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China Equity Strategy | Asia Pacific

A-share Sentiment Declined Amid Global Volatility

MSASI declined meaningfully as trading volume softened amid global geopolitical and liquidity volatility. We expect market dynamics to become clearer and smoother around or after the summer, although near-term volatility may persist. We remain overweight on A-shares vs. offshore.

A-share investor sentiment weakened vs. the previous cycle: Weighted MSASI decreased by 19ppt vs. the prior cutoff date (June 3), to 42%, and the weighted MSASI 1MMA was unchanged over the same period at 59%. ADT for ChiNext, A-share and equity futures turnover decreased by 7% (to Rmb726bn), 8% (to Rmb2,778bn) and 5% (to Rmb505bn), respectively, vs. the previous cycle, while margin transactions outstanding remained largely unchanged. The 30-day RSI decreased by 15% over the same period (June 3-10). Consensus earnings estimate revision breadth stayed negative and remained the same vs. last week.

Southbound recorded net inflows of US\$1bn during June 3-10: YTD net inflows reached US\$36.4bn, and MTD net inflows totaled US\$4.3bn.

**Note: As announced on July 26, 2024, by HKEX, Shanghai Stock Exchange, and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the publication of Northbound daily purchase and sales data was terminated as of August 19, 2024. Northbound daily buying and selling data were last made available on August 16, 2024.*

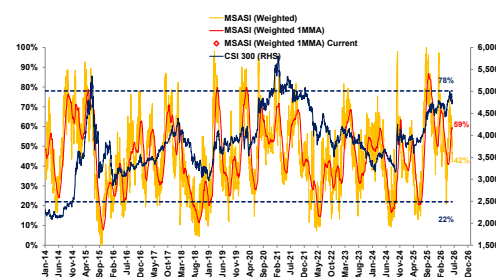
May PPI saw slower sequential momentum on a weaker oil impulse, with limited reflation elsewhere. PPI y-y rose to a ~four-year high of 3.9% (consensus 3.7%) on a low base, while MoM eased 1.2ppt to 0.5% as oil-driven momentum faded. Stabilizing global oil prices also softened retail fuel and transportation costs, dragging seasonally adjusted CPI MoM down 50bp to 0.1%. Ex-oil & petrochemical, PPI MoM edged up 10bp to 0.3%, led by coal (seasonal summer power demand) and non-ferrous metals (AI-related capex). Downstream factory prices remained constrained at 0.2% MoM amid excess capacity, while core CPI ex-gold softened 20bp to 0%. Our [China Macro team](#) expects PPI to rise above 4% in June-July on a low base. However, core CPI is likely to enter a shallow moderation trend amid ongoing consumption weakness. The key risk remains a non-linear oil price spike should geopolitical disruptions lead to tighter supply.

Continued in the following section.

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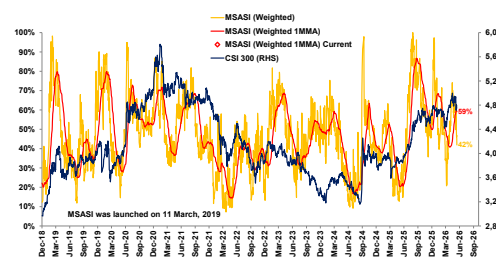


Exhibit 1 : MS A-share Sentiment Indicator: MSASI weighted and MSASI weighted 1MMA



of June 10, 2026.

Exhibit 2 : MSASI trajectory since January 1, 2019



Source: CEIC, Bloomberg, Wind, RIMES, MS Research. Data as of June 10, 2026.

investors should be aware that the firm may have a conflict of

Research as only a single factor in making their investment decision.

For analyst certification and other important disclosures, refer to the Disclosure Section, located at the end of this report.

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Overview (continued)

We continue to see moderate upside (~10-12%) for Chinese equities over the next six to 12 months, supported by a likely improvement in 2Q26 earnings, driven by stronger exports, AI and energy capex, CNY appreciation and easing price competition among Internet platforms.

That said, **near-term volatility may persist amid potential 1Q earnings misses, July Hong Kong IPO unlocking, fading Fed rate cut expectations and ongoing uncertainty around the Hormuz situation**. As a result, the market – particularly offshore equities (Hong Kong and ADRs) – is likely to remain volatile in the near term before gradually stabilizing into/after the summer.

In May, foreign-domiciled (US and EU) funds recorded a moderate outflow of US\$0.5bn, **marking the first outflow month since May 2025** (excluding March 2026 amid Middle East tensions). Passive inflows slowed to US\$1.1bn (vs. US\$2.5bn in April), while active outflows widened to US\$1.6bn (vs. US\$1.2bn).

We maintain a preference for A-shares over offshore markets, given greater exposure to upstream manufacturing and hard tech, IPO catalysts and National Team support. By sector, **we favor upstream Materials, Industrials and Energy, alongside Semiconductors**, with moderate exposure to Financials and income-oriented plays.

Read more: [China Equity Strategy Mid-year Outlook: Forging New Horizons \(13 May 2026\)](#);

[China Equity Strategy: China/HK Flows and Positioning Monthly Tracker – May 2026 \(3 Jun 2026\)](#)

MSASI Methodology

Related report: [China Equity Strategy: Relaunching MSASI: A New Take on A-share Market Sentiment and Technical Signals \(27 Oct 2025\)](#)

Step 1: Normalizing sentiment metrics

The new MSASI is based on 12 individual indicators, each designed to capture a different dimension of investor sentiment and market activity.

To make these metrics comparable, each is re-scaled using a 100-day moving min-max normalization. This approach helps reduce noise from high-frequency movements and better reflects whether sentiment is improving or deteriorating over the medium term.

Normalization Formula:

$$\text{Normalized Value} = \frac{(\text{Latest Value} - \text{Min (Last 100 Days)})}{(\text{Max (Last 100 Days)} - \text{Min (Last 100 Days)})}$$

Each normalized series is expressed on a 0-100 scale, where higher values indicate stronger or more active sentiment conditions.

The 12 metrics included are:

- 1. ChiNext Turnover:** Daily trading turnover on ChiNext, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).
- 2. A-share Turnover:** Daily turnover of all A-shares, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).
- 3. Equity Index Futures Turnover:** Daily turnover of equity index futures, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).
- 4. Northbound Turnover:** Daily Stock Connect northbound trading turnover, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).
- 5. Margin Financing Outstanding:** Total margin transaction balances, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).
- 6. New Accounts Registered with the Shanghai Stock Exchange:** Monthly number of new retail accounts registered with the Shanghai Exchange, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available monthly).
- 7. 30-Day RSI (CSI 300):** Relative Strength Index over a 30-day period for CSI 300 (available daily; weekly closing values used).
- 8. Number of Limit-Up A-shares:** Daily count of stocks hitting the 10% upper price limit, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).

9. CSI 300 Futures Backwardation: The percentage difference between CSI 300 futures and spot prices, calculated as $(\text{Futures Price} - \text{Spot Price}) / \text{Spot Price}$, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).

10. CSI 300 Call-Put Ratio: Ratio of open interest in call options to put options, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).

11. Foreign Passive Fund Flows to CSI 300 (1MMA): One-month moving average of daily flows from foreign-domiciled passive funds to CSI 300, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available daily; weekly closing values used for analysis).

12. Earnings Estimate Revision Breadth (3MMA): Three-month moving average of the net proportion of upward earnings estimate revisions vs. downward earnings estimate revisions, based on the Shanghai A Index, normalized using the 100-day moving min-max method (available weekly).

This normalization process ensures that each indicator contributes proportionally, regardless of scale or data frequency, while highlighting directional shifts in sentiment over time.

Step 2: Constructing the Weighted Sentiment Indicator

Once normalized, each of the 12 series is assigned a weight based on its historical explanatory power relative to the CSI 300 Index.

Weights are determined by the R-squared values from a single-factor regression between the metric (relative to its 100-day moving min max) and the CSI 300 (relative to 100MA) performance.

This weighting method gives greater emphasis to indicators that have historically demonstrated stronger correlations with market movements, ensuring that the overall index reflects sentiment components most relevant to A-share performance.

Step 3: Constructing the MSASI (Weighted)

Using the weighted sentiment indicator derived in Step 2, we construct the MSASI (Weighted) as the composite measure of overall market sentiment.

This index is then re-scaled to a 0-100 range, based on its distance from historical high and low values since January 2024.

This scaling allows the indicator to reflect relative sentiment strength over time – where higher readings indicate stronger investor enthusiasm, and lower readings reflect weaker sentiment or risk aversion.

Step 4: Constructing the MSASI (Weighted 1M)

To highlight underlying trends and reduce short-term volatility, we apply a 1-month moving average to the MSASI (Weighted). The resulting MSASI (Weighted 1M) smooths out high-frequency fluctuations, providing a clearer picture of sentiment dynamics and improving interpretability for tactical or strategic

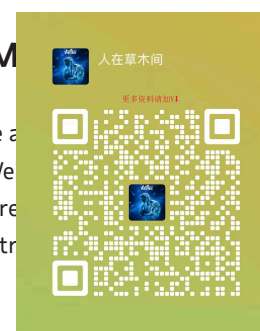


Exhibit 3: Weighting of 12 indicators of MSASI, and R-squared of indicators vs. CSI 300 (relative to 100MA)

Indicator	R-sq vs. CSI 300 (relative to 100MA)	Weighting
ChiNext Turnover	12.6%	10%
A-share Turnover	19.7%	15%
Equity Futures Turnover	8.1%	6%
Northbound Turnover	7.6%	8%
Margin Transaction Outstanding	34.3%	15%
SHSE New accounts Registered	14.3%	3%
Earnings Revision Breadth (3MMA)	6.6%	8%
RSI-30D	49.0%	15%
No. of Limit Up A-share	4.6%	6%
CSI300 backwardation	3.9%	4%
CSI300 call put ratio	14.0%	6%
Foreign domiciled passive funds flows to CSI300 (1MMA)	0.5%	4%

Note: For SHSE new account registrations, although the R-squared with the CSI 300 is high, the data is available only on a monthly basis rather than daily or weekly, so we assign it a relatively lower weight. Similarly, for the CSI 300 call-put ratio, despite its high R-squared with the CSI 300, the data is only available from late 2019 onward, so we also assign it a relatively lower weight.

Other items to keep in mind

- The charts below show the scaled version of all these metrics as they are used in our MSASI compilation analysis.
- We use data from January 2014 to the present because some of the market-influencing factors were not fully developed before that, i.e., Stock Connect Northbound (program only launched in November 2014).
- Some metrics have gone through regime shifts owing to regulatory changes, i.e., index futures trading, which became heavily regulated as part of market stabilization measures during the 2015 correction. We try to accommodate/normalize, such shifts by looking at relative level to moving 100 days min-max level rather than absolute volume/value.

Exhibit 4: ChiNext turnover adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

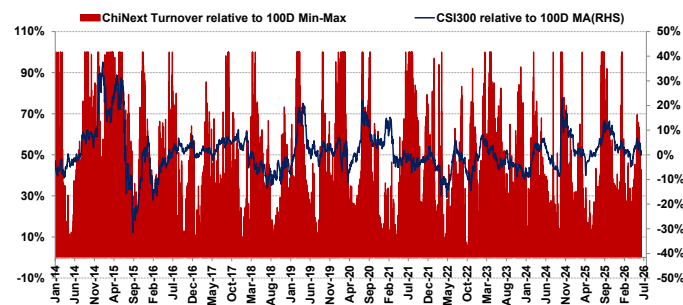


Exhibit 5: A-share turnover adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

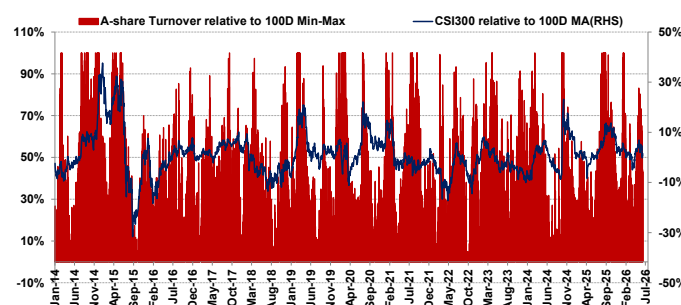


Exhibit 6: Equity futures turnover adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

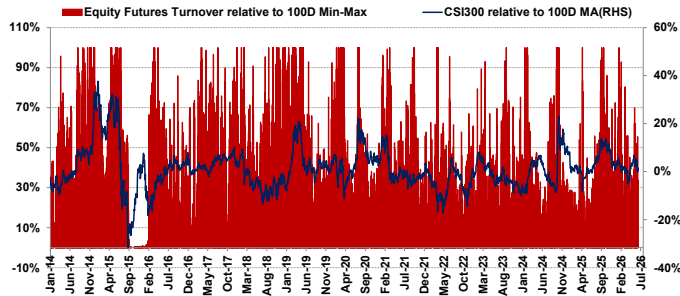


Exhibit 7: Northbound turnover adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

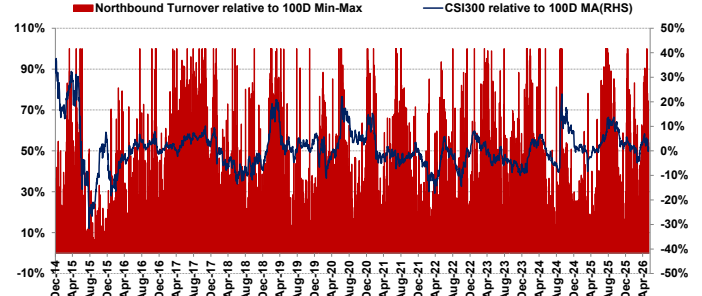


Exhibit 8: Margin transactions adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

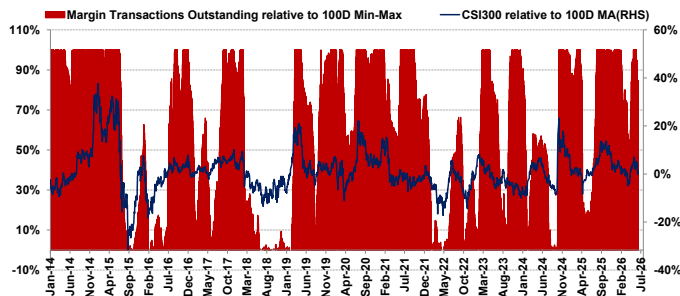


Exhibit 9: SSE new accounts adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

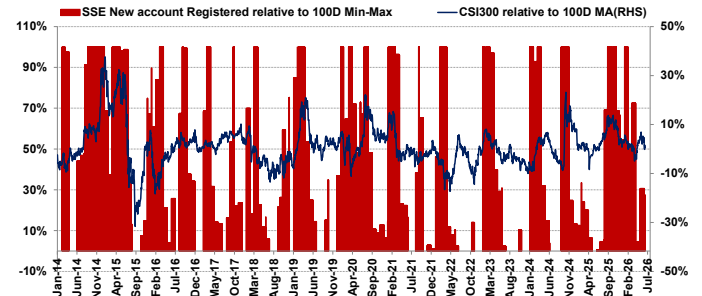


Exhibit 10: RSI-30D since January 2014 vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

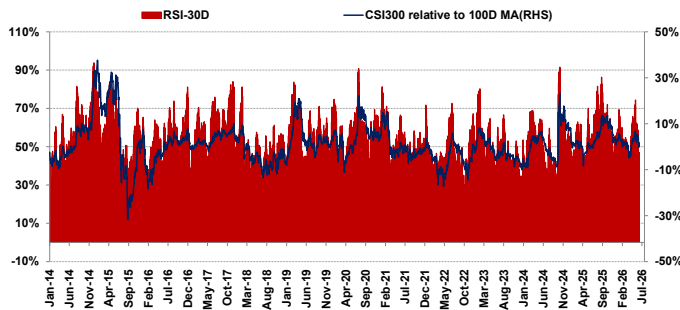


Exhibit 11: Number of limit-up A-shares adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

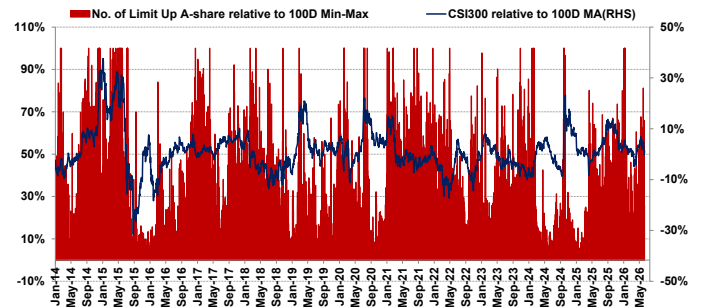


Exhibit 12: CSI 300 future backwardation adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

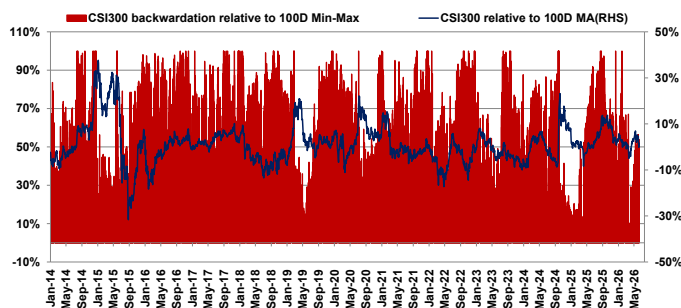


Exhibit 14: Foreign domiciled passive funds flows to CSI 300 (1mma) adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

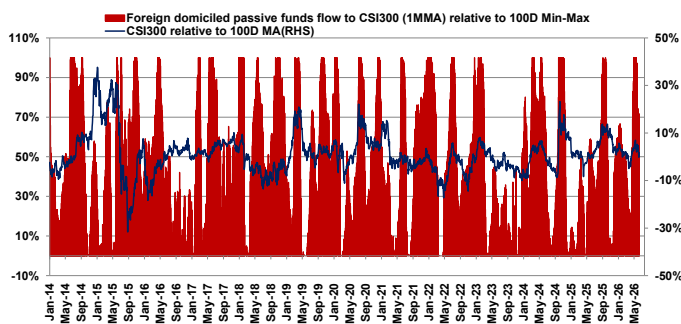


Exhibit 13: CSI 300 put-call ratio adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

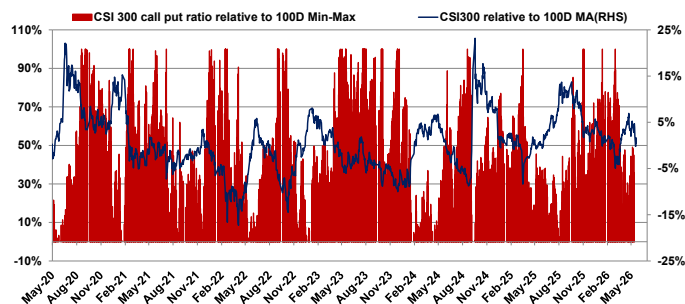


Exhibit 15: Shanghai A-share earnings estimate revision breadth (3mma) adjusted by moving 100D min-max (scaled to 0-100% based on the percentage away from its 100-day high and low levels) vs. CSI 300 relative to 100D MA

