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FedEx

FedEx Corporation, originally known as **Federal Express Corporation**, is an American multinational conglomerate holding company specializing in transportation, e-commerce, and business services.[3][4] The company is headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee. The name "FedEx" is a syllabic abbreviation of its original air division, Federal Express, which operated under this name from 1973 until 1994.[5]

FedEx is best known for its delivery service, as well as FedEx Express, FedEx Ground, FedEx Office, FedEx Supply Chain, FedEx Freight, and several other services through a network of subsidiaries. These expansions have often been strategic moves to compete with its primary rival, UPS.

The company's air shipping operations are centralized at its primary hub at Memphis International Airport, making it a critical hub for global logistics.[6][7]

FedEx Corporation

FedEx Express Boeing 777F

Trade name	FedEx
Formerly	Federal Express Corporation (1971–1997) FDX Corporation (1997–2000)
Company type	Public company
Traded as	NYSE: FDX (https://www.nyse.com/quote/XNYS:FDX) DJTA component S&P 100 component S&P 500 component
ISIN	US31428X1063 (https://isin.toolforge.org/?language=en&isin=US31428X1063)
Industry	E-commerce Services Transportation
Founded	May 5, 1971 in Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.
Founder	Frederick W. Smith
Headquarters	Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.
Number of locations	2,000 FedEx locations (2024)
Area served	Worldwide
Key people	*Vacant* (executive chairman) Raj Subramaniam (president & CEO)
Services	Business services Express delivery

History

Foundation and early history

In 1971, the company was founded in Little Rock, Arkansas as **Federal Express Corporation** by Frederick W. Smith, a graduate of Yale University. He drew up the company's concept in a term paper at Yale, in which he called for a system specifically designed for urgent deliveries. While his professor didn't think much of the idea, Smith pressed on.[8] He began formal operations in 1973, when he moved operations to Memphis. Smith said he chose Memphis International Airport for being near the mean population center of the country and for its placid weather.[6]

The company grew rapidly, and by 1983 had a billion dollars in revenue, a rarity for a startup company that had never taken part in mergers or acquisitions in its first decade. It expanded to Europe and Asia in 1984. In 1988, it acquired one of its major competitors, Flying Tiger Line, creating the largest full-service cargo airline in the world. In 1994, Federal Express shortened its name to "FedEx" for marketing purposes, officially adopting a nickname that had been used for years.[6]

Reorganization and Caliber acquisition

On October 2, 1997, FedEx reorganized as a holding company, **FDX Corporation**, a Delaware corporation.[7] The new holding company began operations in January 1998, with the acquisition of Caliber System Inc. by Federal Express. With the purchase of Caliber, FedEx started offering other services besides express shipping. Caliber subsidiaries included RPS, a small-package ground service; Roberts Express, an expedited shipping provider; Viking Freight, a regional, less-than-truckload freight carrier serving the Western United States; Caribbean

FEDEX 1101
Fedex Corp. v. Valtrus Innovations Ltd.
IPR2026-00039

Transportation Services, a provider of airfreight forwarding between the United States and the Caribbean; and Caliber Logistics and Caliber Technology, providers of logistics and technology services. FDX Corporation was founded to oversee all of the operations of those companies and its original air division, Federal Express.[6]

In January 2000, FDX Corporation changed its name to **FedEx Corporation** and re-branded all of its subsidiaries. Federal Express became FedEx Express, RPS became FedEx Ground, Roberts Express became FedEx Custom Critical, and Caliber Logistics and Caliber Technology were combined to comprise FedEx Global Logistics. A new subsidiary, called FedEx Corporate Services, was formed to centralize the sales, marketing, and customer service for all of the subsidiaries. In February 2000, FedEx acquired Tower Group International, an international logistics company. FedEx also acquired WorldTariff, a customs duty and tax information company; TowerGroup and WorldTariff were re-branded to form FedEx Trade Networks.[6]

	Freight transportation Logistics services
Revenue	▼ US$87.69 billion (2024)
Operating income	▲ US$5.559 billion (2024)
Net income	▲ US$4.331 billion (2024)
Total assets	▼ US$87.01 billion (2024)
Total equity	▲ US$27.58 billion (2024)
Number of employees	505,000 (2024)
Subsidiaries	FedEx Custom Critical FedEx Express FedEx Freight FedEx Ground FedEx Logistics FedEx Office FedEx Services FedEx Supply Chain FedEx Trade Networks
Website	fedex.com (https://www.fedex.com/)

Footnotes / references
[1][2]

21st century

FedEx Corp. acquired privately held Kinko's, Inc. in February 2004 and re-branded it FedEx Kinko's. The acquisition was made to expand FedEx's retail access to the general public. After the acquisition, all FedEx Kinko's locations offered only FedEx shipping.[6] In June 2008, FedEx announced that they would be dropping the Kinko's name from their ship centers; FedEx Kinko's would now be called FedEx Office.[9][10] In September 2004, FedEx acquired Parcel Direct, a parcel consolidator, and re-branded it FedEx SmartPost.[6]

FedEx's first van displayed at the FedEx World Headquarters

In April 2015, FedEx acquired its rival firm TNT Express for €4.4 billion ($4.8 billion; £3.2 billion) as it looked to expand its operations in Europe.[11][12]

In February 2016, FedEx announced the launch of FedEx Cares, a global giving platform, and committed to invest $200 million to strengthen more than 200 communities by 2020.[13][14]

In March 2018, FedEx announced the acquisition of P2P Mailing Limited, a last-mile delivery service, for £92 million to expand their portfolio.[15]

In June 2019, FedEx announced it would not be renewing its $850 million contract with Amazon for the company's U.S. domestic express delivery business. Amazon accounted for 1.3 percent of 2018 revenues.[16] In August 2019, FedEx announced the termination of ground deliveries for Amazon as well.[17]

A Federal Express McDonnell Douglas MD-11 at Narita International Airport in 1995

In December 2020, FedEx acquired ShopRunner, an e-commerce platform.[18]

On March 29, 2022, founder Frederick W. Smith announced he would be retiring as CEO and would become executive chairman effective June 1, 2022. The company named Raj Subramaniam, FedEx's current president and COO, as Smith's successor.[19][20]

Proposed spin-off of freight truck business

On December 19, 2024, FedEx announced that it would spin off its freight truck division as a separate publicly traded company as part of a major corporate restructuring, scheduled to be completed by 2026. The spun-off freight truck company will retain the FedEx Freight name.[21]

FedEx Express delivery van in Miami

Operating units

FedEx Corporation divides its business into the following main operating units:

FedEx Express

FedEx Express is the company's original overnight courier services, providing next day air service within the US and time-definite international service. It operates one of the largest civil aircraft fleets in the world, which has the largest fleet of wide bodied civil aircraft, and carries more freight than any other airline.[22] Included in this unit are:

FedEx Express Boeing 777F

- **Caribbean Transport Services**: Until 2008, part of FedEx Freight. Provides airfreight forwarding services between the US mainland, Puerto Rico, and other Caribbean destinations.
- **TNT Express**: Formerly an independent international courier delivery company headquartered in Hoofddorp, Netherlands, now a subsidiary of FedEx. It has fully owned operations in 61 countries, and delivers documents, parcels, and freight to over two hundred countries.
- **FedEx Custom Critical**: Delivers urgent, valuable, or hazardous items using trucks and chartered aircraft.[23] Drivers are independent owner/operators and services in Mexico use interline carriers. Formerly Roberts Express, a subsidiary of Caliber System.
- **FedEx Cross Border**: Provides information services, compliance management, and currency conversion services for cross-border retailers. Formerly Bongo International.

TNT Express electric van in Europe

FedEx Ground

FedEx Ground provides day-definite mail and package delivery to commercial locations in the US and Canada and residential locations in Canada. Its services are cheaper than the time-definite services offered by FedEx Express. The company was formerly Roadway Package System (RPS), a division of Caliber System.[6] The unit also includes:

FedEx Ground delivery truck

- **FedEx Home Delivery**: Provides domestic residential delivery services on an expanded schedule better suited to personal deliveries. Operates only in the US; residential deliveries in Canada are provided by FedEx Ground. The service's logo includes a drawing of a dog carrying a package.[24]
- **FedEx Ground Economy** (formerly FedEx SmartPost): Consolidates parcels from merchants such as e-commerce and catalog companies, transports them in bulk between its hubs, and uses FedEx Ground or Home Delivery for final mile delivery. Formerly Parcel Direct, a subsidiary of catalog publisher Quad Graphics, acquired by FedEx in 2004.[25]

FedEx Freight

FedEx Freight is the largest less-than-truckload (LTL) freight carrier in the US, reporting US$8.9 billion in revenue for 2021,[26] and operates LTL and other freight services in the US and Canada. The unit was formed in 2002 when FedEx bought regional US LTL carrier American Freightways (AF) and established FedEx Freight as a parent company for AF, renamed FedEx Freight East, and FedEx's existing regional LTL subsidiary, Viking Freight, renamed FedEx Freight West. Viking had been a Caliber subsidiary when Caliber was acquired by FedEx in 1998. FedEx bought Lakeland, Florida-based national LTL carrier Watkins Motor Lines in 2006 and renamed it FedEx National LTL. All three operated as an independent subsidiaries of FedEx Freight[27] until January 2010 when they were merged with their parent to form a single entity, FedEx Freight Inc.[28] The unit is the parent of:

FedEx Freight hub in Detroit

- **FedEx Freight Canada**: Formerly Watkins Canada Express, the Canadian services of Watkins Motor Lines.

FedEx Freight truck in Las Vegas

FedEx Logistics

FedEx Logistics provides supply chain, specialty transportation, cross-border e-commerce, customs brokerage, and trade management technology and services. The division was known as FedEx Trade Networks until January 2019[29] and is composed of several FedEx acquisitions as well as the operations of former Caliber subsidiaries Caliber Logistics and Caliber Technology. Divisions include:

- **FedEx Air and Ocean Cargo Networks**: International air and ocean freight forwarding. Formerly C.J. Tower & Sons, TowerGroup International Inc. (acquired by FedEx in 2000), and FedEx Trade Networks Transport & Brokerage, Inc.
- **FedEx Customs Brokerage**: Customs and international trade compliance services. Formerly World Tariff, Ltd. (acquired by FedEx in 2000) and FedEx Trade Networks Trade Services, Inc.
- **FedEx Forward Depots**: Critical inventory and service parts logistics. Also includes the TechConnect business equipment repair and refurbishment facilities, 3-D printing services, and the FedEx Packaging Lab.
- **FedEx Supply Chain**: Third-party logistics including transportation management, warehousing, fulfillment, and returns. Formerly GENCO.

FedEx Office

FedEx Office is the retail arm of the corporation offering print and photocopy services, business services including signage and marketing, and retail sales of FedEx shipping services. The unit also included FedEx SameDay City, a same-day delivery service. FedEx Office was formerly an independent company, Kinko's, until it was acquired by FedEx in 2004 and rebranded as FedEx Kinko's. It was again rebranded in June 2008, becoming FedEx Office.[30] Its divisions include:

- **FedEx Office Print and Ship Centers**: Successor to the original Kinko's operations. Also provide FedEx Hold at Location services, where a package can be delivered to and held at a FedEx Office location for later pickup by the receiver. FedEx Office also operates its own courier network for location-to-location and local delivery. Includes some locations previously called FedEx World Service Centers, which predated FedEx's Kinko's acquisition.
- **FedEx SameDay City**: Same-day delivery courier providing Standard, pickup by noon and delivered by the end of the day, and Priority, delivery within two hours, services. Discontinued in 2023.[31]

Fleet

FedEx operates many different types of vehicles to deliver packages. They operate planes, trucks, vans and drones. According to the FedEx website, the company has over 210,000 motorized vehicles.[32]

FedEx McDonnell Douglas DC-10

A FedEx truck in the United States

A FedEx van in Poland

An older FedEx truck

A FedEx truck in Poland

A FedEx Boeing 757 at Hannover Airport

FedEx truck at a FedEx depot in the UK

A FedEx Mercedes Sprinter in Memphis, TN

Competitors

FedEx's primary competitor in the United States and most of its international destinations is United Parcel Service (UPS). Both companies employ generally similar strategies; both companies' largest hubs for its air delivery are in the southern United States (Memphis for FedEx and Louisville for UPS), both offer overnight, 2-day, and ground delivery as default options, both frequently use Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport for trans-pacific shipments.[33]

A similarity between FedEx and its competitors lies in their method of price calculation. Most major courier companies, including UPS and DHL, charge based on the greater of two values: the actual (physical) weight and the dimensional weight of the package. Physical weight refers to the measured weight of the parcel. Dimensional weight is calculated by multiplying the package's height, width, and length (in centimeters) and dividing the result by a standard divisor—typically 5,000 for international shipments.[34]

Corporate identity

Logo

The FedEx logo is a wordmark designed in 1994 by Lindon Leader of Landor Associates, of San Francisco.[35] It consists of *Fed* in purple and *Ex* in orange. The FedEx wordmark is notable for containing a subliminal right-pointing arrow in the negative space between the "E" and the "X", which was achieved by designing a proprietary typeface, based on

Univers and Futura, to emphasize the arrow shape.[35] Leader believed the logo promoted FedEx as "getting from point A to point B reliably with speed and precision".[36]

In the early 2000s, the *Ex* was in a different color for each division and platinum for the overall corporation use. However, in August 2016, FedEx announced that all operating units would adopt the purple and orange color logo over the next five years (the same as the original FedEx logo, and later used by FedEx Express).[37]

Former logo *Ex* color by operating unit

Unit	Color
FedEx Express	Orange
FedEx Custom Critical	Blue then Red
FedEx Ground	Green
FedEx Freight	Red
FedEx Logistics	Platinum
FedEx Services	Platinum
FedEx Office	Blue
FedEx SameDay City	Platinum

In popular culture

For the Cast Away film, FedEx provided access to their facilities (Memphis, Los Angeles, and Moscow) as well as airplanes, trucks, uniforms, and logistical support. A team of FedEx marketers oversaw production through more than two years of filming.[38] FedEx CEO Fred Smith made an appearance as himself for the scene where Chuck is welcomed back, which was filmed on location at FedEx's home facilities in Memphis, Tennessee. The idea of a story based on a FedEx plane crashing gave the company "a heart attack at first," but the overall story was seen as positive. FedEx, which paid no money for product placement in the film,[39] saw an increase in brand awareness in Asia and Europe following the film's release.[40]

A FedEx Express Boeing 727 parked at Fairbanks International Airport. It was donated to the University of Alaska Fairbanks

Sponsorships

Motorsports

- From 1997 to 2002, FedEx was the title sponsor of Champ Car World Series when it was known as CART. The series was known as the "CART FedEx Championship Series", which led to the official "Champ Car" designation in reference to the fact that they were the FedEx Championship.
- From 2005 to 2024, FedEx was the primary sponsor of the No. 11 NASCAR Cup Series Toyota, owned by Joe Gibbs Racing. At the end of the 2024 season, it was announced that FedEx would not return to JGR in 2025, after 20 years of sponsoring the No. 11.[41] The car had been driven by Jason Leffler and later Denny Hamlin, who drove the car for 19 years, winning 47 races together including three Daytona 500's in 2016, 2019, and in 2020, one Coca-Cola 600, and a Southern 500 together.
- FedEx previously sponsored the Formula One teams Benetton (1996–1999), Ferrari (1999–2001), Williams F1 (2002–2006), and McLaren (2007–2008).

The FedEx-sponsored No. 11 car at the 2023 Pennzoil 400, driven by Denny Hamlin

Football

- From 1989 to 2010, FedEx was the title sponsor of the Orange Bowl, played in Miami, Florida.[42]
- From 1999 to 2024, FedEx held the naming rights to the home of the National Football League's Washington Commanders in Landover, Maryland, which was known as FedExField. They relinquished their sponsorship deal in 2024, and the stadium is now known as Northwest Stadium.[43]

Other sports

- FedEx sponsors FedExForum, home of the NBA's Memphis Grizzlies and the University of Memphis men's basketball team.[44]
- FedEx sponsors the Heineken Cup in rugby for the European markets only.[45]
- Beginning in 2007, FedEx became the title sponsor of the FedEx Cup, a championship trophy for the PGA Tour.[46]

- The WGC-Fedex St. Jude Invitational, a PGA Tour golf tournament and one of the four World Golf Championships held in Memphis, has been sponsored by FedEx from 1986 to 2006, in 2009, and currently since 2011.
- FedEx was the main sponsor of the UEFA Europa League since the 2015–21 cycle outside of the U.S. and Canadian markets.
- FedEx becomes the main global sponsors of the UEFA Champions League and the UEFA Super Cup, UEFA Youth League and the UEFA Futsal Champions League starting in the 2021–24 cycle.[47]

FedExForum in Memphis, Tennessee

Reputation

The firm was named by *Fortune* magazine as one of the top 100 companies to work for in 2013, citing the company's choice to downsize with voluntary buyouts rather than involuntary layoffs.[48]

Corporate affairs

Board of directors

As of July 2025, the FedEx Corporation board of directors is:[49]

- Silvia Davila: Regional president, Danone S.A.
- Marvin Ellison: Chairman, president and CEO, Lowe's Companies, Inc.
- Stephen E. Gorman: Former CEO, Air Methods Corporation
- Tricia Griffith: President and CEO, The Progressive Corporation
- Amy B. Lane: Former Managing Director, Retailing Investment Banking Group of Merrill Lynch & Co.
- R. Brad Martin: Chairman, RBM Ventures
- Nancy A. Norton: Retired Vice admiral, United States Navy
- Fred Perpall: CEO, The Beck Group
- Joshua Cooper Ramo: Chairman and CEO, Sornay LLC
- Susan Schwab: Professor Emerita, University of Maryland School of Public Policy
- Raj Subramaniam: President and CEO, FedEx Corporation
- Paul S. Walsh: Executive chairman, McLaren Group Limited

Finance

For the fiscal year 2020, FedEx reported earnings of US$1.286 billion, with an annual revenue of US$69.217 billion, a decline of 0.7% over the previous fiscal cycle. FedEx's shares traded at over $273 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over US$2,459 billion in December 2020.[50] FedEx ranked No. 50 in the 2018 Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations by total revenue.[51]

Year	Revenue in million US$	Net income in million US$	Total Assets in million US$	Price per Share in US$[52]	Employees
2005[53]	29,363	1,449	20,404	85.38	138,100
2006[53]	32,294	1,806	22,690	89.00	138,400
2007[53]	35,214	2,016	24,000	74.15	143,000
2008[53]	37,953	1,125	25,633	53.63	145,000
2009[53]	35,497	98	24,244	70.32	140,000
2010[53]	34,734	1,184	24,902	78.83	141,000
2011[53]	39,304	1,452	27,385	71.21	143,000
2012[53]	42,680	2,032	29,903	78.71	149,000
2013[53]	44,287	2,716	33,567	124.03	160,700
2014[53]	45,567	2,324	33,070	150.55	162,000
2015[53]	47,453	1,050	36,531	129.93	166,000
2016[53]	50,365	1,820	45,959	163.80	168,000
2017[53]	60,319	2,997	48,552	221.48	169,000
2018[53]	65,450	4,572	52,330	144.68	227,000
2019[53]	69,693	540	54,403	137.77	239,000
2020[53]	69,217	1,286	73,537	240.09	245,000
2021[53]	83,959	5,231	82,777	241.83	289,000
2022[53]	93,512	3,826	85,994	165.32	249,000
2023[53]	90,155	3,972	87,143	246.54	529,000
2024[53]	87,693	4,331	87,007	279.80	430,000

Ownership

FedEx is mainly owned by institutional investors, who hold around 68% of all shares. The 10 largest shareholders in late 2024 were:[54]

- The Vanguard Group (8.43%)
- Frederick W. Smith (8.33%)[55]
- BlackRock (6.84%)
- Dodge & Cox (5.80%)
- Primecap Management Company (5.17%)
- State Street Corporation (3.97%)
- Capital International Investors (3.86%)
- Geode Capital Management (2.00%)
- Franklin Resources (1.79%)
- Morgan Stanley (1.38%)
- JPMorgan Chase (1.35%)

Environmental practices and initiatives

In early March 2021, FedEx announced plans to make its operations carbon-neutral by 2040.[56][57] It's investing $2 billion in sustainable energy initiatives, including $100M for a new Yale Center for Natural Carbon Capture and upgrading its aircraft and ground transportation fleets.[58] It will be the first customer to take delivery of GM's electric Zevo delivery vans, as part of the goal of an all-electric ground fleet by 2040.[59]

FedEx's aircraft, trucks, and facilities emitted approximately 15.7 million metric tons of CO_2-equivalent in FY2024.[60] Scope 3 activities added another 9.8 million metric tons CO_2-equivalent.[60] FedEx also states that extreme weather and other climate-related disruptions are increasingly affecting its air and ground operations.[61] Independent studies further show that the transport and logistics sector faces growing risks from extreme weather, infrastructure damage, and supply-chain delays.[62] These same climate-driven pressures threaten FedEx's global network and ability to maintain reliable operations.[63]

Political donations and lobbying

According to OpenSecrets, FedEx Corp is the 174th largest campaign contributor in the United States, having donated over $35.96 million to federal candidates and committees since 1990, 37% of which went to Democrats and 63% to Republicans.[64] Strong ties to the White House and members of Congress allow access to international trade and tax cut rebates as well as the rules of the business practices of the United States Postal Service. In 2001, FedEx sealed a $9 billion deal with the USPS to transport all of the post office's overnight and express deliveries.

In 2005, FedEx was among 53 entities that contributed the maximum of $250,000 to sponsor the second inauguration of President George W. Bush.[65][66][67]

During the 2018 calendar year, FedEx spent nearly $10.2 million lobbying the federal government,[68] its lowest total since 2008 but more than any other company in the air transport industry.[69]

SCAC codes

The Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) is a unique code used to identify transportation companies. It is typically two to four alphabetic letters long. It was developed by the National Motor Freight Traffic Association in the 1960s to help the transportation industry computerize data and records. FedEx's codes include:

- FXE – FedEx Express
- FXSP – FedEx SmartPost
- FXG – FedEx Ground
- FXFE – FedEx Freight
- FDCC – FedEx Custom Critical
- FXO – FedEx Office
- FSDC – FedEx Same Day City

Criticism, controversies, and incidents

Labor relations

In December 2007, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service "tentatively decided" the FedEx Ground Division might be facing a tax liability of $319 million for 2002, due to misclassification of its operatives as independent contractors. Reversing a 1994 decision that allowed FedEx to classify its operatives who own their own vehicles as independent contractors, the IRS audited the years 2003 to 2006, with a view to assessing whether similar misclassification of operatives had taken place. FedEx denied that any irregularities in classification had occurred, but faced legal action from operatives claiming benefits that would have accrued had they been classified as employees.[70]

In June 2009, FedEx began a campaign against UPS and the Teamsters union, accusing its competitor of receiving a bailout in an advertising campaign called "Brown Bailout". FedEx claimed that signing the Federal Aviation Administration re-authorization bill, which would let some of its workers unionize more easily (and, according to the Memphis-based company, "could expose [its] customers at any time to local work stoppages that interrupted the flow of their time-sensitive, high-value shipments"),[71] was equivalent to giving UPS a "bailout". Independent observers heavily criticized FedEx's wording,[71] claiming that it was "an abuse of the term".[71] FedEx Express employees are regulated under the Railway Labor Act.[72]

In July 2020, the Air Line Pilots Association International (ALPA), the union that represents FedEx Corp pilots, called for a suspension on the company's Hong Kong operations. According to the union, some members were subject to "extremely difficult conditions" at hospitals urged by government mandates due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[73] FedEx was criticized more broadly for providing inadequate protections and sick leave during the pandemic.[74]

Allegations of controlled substances distribution

On July 17, 2014, FedEx was indicted for conspiracy to distribute controlled substances in cooperation with the Chhabra-Smoley Organization and Superior Drugs.[75] According to the U.S. Department of Justice, "FedEx is alleged to have knowingly and intentionally conspired to distribute controlled substances and prescription drugs, including Phendimetrazine (Schedule III); Ambien, Phentermine, Diazepam, and Alprazolam (Schedule IV), to customers who had no legitimate medical need for them based on invalid prescriptions issued by doctors who were acting outside the usual course of professional practice."[76] A representative for the company contested these claims, stating that it would violate personal rights of customers to deny service and that "We are a transportation company—we are not law enforcement".[77] On July 17, 2016, the Department of Justice U.S. Attorney's Office confirmed in a statement that it had asked U.S. District Court Judge Charles Breyer to dismiss the indictment but also did not say why.[78][79][80]

Illegal parking criticism

Safe streets activists have criticized FedEx, along with other parcel delivery services, for frequently illegally parking their vehicles in bike lanes while making deliveries, a practice that endangers cyclists.[81][82] They were criticized alongside peers in a letter from Washington, D.C.'s transportation agency in 2018.[83]

FedEx vehicle illegally parked in a Washington, DC bike lane in January 2020

Criticism of NRA partnership

FedEx was criticized for its partnership with the National Rifle Association of America, which it terminated in 2018 under pressure from activists.[84]

Huawei package delivery dispute

On June 1, 2019, China filed a case against FedEx for allegedly undermining the rights of Chinese clients.[85] The investigation stemmed from FedEx diverting Huawei packages destined for Asia to FedEx's headquarters in the United States instead without authorisation, after Huawei was added to the US Entity List.[86][87][88] FedEx later apologised for the "mistransportation".[86][87][89]

It has also been reported that FedEx refused to deliver a used Huawei phone into the US. Writers at PC Magazine tried to ship a Huawei P30 from a UK office to a US one to find it was sent back a few days later.[90][91]

In July 2019, China accused FedEx of holding back more than 100 packages that Huawei was trying to deliver to China. Chinese regulators said that the company committed "violations" when it diverted Huawei parcels.[92]

Allegations of tax avoidance

In December 2019, CNBC listed FedEx along with 378 additional *Fortune* 500 companies that "paid an effective federal tax rate of 0% or less" as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.[93] *The New York Times* reported that FedEx paid $1.5 billion in taxes after the 2017 fiscal year (effective tax rate of 34%) and then $0 after the 2018 fiscal year (effective tax rate of 0%) as a result of lobbying done by the company.[94]

Mass shooting at Indianapolis facility

A FedEx Ground facility was the site of a mass shooting in Indianapolis on April 15, 2021, causing nine deaths (including the perpetrator) and at least 6 injuries.

Texas fatal crash

A FedEx truck in Texas veered into the oncoming lane and collided with an oncoming SUV in Texas in May 2024, causing all five people in the SUV to die.[95][96]

Pennsylvania vehicular homicide

A FedEx driver, Santos M. Valentin, killed three people in July 2024 while driving a FedEx semi truck while using his cell phone. Santos has been charged with three counts of vehicular homicide. Valentin claimed the victim's vehicle came out of nowhere; however, video footage from inside the FedEx truck's cab showed Valentin looking at his phone for a long period leading up to the crash.[97][98][99]

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External links

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- Media related to FedEx at Wikimedia Commons

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