

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

**HALI ANASTOPOULO, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,**

Plaintiff,

v.

FEDEX CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:26-cv-00753-BHH

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Hali Anastopoulos (“Plaintiff”) brings this Class Action Complaint individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, against Defendant Fedex Corporation (“Defendant”). Plaintiffs allege the following upon information and belief based on and the investigation of counsel, except as to those allegations that specifically pertain to Plaintiffs, which are alleged upon personal knowledge.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION & VENUE

1. Plaintiff Hali Anastopoulos is a resident citizen of the State of South Carolina. Plaintiff has purchased goods through private carriers such as the Defendant and was required to pay tariffs for the shipment of goods coming from other countries which were collected by the Defendant.

2. Defendant FedEx Corporation is a foreign corporation registered to do business in South Carolina. Defendant can be served via its registered agent CT Corporation System, 2 Office Park Court, Suite 103, Columbia, South Carolina 29223.

3. FedEx Corporation is a publicly traded multinational corporation that provides transportation, logistics, e-commerce, and business services to customers throughout the United States and worldwide through a network of subsidiaries and operating divisions. FedEx's services include express delivery, ground parcel delivery, freight transportation, supply chain management, customs brokerage, and related logistics solutions.

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs. At least one class member and Defendant are citizens of different states. And there are over 100 putative Class members.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it regularly conducts business in South Carolina and has sufficient minimum contacts in South Carolina.

6. Venue is proper in this Court because a substantial part of the events, acts, and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

7. Defendant operates as common carrier and customs broker, providing shipping, logistics, and import clearance services for goods transported into the United States. In that capacity, Defendant routinely charged their customers purported "duties," "tariffs," and related surcharges as part of the importation and delivery process.

8. Section 321(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, includes a subsection commonly known as the *de minimis* exemption, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to waive certain duties, fees, and other taxes on certain low-value imports.

9. In 2024, for example, there were nearly four million low value imports a day, and roughly 1.3 billion overall.¹

10. In or around August 2025, the federal government ended the *de minimis* exemption for low-value imports, which allowed shipments under \$800.00 to enter the United States duty-free. As a result, every shipment, regardless of its value, became subject to duties, taxes, and processing fees.

11. Beginning in 2025, Defendant imposed and collected tariff-related charges purportedly authorized under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”). U.S.-based customers of Defendant were sent invoices weeks after receiving an order from a foreign e-commerce site, requiring them to pay additional duties on their order.

12. On February 20, 2026, the Supreme Court of the United States held that IEEPA does not authorize the President to impose tariffs and that such tariffs were unlawful and imposed without statutory authority. *Learning Resources, Inc. v. Trump*, 607 U.S. ____ (2026).

13. As a result of that decision, the tariffs Defendant relied upon to impose charges on Plaintiff and Class members were unlawful, invalid, and void.

14. Despite lacking lawful authority, Defendant charged, collected, and retained tariff-related fees from Plaintiff and Class members.

15. Defendant was not authorized by contract, statute, or law to charge or retain unlawful tariff-related fees.

16. Defendant’ conduct breached their contracts with Plaintiff and Class members and violated the fundamental obligation of good faith and fair dealing inherent in those agreements.

¹ <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/what-consumers-can-expect-as-de-minimis-exemption-ends#:~:text=Americans%20are%20no%20longer%20able,at%20the%20libertarian%20Cato%20Institute.>

17. Defendant was unjustly enriched by collecting and retaining money to which they were not legally entitled.

18. Plaintiff and Class members suffered economic injury as a direct result of Defendant's conduct, including payment of unlawful tariff-related charges and associated fees.

19. Defendant's conduct was uniform and systematic, affecting thousands of customers nationwide, and was carried out pursuant to standardized policies, practices, and contractual terms.

20. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all similarly situated persons to recover damages, restitution, disgorgement, and equitable relief arising from Defendant's unlawful conduct.

21. Absent relief from this Court, Defendant will continue to retain funds obtained through unlawful charges.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

22. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of herself and on behalf of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3). The class Plaintiff seeks to represent can be defined as:

Nationwide Class: All customers of Defendant who were assessed additional fees, surcharges, duties, and other tariff-related amounts purportedly imposed pursuant to tariffs declared under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (the "Class").

23. Specifically excluded from the Class are Defendant, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, principals, servants, partners, joint venturers, or entities controlled by Defendant, and its heirs, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Defendant and/or its officers and/or directors, the judge assigned to this action, and any member of the judge's immediate family.

24. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend the Class definitions above if further investigation and/or discovery reveals that the Class should be expanded, narrowed, divided into subclasses, or otherwise modified in any way.

25. This action may be certified as a class action because it satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, and superiority requirements therein.

26. Numerosity: The Class is so numerous that joinder of all Class Members is impracticable. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts are presently within the sole knowledge of Defendant, upon information and belief, Plaintiffs estimate that the Class is comprised of thousands of Class Members, if not more. The Class is sufficiently numerous to warrant certification.

27. Typicality of Claims: Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of other Class Members because Plaintiff, like the unnamed Class, was assess unlawful fees by Defendant. Plaintiff is a member of the Class, and her claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. The harm suffered by Plaintiff is similar to that suffered by all other Class Members which was caused by the same misconduct by Defendant.

28. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has no interest antagonistic to, nor in conflict with, the Class. Plaintiff has retained competent counsel who are experienced in consumer and commercial class action litigation and who will prosecute this action vigorously.

29. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Because the monetary damages suffered by individual Class Members are relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for individual Class Members to seek redress for the wrongful conduct asserted herein.

If Class treatment of these claims is not available, Defendant will likely continue its wrongful conduct, will unjustly retain improperly obtained revenues, or will otherwise escape liability for its wrongdoing as asserted herein.

30. Predominant Common Questions: The claims of all Class Members present common questions of law or fact, which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members, including, but not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendant passed tariff costs onto its customers by paying duties at customs and invoicing the recipient afterward;
- b. Whether Defendant included additional processing or brokerage fees above and beyond the amount of the tariff costs;
- c. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched; and
- d. The nature of relief, including damages and equitable relief, to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled.

31. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty which will be encountered in the management of this litigation which would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

32. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would run the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications and establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. Prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious and inefficient litigation.

CAUSES OF ACTION
COUNT I: BREACH OF CONTRACT

33. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

34. Plaintiff and members of the Class entered into contracts with Defendant for shipping, brokerage, customs clearance, and related services (the “Shipping Contracts”).

35. The Shipping Contracts include Defendant's Terms and Conditions, Service Guides, brokerage agreements, and related shipping documentation, which govern the parties' rights and obligations.

36. Under the Shipping Contracts, Defendant agreed to provide shipping and customs clearance services in exchange for specified fees and charges.

37. The Shipping Contracts authorize Defendant to collect and pass through only lawful duties, taxes, or governmental charges actually owed in connection with importation.

38. The Shipping Contracts do not authorize Defendant to charge, collect, or retain unlawful, invalid, or unauthorized duties, tariffs, or related surcharges.

39. Defendant charged Plaintiff and Class members additional fees, surcharges, duties, and tariff-related amounts purportedly imposed pursuant to tariffs declared under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA").

40. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that IEEPA does not authorize the President to impose tariffs, and that such tariffs were unlawful and imposed without statutory authority.

41. As a result, the tariff-related charges Defendant imposed and collected were unlawful and not authorized governmental duties.

42. By charging and collecting unlawful tariff-related fees, Defendant breached the express terms of the Shipping Contracts.

43. Defendant further breached the Shipping Contracts by failing to refund unlawful charges collected from Plaintiff and Class members.

44. Defendant's conduct also breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing inherent in every contract.

45. Defendant exercised its contractual discretion in bad faith by charging and retaining fees that were not legally owed and that Defendant was not authorized to impose.

46. Defendant's conduct deprived Plaintiff and Class members of the benefit of their bargain, which was to pay only lawful and authorized shipping-related charges.

47. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches, Plaintiff and Class members suffered damages, including but not limited to:

- a. Payment of unlawful tariff-related charges;
- b. Payment of unlawful brokerage and related fees;
- c. Overpayment for shipping services; and
- d. Loss of use of money.

48. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover damages, restitution, and all other relief permitted by law.

COUNT II: UNJUST ENRICHMENT

49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

50. Plaintiff and Class members conferred a direct financial benefit upon Defendant by paying tariff-related charges, and additional fees imposed by Defendant.

51. Defendant knowingly received and accepted these benefits.

52. The tariff-related charges Defendant imposed and collected were unlawful and unauthorized.

53. Defendant collected and retained funds to which it was not legally entitled.

54. Defendant also collected brokerage fees, administrative fees, and related charges based upon unlawful tariffs.

55. Defendant retained these funds despite knowing, or having reason to know, that such charges were unlawful, invalid, or subject to refund.

56. It would be inequitable and unjust for Defendant to retain these funds.

57. Plaintiff and Class members suffered economic injury as a result of Defendant's unjust retention of these funds.

58. Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and Class members.

59. Equity and good conscience require that Defendant disgorge all unlawfully obtained funds and make restitution to Plaintiff and Class members.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- (a) For an order determining that this action is properly brought as a class action and certifying Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class and their counsel as Class Counsel;
- (b) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- (c) For damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- (d) For pre-judgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (e) For an order of restitution and all other forms of monetary relief; and
- (f) Such other and further relief as the Court deems necessary and appropriate.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Class Action Complaint so triable.

Dated: February 20, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Paul J. Doolittle

Paul J. Doolittle, Esq.

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