteria. Therefore, the debate should not be reduced to moral acceptability but must be framed in terms of equal protection of diverse family entities.



From a civil law standpoint, the absence of legal recognition for polyamorous relationships generates significant legal insecurity. Issues such as inheritance rights, social security benefits, property regimes, and contractual autonomy remain unresolved. The Brazilian Civil Code operates on a monogamous paradigm, which creates structural barriers to recognizing multi-partner unions. However, the increasing social visibility of such relationships suggests the need for legal mechanisms capable of addressing plural affective arrangements, whether through legislative reform or interpretative evolution. Legal certainty, as a foundational principle, requires that individuals have predictable legal consequences for their private relationships, something currently denied to polyamorous families.

In this context, the role attributed to the National Council of Justice (CNJ) must be carefully reconsidered. The CNJ is constitutionally defined as an organ of the Judiciary responsible for administrative and financial oversight, as well as the control of judicial conduct and efficiency, rather than a primary policymaking institution. Its mission is to improve the functioning of the Judiciary, ensuring transparency and administrative accountability, not to legislate or establish broad public policies concerning family law. (CNJ, 2026)

Although the CNJ has demonstrated normative capacity in specific contexts—such as issuing resolutions that standardize judicial or notarial practices, its actions are limited to the scope of judicial administration and cannot replace the legislative function. (CNJ, 2019) Therefore, attributing to the CNJ a “crucial role in the formulation of public policies” concerning the recognition of polyamorous relationships lacks constitutional grounding. Public policy formulation in Brazil is structurally distributed among the Executive and Legislative branches, with the Judiciary playing a reactive and interpretative role, rather than a proactive normative one.

This institutional misplacement weakens the analytical coherence of the argument. If the prevention of formalization of polyamorous unions is being challenged, the appropriate focus should be on legislative inertia, constitutional interpretation, and judicial precedents, rather than on the CNJ as a central policymaker. The CNJ may influence procedural or administrative aspects—such as regulating notarial conduct—but it does not possess the democratic legitimacy or constitutional competence to redefine family law structures.

In due course, a consistent legal reflection on polyamory must integrate: a) constitutional principles of equality and dignity; b) civil law concerns regarding legal certainty and patrimonial effects; and c) a precise understanding of institutional roles within the Brazilian separation of powers. Only by articulating these dimensions can the debate move beyond moral stigmatization and toward a coherent legal framework capable of addressing contemporary forms of affective life.

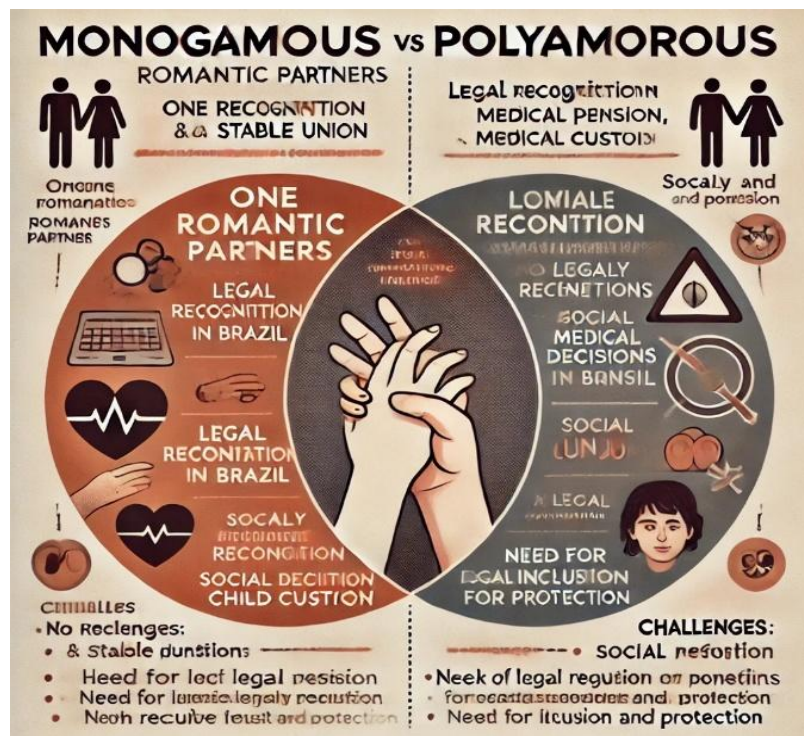
Moral Stigma and Its Impact on Public Policies

The moral stigma surrounding polyamory is deeply entrenched in societal norms and religious values, which often emphasize monogamy as the ideal relationship structure. These traditional values have shaped public perceptions, leading to a general disregard



for polyamorous relationships. This societal bias is evident in public policies, where monogamous unions are prioritized, and polyamorous partnerships are frequently excluded from legal recognition and protection. As a result, individuals in polyamorous relationships often face legal and social marginalization. The lack of legal recognition can prevent polyamorous families from accessing important rights such as inheritance, healthcare decision-making, and child custody arrangements, all of which are typically granted to monogamous unions. Furthermore, the exclusion of polyamory from public policy perpetuates the idea that such relationships are invalid or inferior. This creates significant barriers for individuals who wish to have their relationships legally acknowledged and protected. Overcoming this moral stigma requires challenging traditional norms and advocating for inclusive policies that recognize the diverse forms of relationships present in contemporary society. Legal recognition of polyamorous unions would not only affirm the rights of individuals in these relationships but also contribute to broader efforts to promote equality and reduce discrimination based on relationship structures.

Infographic 1. Comparative Diagram of Monogamous and Polyamorous Relationships



Source: Own elaboration, based on Smith (2015).

The infographic effectively presents a comparative analysis of monogamous and polyamorous relationships using a clear and structured Venn diagram. Here are some key points of evaluation: The information intends to make it easy to distinguish between monogamous and polyamorous relationships while also highlighting common aspects.



Each category presents key legal, social, and structural characteristics without excessive detail, ensuring accessibility for different audiences. The infographic maintains an objective tone, focusing on legal recognition, societal acceptance, and challenges rather than personal or moral perspectives. A brief reading of the infographic reveals that:

Monogamous Relationships:

- One romantic partnership.
- Legal recognition in Brazil (marriage and stable union).
- Legal benefits: inheritance, pension, medical decisions, child custody.
- Traditionally accepted structure by society and the National Council of Justice (CNJ).

Polyamorous Relationships:

- Multiple romantic partnerships with consent.
- No legal recognition in Brazil.

Challenges:

- Lack of legal protection, social stigma, exclusion from benefits.
- Need for reforms for inclusion and legal protection.

Intersection:

- Both involve consensual and emotional relationships.
- Both can include children and complex family structures.
- Both require trust and communication among those involved.
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The CNJ's resolutions, while aimed at promoting justice and equality, often inadvertently reinforce these stigmas by failing to address the needs of polyamorous individuals. This exclusion not only perpetuates discrimination but also denies polyamorous individuals access to legal protections and benefits that are available to monogamous couples.

It is important to remark that legal status of polyamorous relationships varies significantly across jurisdictions, reflecting different cultural, religious, and legal traditions. While most legal systems do not formally recognize polyamorous unions, some countries and regions have taken steps toward granting certain legal protections.

Canada: In 2011, a Canadian court ruled that polyamory is legal as long as it does not involve polygamous marriage, which remains prohibited. Some polyamorous families have successfully obtained legal recognition for parental rights and cohabitation agreements.

United States: While no federal recognition exists, some local governments have granted legal protections. For instance, in cities like Somerville and Cambridge (Massachusetts), domestic partnership laws have been expanded to include polyamorous relationships, allowing multiple partners to access legal benefits such as health insurance and hospital visitation rights.



Colombia: In 2017, Colombia legally recognized a "trieja" (a three-person romantic partnership) for inheritance and social security purposes, marking a rare instance of official recognition of polyamorous unions.

The Netherlands: There is no official recognition of polyamorous relationships, but the legal framework allows for cohabitation agreements and multiple-parent recognition in some cases, particularly for child-rearing.

Globally, the legal landscape for polyamorous relationships is evolving, with some jurisdictions offering partial recognition through domestic partnerships or parental rights. These developments highlight the need for further legal discussions on family diversity and the protection of individuals in non-traditional relationships.

The Need for Legal Reforms

The increasing recognition of diverse family structures calls for urgent legal reforms that address the rights and needs of polyamorous individuals. Polyamory, as a relational model, involves consensual romantic and/or sexual relationships among multiple partners and has gained more visibility in recent years (Conley, Moors, Matsick, & Ziegler, 2013). Despite this growing visibility, polyamorous individuals often face legal and social challenges, particularly when it comes to recognition of their unions, access to family-related legal protections, and the implementation of public policies that safeguard their rights (Mitchell, Bartholomew, & Cobb, 2014).

One area where legal reform is crucial is the formal recognition of polyamorous unions. While monogamous marriages are granted legal status in many jurisdictions, polyamorous relationships typically lack such recognition, which can leave individuals in these unions without access to important legal protections, such as inheritance rights, healthcare decisions, and child custody arrangements (Green, 2021). Extending legal recognition to polyamorous relationships would ensure that individuals in these unions are afforded the same rights as those in monogamous relationships, helping to reduce legal and social inequality.

In addition to legal recognition, it is vital to extend legal protection to all individuals involved in polyamorous relationships. These protections should address issues such as domestic violence, property rights, and access to spousal benefits, which are often denied to polyamorous individuals due to the lack of legal recognition. Recent studies have indicated that the absence of legal protections for polyamorous individuals may contribute to discrimination and hardship for these groups, further exacerbating their marginalization (Barker & Langdrige, 2010). By including polyamorous relationships in legal frameworks, policymakers can promote equity and fairness within family law systems.

Furthermore, public policies that foster inclusiveness and equality are essential for the protection of polyamorous families. These policies should reflect the reality that family structures are increasingly diverse and that non-monogamous relationships deserve the same legal consideration and protection as traditional family units. The promotion of polyamory-friendly policies at the societal level would contribute to the normalization and



acceptance of these relationships, leading to a reduction in stigma and an increase in social acceptance.

The National Justice Council (CNJ), as a significant body influencing judicial policies in Brazil, has a key role to play in advancing these reforms. The CNJ has the authority to issue resolutions that shape the judicial treatment of family matters. By issuing resolutions that acknowledge and protect polyamorous relationships, the CNJ could catalyze a shift towards greater legal recognition and protection for polyamorous individuals and their families. This would be a significant step in aligning Brazilian family law with the principles of equality and non-discrimination, ensuring that all families, regardless of their structure, are afforded the rights and protections they deserve.

Public Policies and Polyamory: Addressing the Gap in Legal Recognition and Social Inclusion

The title of this essay highlights a critical issue at the intersection of law, morality, and public policy. It underscores the challenges faced by polyamorous relationships in gaining legal recognition and social acceptance, particularly in the context of public policies shaped by institutions like Brazil's National Council of Justice (CNJ). This topic invites a deeper exploration of how public policies can either perpetuate exclusion or foster inclusivity for non-traditional relationships.

Public policies are instrumental in shaping societal norms and values. They reflect the priorities of a government and its institutions, often reinforcing dominant cultural and moral frameworks. In the case of polyamory, public policies have largely ignored or actively prevented the formalization of such relationships, reflecting a broader societal stigma against non-monogamous partnerships. The CNJ, as a regulatory body overseeing the judiciary, plays a pivotal role in this process by issuing resolutions that influence the legal recognition of relationships. However, its policies have historically favored traditional, monogamous family structures, leaving polyamorous individuals without legal protections or social validation.

The lack of legal recognition for polyamorous relationships has far-reaching consequences. Without formal acknowledgment, individuals in polyamorous partnerships face significant challenges in areas such as inheritance, healthcare decision-making, child custody, and taxation. These gaps in legal protection not only marginalize polyamorous individuals but also perpetuate systemic inequality. Furthermore, the moral stigma embedded in public policies reinforces societal prejudices, making it difficult for polyamorous individuals to live openly and authentically.

To address these issues, public policies must evolve to reflect the diversity of modern relationships. This requires a shift in perspective, from viewing polyamory as a moral deviation to recognizing it as a legitimate form of consensual, loving partnership. Inclusive public policies could include:

First, a legal recognition of polyamorous unions. Extending the legal framework to recognize polyamorous relationships, like marriage or civil unions, with appropriate protections and benefits for all parties involved. Second, anti-discrimination measures, because it is needed implementing policies that protect polyamorous individuals from



discrimination in housing, employment, and healthcare. Third, education and awareness campaigns, to promote public understanding of polyamory through educational initiatives that challenge stereotypes and reduce stigma. Finally, yet not solely, research and data collection: Supporting studies on polyamorous relationships to inform evidence-based policymaking and better understand the needs of this community.

Conclusion

Considering the growing diversity in family structures and relationship dynamics, legal systems must evolve to reflect these changes. Polyamory, as a legitimate and consensual form of relationship, has long been marginalized within legal and social frameworks, primarily due to the moral stigma associated with non-monogamous relationships. This exclusion has serious consequences, depriving polyamorous individuals and families of basic rights and protections typically afforded to monogamous unions, such as inheritance, healthcare decision-making, and child custody arrangements.

The lack of legal recognition for polyamorous relationships in Brazil is a glaring gap in the country's family law system. Despite the progressive strides made in the recognition of same-sex marriage and the promotion of gender equality, polyamory remains on the periphery of legal and social acceptance. As this article has explored, overcoming the moral stigma surrounding polyamory is essential for ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their relationship choices, are treated with dignity and respect in the eyes of the law.

Legal reforms are urgently needed to address the rights and needs of polyamorous individuals. These reforms should include the recognition of polyamorous unions, the extension of legal protections to all parties involved, and the development of public policies that prioritize inclusivity and social equality. The National Justice Council (CNJ), as a key body within Brazil's judiciary, is uniquely positioned to lead these efforts. By issuing resolutions that acknowledge polyamory and extend legal protections to polyamorous families, the CNJ could play a transformative role in advancing the rights of polyamorous individuals and fostering a more inclusive society.

Ultimately, the recognition of polyamory in legal and public policy frameworks is not only a matter of fairness and equality, but also a reflection of the evolving nature of love and family. The time has come for legal systems to move beyond outdated norms and embrace a more inclusive vision of relationships that reflects the diversity of human experiences. By advocating for the legal recognition of polyamory and the protection of polyamorous families, this article underscores the importance of fostering a legal and social environment that values all forms of love and family, ensuring that no one is left behind due to their relationship choices.

Polyamory represents a significant challenge to traditional notions of family and marriage, necessitating a reevaluation of existing legal frameworks. The CNJ's role in shaping public policies is crucial in ensuring that all forms of consensual relationships are recognized and protected. By addressing the moral stigmas associated with polyamory and promoting legal reforms, the CNJ can contribute to a more inclusive and equitable society.



The CNJ has the potential to lead this transformation by revising its resolutions to accommodate polyamorous relationships. By doing so, it can set a precedent for other institutions and encourage a broader cultural shift toward inclusivity. This would not only align with the constitutional principle of human dignity but also demonstrate a commitment to protecting the rights of all individuals, regardless of their relationship structures.

It is important to demark that public policies play a crucial role in determining which relationships are valued and protected by society. By excluding polyamorous relationships, current policies perpetuate inequality and reinforce outdated moral stigmas. However, through inclusive reforms, public policies can become a tool for social progress, ensuring that all individuals can live authentically and access the legal protections they deserve. The CNJ, as a key player in this process, could champion these changes and pave the way for a more equitable future.

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