**Significance:** Crossed olefin metathesis is a challenge in organic chemistry because of the prevalence of side reactions from homo-metathesis. Hoveyda and co-workers report a crossed metathesis with high E/Z-selectivity generating trisubstituted haloalkenes. The reaction shows good to excellent E/Z-selectivity and can generate either the E or Z product depending on the stereochemistry of the starting olefin.

**Comment:** Alkenyl chloride products could be generated in good to excellent yields wherein the trans product was formed with higher E/Z ratios. Additionally, the alkenyl bromide products could be generated. The improved selectivity for the trans-olefin starting material was explained with the stereochemical model. In the case of the Z-olefin, the energy gap between the two potential pathways is less because steric repulsion is significant in both pathways, leading to lower E/Z ratios.

**Selected examples:**

- **Mo-2 (5 mol%):** 56% yield, E/Z = 94:6
- **Mo-2 (10 mol%):** 86% yield, E/Z = 95:5
- **Mo-1 (5 mol%):** 87% yield, E/Z > 98:2
- **Mo-1 (5 mol%):** 65% yield, E/Z = 21.79

**Additional examples:**

- **Mo-2 (1 mol%):** 66% yield, E/Z = 5:95
- **Mo-2 (10 mol%):** 90% yield, E/Z > 98:2

**Stereochemical model:**

The stereochemical model involves the use of ligands (L) and R-groups to control the stereochemistry of the product. The model explains the high E/Z selectivity by favouring the orientation of R-groups to reduce steric repulsion.