Resection of liver metastases for locally resectable pancreatic cancer has rarely been performed. Recently, promising results regarding morbidity and mortality as well as long-term survival have been shown. Thus, we conducted a systematic review of the literature on pancreatic cancer resection with associated liver metastasis resection. There are 3 case reports and 18 studies including less than 10 patients. Only three studies are larger series with 10 or more patients in whom pancreatic resections and hepatic metastasectomies were performed. Here, morbidity and mortality ranged from 24.1 to 26% and from 0 to 4.3%, respectively. Median survival was reported to be between 5.8 and 11.4 months. In total, all identified studies included 103 patients in whom a metastasis resection was performed. Liver metastasis resection for locally resectable pancreatic cancer can be performed in selected cases with low morbidity and mortality. Overall survival in cases with one or few liver metastases which are concomitantly resected seems to be comparable to cases without evidence of metastasis. Therefore, randomized controlled clinical trials will have to be initiated to determine the value of such resections and to identify factors which will allow for selection of patients in whom the extension of the resectability criteria might confer a survival benefit.