

December 21, 2021

VIA EDGAR

Mr. Robert Klein
Mr. Marc Thomas
Division of Corporation Finance Office of Finance
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20549

**Re: Huize Holding Limited (the "Company")
Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020
Filed on March 22, 2021
File No. 001-39216**

Dear Mr. Klein and Mr. Thomas:

This letter sets forth the Company's responses to the comments contained in the letter dated December 9, 2021 from the staff (the "**Staff**") of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**Commission**") regarding the Company's Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 (the "**2020 Form 20-F**"). The Staff's comments are repeated below in bold and are followed by the Company's responses thereto. All capitalized terms used but not defined in this letter shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the 2020 Form 20-F.

Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

Item 3. Key Information, page 4

1. **We note your response to comment 4, including that control through your VIE contractual arrangements may be less effective than direct ownership, and that you could incur substantial costs to enforce the terms of the arrangements, because there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws, regulations and rules relating to these contractual arrangements. Please enhance your disclosure to clarify, if true, that the VIE contractual arrangements have not been tested in a court of law.**

In response to the Staff's comment, the Company proposes to add, at the onset of Part I, the disclosure substantially in the form below in its future Form 20-F filings to disclose that the VIE contractual arrangements have not been tested in a court of law:

"However, the contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over our VIE, and we may incur substantial costs to enforce the terms of the arrangements. Uncertainties in the PRC legal system may limit our ability, as a Cayman Islands holding company, to enforce these contractual arrangements. Meanwhile, there are very few precedents as to whether contractual arrangements would be judged to form effective control over the relevant VIEs through the contractual arrangements, or how contractual arrangements in the context of a variable interest entity should be interpreted or enforced by the PRC courts. Should legal actions become necessary, we cannot guarantee that the court will rule in favor of the enforceability of the variable interest entity contractual arrangements. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, or if we suffer significant delay or other obstacles in the process of enforcing these contractual arrangements, we may not be able to exert effective control over our VIE, and our ability to conduct our business may be materially adversely affected. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure—We rely on contractual arrangements with our VIE, and its shareholders for our operations in China, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control," and "—The directors of our VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us, and if any such conflicts of interest are not resolved in our favor, our business may be materially and adversely affected."

Item 3.D. Risk Factors, page 6

- 2. Please expand your risk factor disclosure to discuss that the United States Senate passed the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, which, if enacted, would decrease the number of non-inspection years from three years to two, thus reducing the time period before your securities may be prohibited from trading or delisted. In addition, please update your disclosure to reflect the SEC's adoption of the amendments to finalize the rules relating to the HFCAA.**

In response to the staff's comment, the Company respectfully proposes, in its future Form 20-F filings to replace the risk factor under the current heading of "Our ADSs may be delisted under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act if the PCAOB is unable to inspect auditors who are located in China. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment. Additionally, the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections deprives our investors with the benefits of such inspections" as follows (if replaced in the 2020 Form 20-F, such disclosure would have been on page 32):

***“Our ADSs may be delisted under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act if the PCAOB is unable to inspect auditors who are located in China. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment. Additionally, the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections deprives our investors with the benefits of such inspections.*”**

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCA Act, was enacted on December 18, 2020. The HFCA Act states if the SEC determines that we have filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, the SEC shall prohibit our shares or ADSs from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over the counter trading market in the U.S. On November 5, 2021, the SEC approved the PCAOB rule that provides a framework for the PCAOB to determine whether it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms located in a foreign jurisdiction because of a position taken by one or more authorities in that jurisdiction. The rule states that the PCAOB will make these determinations promptly. On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted final amendments implementing the disclosure and submission requirements of the HFCA Act. Under The final amendments establishes the SEC’s procedures for determining whether a registrant is a “Commission-Identified Issuer” under the HFCA Act, and prohibiting the trading of Commission-Identified Issuer’s securities. The earliest that the SEC could identify a Commission-Identified Issuer would be after companies file annual reports for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. Pursuant to the HFCA Act and the SEC and PCAOB rules, if we have been identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer for three consecutive years after we file our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021, our shares or ADSs will be delisted or prohibited from trading on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter. On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which, if passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCA Act from three years to two. The earliest time that we could be delisted or prohibited from being traded would be 2024 after we file the annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, assuming the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCA Act is three pursuant to the HFCA Act and the SEC and PCAOB rules.

Our auditor, the independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit report included in this annual report on Form 20-F, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the PCAOB, is subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess its compliance with the applicable professional standards. Since our auditor is located in China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB has been unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities, our auditor is currently not inspected by the PCAOB.

On March 24, 2021, the SEC has adopted interim final rules relating to the implementation of certain disclosure and documentation requirements of the HFCA Act. We will be required to comply with these rules if the SEC identifies us as having a “non-inspection” year under a process to be subsequently established by the SEC. The SEC is assessing how to implement other requirements of the HFCA Act, including the listing and trading prohibition requirements described above.

The PCAOB’s inability to conduct inspections in China prevents it from fully evaluating the audits and quality control procedures of our independent registered public accounting firm. As a result, we and investors in our ordinary shares are deprived of the benefits of such PCAOB inspections. The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our independent registered public accounting firm’s audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of China that are subject to the PCAOB inspections, which could cause investors and potential investors in our stock to lose confidence in our audit procedures and reported financial information and the quality of our financial statements.

In May 2013, the PCAOB announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on Enforcement Cooperation with the CSRC and the PRC Ministry of Finance, which establishes a cooperative framework between the parties for the production and exchange of audit documents relevant to investigations undertaken by the PCAOB in the PRC or by the CSRC or the PRC Ministry of Finance in the United States. The PCAOB continues to be in discussions with the CSRC and the PRC Ministry of Finance to permit joint inspections in the PRC of audit firms that are registered with the PCAOB and audit Chinese companies that trade on U.S. exchanges.”

* * *

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ronald Tam

Ronald Tam

Co-Chief Financial Officer and Chief Strategy Officer

cc: Haiping Li, Esq., Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Vincent Yao, Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP