12. The coating composition method of claim 11, wherein the curable resin is selected from the group consisting of an epoxy resin, an acrylic resin, a phenolic resin, a polyurethane resin, an alkyd resin and a polyester resin.

13. The coating composition of any of claims 10 to 12, wherein the poly (urea-formaldehyde) microcapsules are present in the coating composition in about 1 % (w/w) to about 25 % (w/w).

14. A method of preventing or slowing corrosion, the method comprising applying a coating composition on a substrate, wherein the coating composition comprises poly(urea-formaldehyde) microcapsules as defined in any of claims 1 to 7.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the coating composition comprises a curable resin.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the curable resin is selected from the group consisting of an epoxy resin, an acrylic resin, a phenolic resin, a polyurethane resin, an alkyd resin and a polyester resin.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising curing the coating composition.

18. The method of any of claims 14 to 17, wherein the poly (urea-formaldehyde) microcapsules are present in the coating composition in about 1 % (w/w) to about 25 % (w/w).

19. The use of a poly(urea-formaldehyde) microcapsule as defined in any of claims 1 to 7 for preventing or slowing corrosion.

~~20. The use of an organofluorine silane of the general formula (I) $A_3C(CA_2)_mSiR^1_yX_{(3-y)}$ (I) as self-healing material, wherein in formula (I) A is either fluorine (F) or hydrogen (H), wherein at least about 50 % of atoms A are fluorine, X is chloro or a group RO, wherein R is a linear or branched alkyl radical of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R^1 is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, y = 0 or 1 or 2 and m = 0 to 20.~~