Common but Differentiated responsibility is one of the principles which has been adopted in the Kyoto Protocol. Common but differentiated responsibility requires us to recognize that because of historical circumstances, countries at different stages of development have different capacities, and consequently different levels of kind of responsibility for dealing with international environmental issues. Implicit in this dichotomization is the notion that developing countries lack sufficient technical expertise, regulatory and administrative efficacy, and economic capability to reduce greenhouse gases. The Implementation of common but differentiated responsibility principle under the Kyoto Protocol embodies in three flexible mechanisms. These mechanisms include emission trading, joint implementation, and clean development mechanism. To maintain the broader participation from developed and developing countries the Implementation of common but differentiated responsibility principle should be based on equity principle. However, without the participation of the United States to the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms cause the implementation of the protocol less effective because the United States is the biggest emitter in the world.